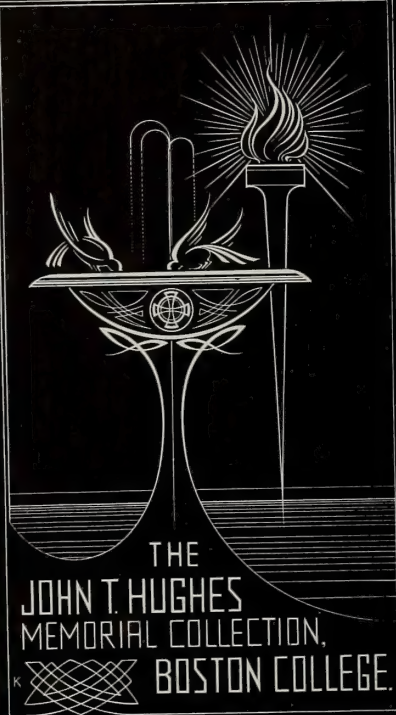


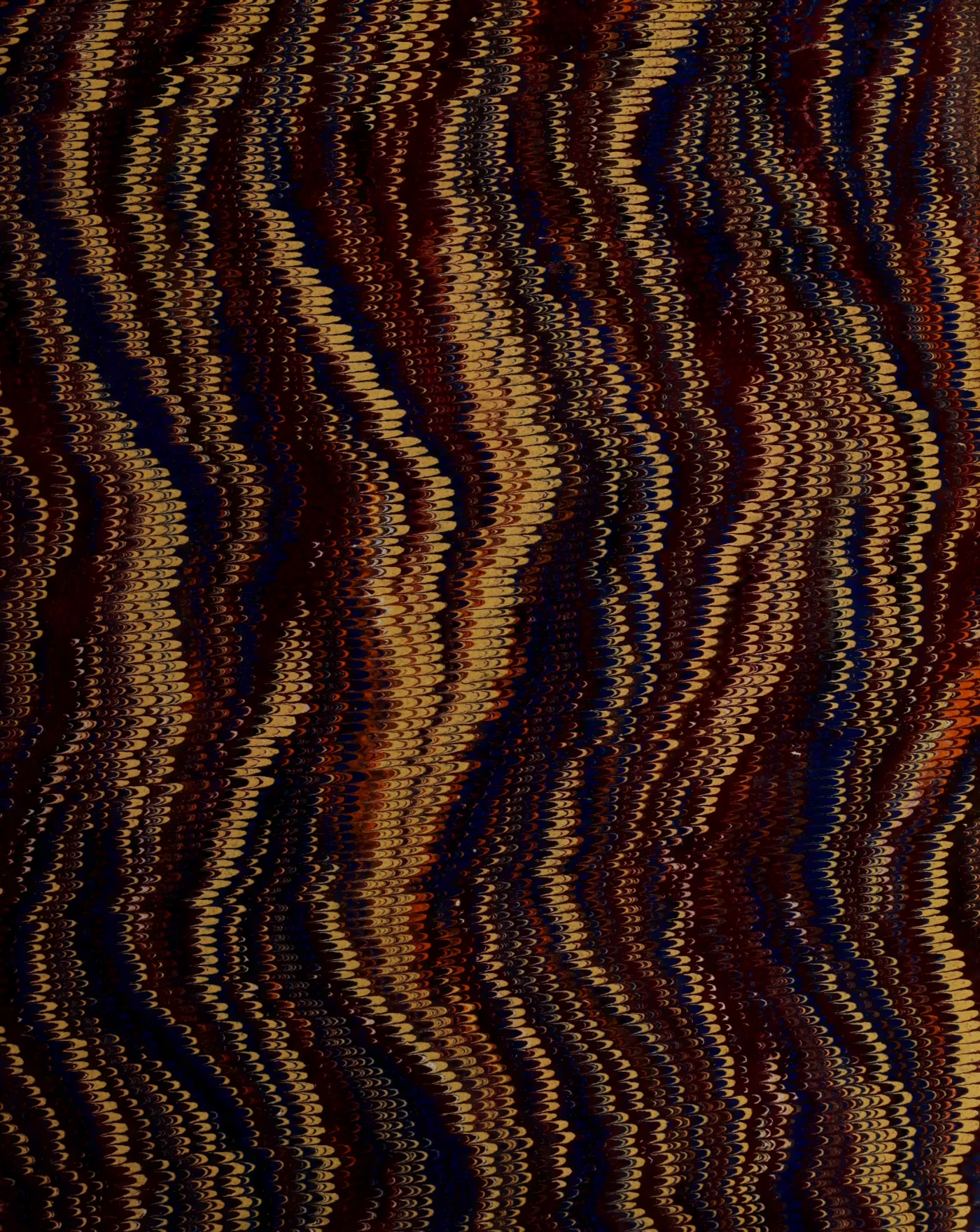




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ANNALS  
OF  
THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

BY THE HON. JAMES

THE EARL OF DUBLIN.

annala ríoghachta éireann.

BY JOHN RICHARDSON, ESQ.

OF THE HON. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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**ANNALS**  
OF  
**THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,**  
BY THE FOUR MASTERS,  
FROM  
**THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.**

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH  
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,  
BARRISTER AT LAW.

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"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—TACTUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

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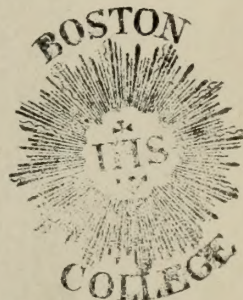
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**1856.**





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THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.  
BY THE FOUR MASTERS.

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1100.

DUBLIN:  
Printed at the University Press,  
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ANNAZA RIOGHACHTA EIREANN.



# ANNAZA RÍOZHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CHRÍOSD 1172.

Αοιρ Χρριορδ μίλε ρεδ ρεαχτμοζατ αδό.

Ὁ ριζηδέν υα ραθαιν ρομαρβα Μαεδόιζ δο έcc.

Ἰολλυ αεδα υα μινδιν (δο μιντιρ αιριδ λοα ρον) επρρορ ρορραιζε δο έcc ρεαρ lan δο ραθ δέ ειρριδε, τυιρ όιζε αζυρ ζηνα α αιμριρε.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Kane, O'Cahan.*—This name is anglicised O'Cahan in old law documents, inquisitions, &c., but it is at present made O'Kane, or Kane, in the north of Ireland, and the form O'Kane is adopted throughout this translation. There were several families of the name in Ireland, of whom the most powerful and celebrated were seated in the baronies of Keenaght, Tirkeeran, and Coleraine, in the present county of Londonderry; but it would not appear that the ecclesiastic, whose death is here recorded, was of this sept.

<sup>b</sup> *Successor of Maidoc,* Maodhog, or Aedham, now anglicised Mogue and Aidan, was the first Bishop of Ferns, and successor of Maodhog is used in these Annals to denote Bishop of Ferns. The word *comarba* signifies successor, either ecclesiastical or lay, but generally the former in these Annals. There were two other ecclesiastical establishments, the abbots of which were called Comharbas of Mogue, or Maidoc, viz. Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, and Drumlane, in the county of Cavan; but whenever the abbots of these places are referred to, the names

of the monasteries are mentioned, as O'Farrelly, Comharba of St. Mogue, at Drumlane; O'Fergus, Comharba of St. Mogue, at Rossinver; but when the Bishop of Ferns is meant, he is simply called Comharba of St. Mogue, without the addition of the name of the place.

<sup>c</sup> *Giolla-Aedha,* i. e. servant of St. Aodh, or Aidus. The word *Giolla* occurs so frequently, as the first part of the names of men, that I shall explain it here, once for all, on the authority of Colgan. *Giolla*, especially among the ancients, signified a youth, but now generally a servant; and hence it happened that families who were devoted to certain saints, took care to call their sons after them, prefixing the word *Giolla*, intimating that they were to be the servants or devotees of those saints. Shortly after the introduction of Christianity, we meet many names of men formed by prefixing the word *Giolla* to the names of the celebrated saints of the first age of the Irish Church, as *Giolla-Ailbhe*, *Giolla-Phatraig*, *Giolla-Chiarain*, which mean servant of St. Ailbhe, servant of St. Patrick, servant of

# ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1172.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-two.*

**BRIGIDIAN O'KANE**<sup>a</sup>, successor of Maidoc<sup>b</sup>, died.

Giolla Aedha<sup>c</sup> O'Muidhin (of the family of Errew of Lough Con<sup>d</sup>), Bishop of Cork, died. He was a man full of the grace<sup>e</sup> of God, the tower of the virginity and wisdom of his time.

St. Kieran. And it will be found that there were very few saints of celebrity, from whose names those of men were not formed by the prefixing of Giolla, as Giolla-Ailbhe, Giolla-Aodha, Giolla-Aodhain, Giolla-Breanainn, Giolla-Bhrighde, Giolla-Chaomain, Giolla-Chainnigh, Giolla-Dachaisse, Giolla-Chaoimhgin, Giolla-Chiarainn, Giolla-Dacholmain, Giolla-Choluim, Giolla-Chomain, Giolla-Chomghaill, Giolla-Domhangairt, Giolla-Finnein, Giolla-Fionnain, Giolla-Mochua, Giolla-Molaise, Giolla-Moninne, Giolla-Phatruig, &c. &c.

This word was not only prefixed to the names of saints, but also to the name of God, Christ, the Trinity, the Virgin Mary; and some were named from saints in general, as well as from the angels in general, as Giolla-na-naomh, i. e. the servant of the saints; Giolla-na-naingeal, i. e. the servant of the angels; Giolla-De, the servant of God; and Giolla-an-Choimhdhe, i. e. the servant of the Lord; Giolla-na-Trionoide, the servant of the Trinity; Giolla-Chriost, the servant of Christ; Giolla-Iosa, the servant of

Jesus; Giolla-Muire, the servant of Mary. These names were latinized by some writers in modern times, Marianus, Christianus, Patricianus, Brigidianus, &c. &c. But when an adjective, signifying a colour, or quality of the mind or body, is postfixed to Giolla, then it has its ancient signification, namely, a youth, a boy, or a man in his bloom, as Giolla-dubh, i. e. the black, or black-haired youth; Giolla-ruadh, i. e. the red-haired youth; Giolla-riabhach, the swarthy youth; Giolla-buidhe, the yellow youth; Giolla-odhar, Giolla-Maol, &c. &c.

The family name O'Muidhin is unknown to the Editor.

<sup>d</sup> *Of Errew of Lough Con*, Ἀπὸ Λοῦα Con, now Errew on Lough Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. There was an ancient church here, dedicated to St. Tighernan.—See the year 1413. See also Genealogy, &c., of the Hy-Fiachrach, p. 239, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>e</sup> *Grace of God*, παθ οἷ.—The word παθ, which is now used to denote prosperity or luck,



Τιχχίρναç υα μαοιλεόν κομόρβα çιαράν çλυαηα μίç νόίρ ðο éçç.

Τιχχίρναν υα Ρυαίρç τιχχίρνα βρίρνε αγυρ Conmaicne αγυρ ρίρ çυμάχτα μόίρ ρρὶ ρε ροτα ðο μαρβαð (i. i. τλαχτζα) la hugó de laçì i ριυλλ αγυρ la ðομνall mac Annaða uí Ρυαίρç ðια çenéλ ρερὶν βοι imaille ρρὶυ. Ro ðíçíμαð é leó. Ρuccρατ α çíηη αγυρ α çορρ ζο ðοçραìð çο ηατη çλατ. Ro τοççβαð an çíηη υαρ ðορυρ an ðúme ιηα ρçατ ðεαρçç-τρυαζ ðο ζαοιðεαλαìβ. Ro çροçαð βέορ an çορρ ρρὶα ηατ çλατ ατυαίε αγυρ α çορρα ρυαρ.

is employed throughout the *Leabhar Breac* to translate the Latin word *gratia*, from which the modern word *ζράρα* has been obviously derived.

<sup>f</sup> *Tiernagh O'Malone*: in the original, Τιχχίρναç υα Μαοιλεομ.—The name Τιχχίρναç or Τιζεαρναç, which is derived from Τιζεαρνα, a lord, and is synonymous with the proper name Dominic, is pronounced Tiernagh, and shall be so written throughout this translation. The name Μαοιλεομ, is written in ancient Irish characters on a tombstone at Clonmacnoise,

### μαεζιοηαίν ēps.

i. e. Mael-Johannis, Bishop.

The word *maol*, *mael*, or *moel*, like *giolla*, has two significations, namely, a chief, and a tonsured monk. It was anciently prefixed, like *Giolla*, to the names of saints, to form proper names of men, as *Maol Colaím*, *Maol Seacnáill*, which mean the servant or devotee of the saints *Columb* and *Secundinus*; but when an adjective is post-fixed to *MAOL*, it has its ancient signification, as *Maoldubh*, i. e. the black chief.

<sup>g</sup> *Kieran*, *Çιαράν*.—This celebrated Irish saint died in the year 549. *Chuain mac nois*, or, as it is now anglicised, *Clonmacnoise*, was a famous monastery near the Shannon, in the barony of Garry Castle, and King's County. The name is sometimes written *Chuain muc Nois*, as if it meant the insulated meadow, or pasturage of Nos. The place was more anciently called

*Druim Tiprad*.—See *Annals of Inisfallen*, at the year 547, and *Ussher's Primordia*, p. 956, and *Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 52–59.

<sup>h</sup> *Tiernan O'Rourke*, &c., Τιχχίρναν υα Ρυαίρç.—The name Τιγίρναν, or Τιζεαρνα, is a diminutive of Τιζεαρναç, and may be interpreted “Little Dominic.” It has been anglicised *Tiernan* throughout this translation, as this is the form it has assumed in the surname *Mac Tiernan*, which is still common in the county of *Roscommon*. *Dervorgilla*, in Irish *Ðεαρβφορζγαλλ*, the wife of this *Tiernan*, who is generally supposed to have been the immediate cause of the invasion of Ireland by the English, died in the monastery of *Drogheda*, in the year 1193, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. She was, therefore, born in the year 1108, and was in her sixty-fourth year at the death of *Tiernan*, and in her forty-fourth year when she eloped with *Dermot*, King of *Leinster*, in 1152, who was then in the sixty-second year of his age. *Dermot* was expelled in the seventieth year of his age.—See *Dr. O'Conor's Prolegomena ad Annales*, p. 146; and also *O'Reilly's Essay on the Brehon Laws*, where he vainly attempts to clear the character of *Dervorgilla* from the charge of having wilfully eloped from her husband. The family of *O'Rourke*, now usually called in English *O'Rourke*, were anciently *Kings of Connaught*, but they were put down by the more

Tiernagh O'Malone<sup>f</sup>, successor of Kieran<sup>g</sup> of Clonmacnoise, died.

Tiernan O'Rourke<sup>h</sup>, Lord of Breifny and Conmaicne, a man of great power for a long time, was treacherously slain at Tlachtgha<sup>i</sup> by Hugo de Lacy and Donnell<sup>k</sup>, the son of Annadh O'Rourke, one of his own tribe, who was along with them. He was beheaded by them, *and* they conveyed his head and body ignominiously to Dublin. The head was placed over the gate<sup>l</sup> of the fortress, as a spectacle of intense pity to the Irish, *and* the body was gibbeted, with the feet upwards, at the northern side of Dublin<sup>m</sup>.

powerful family of the O'Conors, and then became chiefs of Breifny. It is stated in the Book of Fenagh, that this Tiernan acquired dominion over the entire region extending from sea to sea, that is, from the sea, at the borders of Ulster and Connaught, to Drogheda. The territories of Breifny and Conmaicne, which comprised Tiernan's principality, would embrace, according to this passage, the counties of Leitrim, Longford, and Cavan, but no part of the county of Meath or Louth.

<sup>i</sup> *Tlachtgha*.—Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland (vol. iv. p. 223), says, that Tiernan O'Ruairc was slain on a hill not far from Dublin, by Griffin, a nephew of Maurice Fitz Gerald. Tlachtgha, however, is not near Dublin, but was the name of a hill much celebrated in ancient Irish history for the druidic fires lighted there annually on the 1st of November, in times of paganism, and described as situated in that portion of Meath which originally belonged to Munster. It is the place now called the Hill of Ward, which lies in the immediate vicinity of Athboy in the county of Meath, as is evident from the fact, that in these annals and other authorities Athboy is often called *Clé Dúide Tlachtga*, or Athboy of Tlachtgha, to distinguish it from other places of the name Athboy in Ireland. This Hill of Ward is crowned with a magnificent ancient rath, consisting of three circumvallations, which, connected with the historical references to the locality, and the present

local traditions, establishes its identity with the ancient Tlachtgha. The identity of Tlachtgha with the Hill of Ward was first proved by the Editor in a letter now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park. The situation of Tlachtgha has been already given by Mr. Hardiman in a note to the Statute of Kilkenny, p. 84, on the authority of a communication from the Editor.

<sup>k</sup> *Donnell*, in the original *Doimnall*, is still common among the Irish, as the proper name of a man, but always anglicised Daniel. The Editor, however, has used the form Donnell throughout this translation, because it is closer to the original Irish form, and is found in the older law documents, inquisitions, &c., and in the anglicised forms of names of places throughout Ireland, as well as in the family names, O'Donnell and Mac Donnell.

<sup>l</sup> *Over the gate*, *uar dora an bóime*.—This was the Danish fortress of Dublin, which occupied the greater part of the hill on which the present castle of Dublin stands.

<sup>m</sup> *The northern side of Dublin*.—The northern side of Dublin, at this time, was near the present Lower Castle-yard. At the arrival of Henry II. the whole extent of Dublin was, in length, from Corn Market to the Lower Castle-yard; and, in breadth, from the Liffey, then covering Essex-street, to Little Sheep-street, now Ship-street, where a part of the town wall is yet standing.



Domnall o feargail toirpeac Conmaicne do marbað la muinntir rið Saxon.

Maol mairpe mac mupcaða toirpeac muinntipe birn do marbað la hæð mac Aengura agur la cloinn aða do uib eacðac ulað.

Diarmaid ua caeðlaiði do ecc.

Maðm for cenel neogam ria ppleibðrtac ua maoldorað agur ria ccenel cconail. Do bertrapð ár aðbal forpa tria naem miopbal de agur naem Patraicc agur naem colaim cille ipa cealla po oipccrð indrin.

Lán euairt coiccið Connaet an cðrtamað peaet do tabairt la giollu macliacc comorba Patraicc agur Ppíomað Epenn, co harðmacha.

Mac Gilleppcoip taoirpeac cloinne aeilabpa pectaire chaða Monaið do marbað la donnplebe uá neochaða pí ulað i puill. Na plána batap ðtoppa .i. maite ulað do marbað Duindplebe ind.

<sup>a</sup> *Chief of Conmaicne.*—That is, of South Conmaicne, or Anghaile, which in latter ages comprised the entire of the county of Longford.

<sup>o</sup> *Mulmurry Mac Murrrough, Lord of Muintir Birn.*—The name Maolmairpe or Maolmuirpe, signifies the servant of the Virgin Mary. The name is correctly latinized *Marianus*, by Colgan; but the Editor thinks Mulmurry a more appropriate anglicised form, as it is found in ancient law documents, inquisitions, &c. Mac Murrrough has also been adopted throughout, as an anglicised form of Mac Mupchaða. Muintir Birn, Muinntir birn, was the ancient name of a territory in Tyrone, bordering upon the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>p</sup> *The Clann Aodha of Ui Eathach Uladh.*—Clann Aodha, i. e. the clan or race of Hugh, was the tribe name of the Magennises; and it also became the name of their territory; but they afterwards extended their power over all Ui Eathach Cobha, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down, and, as O'Dugan informs us, over all Ulidia. Ro gabrae Ulað uile, "They took all Ulidia."—*Topographical Poem.* This territory was called Ui Eathach Uladh, or Ui Eathach Cobha, i. e. descendants

of Eochaidh Cobha, to distinguish it from Ui Eathach Mumhan, Ui Eathach Muaidhe, and other tribes and districts called Ui Eathach, in different parts of Ireland.

<sup>q</sup> *Dermot O'Kaelly.*—The Irish name Diarmaid is anglicised Dermot in the older law documents, inquisitions, &c., relating to Ireland, and in the family name Mac Dermot. It is now almost invariably rendered Jeremiah, but the Editor prefers the form Dermot, as it comes nearer the original Irish. This family, who now anglicise their name Kelly, were located in the south of ancient Ossory, and were chiefs of the territory of Ui Berchon, now Ibercon, lying along the River Barrow, in the county of Kilkenny. O'Heerin thus speaks of O'Caelluidhe, or O'Kaelly, in his topographical poem:

Uí ðearchon an ðruie ðuioe;  
Ri na cpiche O' Caollaiðe,  
Clár na peaða ar tpom do eil,  
An fonn op ðearða bpaom-ðil.

"Ui Bearchon of the yellow surface;  
King of the district is O'Kaelly,  
Plain of the tribe, who heavily return,  
The land over the bright-watered Barrow."

Donnell O'Farrell, chief of Conmaicne<sup>a</sup>, was slain by the people of the King of England.

Mulmurry Mac Murrough<sup>o</sup>, Lord of Muintir Birn, was slain by Hugh Magennis and the Clann-Aodha of Ui Eathach Uladh<sup>p</sup>.

Dermot O'Kaelly<sup>q</sup> died.

The Kinel Owen<sup>r</sup> were defeated by Flaherty O'Muldorrey<sup>s</sup> and the Kinel Connell<sup>t</sup>. They [the Kinel Connell] made prodigious havoc of them, through the holy miracles of God, of St. Patrick, and St. Columbkille, whose churches they [the Kinel Owen] had plundered.

The complete visitation<sup>u</sup> of the province of Connaught was performed the fourth time by Giolla Mac Liag [Gelasius], successor of St. Patrick and Primate of Ireland, to Armagh.

Mac Giolla Epscoip<sup>v</sup>, chief of Clann-Aeilabhra, legislator of Cath Monaigh<sup>w</sup>, was treacherously slain by Donslevy O'Haughy, king of Ulidia<sup>x</sup>. The chiefs of Ulidia, who were as guarantees between them, put Donslevy to death for it [i. e. *for his crime*].

<sup>r</sup> *Kinel Owen*, *Cenel n-eoġaun*, i. e. the race of Eoghan, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. This Eoghan died in the year 465, and was buried at *Uisce Chaoín*, now Eskאהen, an old church in the barony of Inishowen, in the north-east of the county of Donegal. This tribe possessed the present counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, and originally the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, but these were, in later ages, ceded to the Kinel Connell.

<sup>s</sup> *O'Muldorrey*, *O'Macloopaiv*.—This name no longer exists in Tirconnell, but there are a few of the name in Dublin and in Westmeath, who anglicise it Muldarry.

<sup>t</sup> *Kinel Connell*, *Cenel cconnall*, i. e. the race of Conall or Connell, who died in the year 464, and who was the brother of Eoghan, or Owen, ancestor of the Kinel Owen. This tribe possessed, in later ages, the entire of the county of Tirconnell, now Donegal.

<sup>u</sup> *A visitation*, *Cuairt*.—A journey performed into particular districts by the bishop or abbot,

to collect dues, or obtain donations for the erection or repairing of churches or monasteries.

<sup>v</sup> *Mac Giolla Epscoip*.—This name would be anglicised Mac Gillespick, and is the same which in Scotland is now Mac Gillespie.

<sup>w</sup> *Cath Monaigh*.—The territory of Cath Monaigh is somewhere in the present county of Down, but its extent or exact situation has not been discovered.

<sup>x</sup> *Ulidia*, *Ulaó*.—Uladh was the original name of the entire province of Ulster, until the fifth century, when it was dismembered by the Hy-Niall, and the name confined solely to the present counties of Down and Antrim, which, after the establishment of surnames, became the principality of O'h-Eochadha (now anglicised O'Haughy), and his correlatives. The founders of the principality of Oirghialla, or Oriel, in the fourth century, deprived the ancient Ultionians of that part of their kingdom which extended from Lough Neagh to the Boyne; and the sons of Niall of the Nine Hostages, in the



Ἐρεαὶ φίλλ λα mac Ἀνδουὶ υἱ Ῥuarpc, ἀγυρ λα Saxonachaib ap muinntir na hAnghaile, ἀγυρ ap muinntir megiollgan co rugrat bú, ἀγυρ bpoib iomda. Sloiḡeas leó doḡidiri co hAḡdachas Eppcoip Mél gup po aipḡrfe an tír ap meḡón, ἀγυρ do poḡair leo doḡnall ua fearḡail, ταιοḡeas muinntirpe hanḡaile don ḡur rin.

Seanas cléireas nEppenn la coḡeas connas laechaib cleirchib occ tuaim da ḡuálann im Ruairḡu ua concobair ἀγυρ im Chaḡla uá ndubḡaḡ Aipdeppcop Tuáma ἀγυρ τpi teampall do coḡearḡas leo.

### ΑΟΙΣ CHRIOΣΘ 1173.

Αοḡr ḡpioḡ mile, cḡc, reachtmoḡat, a τpi.

Muirḡas ua cobḡaḡ eppcop doḡpe, ἀγυρ Raḡa boḡ, mac oḡe, leacc loḡmop, ḡm ḡloimḡe, Redla ḡolurta, cḡrḡe τairccḡa na hḡna, cpaop ḡnuaraiḡ na canóine, iar τtioḡnacal biḡ ἀγυρ edaiḡ do boḡtaib ἀγυρ do aiḡilḡneacaiḡ, iar noḡrḡneas Saccapτ ἀγυρ deochon ἀγυρ aepa ḡaca ḡraiḡh, iar naḡnuasḡḡas ecclur nomḡa, iar coḡirpeaccaḡ tempall ἀγυρ pelḡeas, iar ndḡam iolar manḡrḡeas ἀγυρ pecclér, ἀγυρ ḡaca lubpa ecclurtaḡa iar mbuaiḡ cpaḡaiḡ, oḡlḡr ἀγυρ aiḡricche. Ro paḡoḡ a ḡpioḡas do cum nḡm i noubpecclḡr colaim ḡille i noḡpe an io. lá do febpa.

fifth century, seized upon the northern and western parts of Ulster; so that the ancient inhabitants, viz. the Clanna-Rury and Dal-Fiatachs, were shut up within the bounds of the present counties of Down and Antrim; but their country, though circumscribed, still retained its ancient appellation. The writers of Irish history have therefore used the form Ulidia, to denote the circumscribed territory of the Clanna Rury, and Ultonia, to denote all Ulster.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part III. c. 78, p. 372; also Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 816, 1048; O'Conor's *Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, 2nd edit. p. 176; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 28.

<sup>1</sup> *Annaly*, or *Anghaile*, was the tribe name of the O'Farrells, and it also became the name of

their country, which comprised the entire of the present county of Longford. According to the genealogical Irish MSS., the O'Farrells derived this tribe name from Anghaile, the great grandfather of Fearghal, from whom they derived their surname in the tenth century.

<sup>2</sup> *Muintir Magilligan*, which is usually called Muintir Giollgain throughout these Annals, was the tribe name of the O'Quins of Annaly, who were seated in the barony of Ardagh, in the present county of Longford, as will be more distinctly shewn in a note under the year 1234.

<sup>3</sup> *Bishop Mel*.—Bishop Mel, who was one of the disciples of St. Patrick, is still the patron saint of the diocese of Ardagh, and the ruins of his original church are still to be seen in the village of Ardagh, in the county of Longford.

The son of Annadh O'Rourke and the English treacherously plundered the inhabitants of Annaly<sup>y</sup> and Muintir Magilligan<sup>z</sup>, carrying off many cows and prisoners. They afterwards made another incursion into Ardagh of Bishop Mel<sup>a</sup>, and ravaged the country generally, and slew Donnell O'Farrell, chief of Annaly, on that occasion.

A synod of the clergy and laity of Ireland was convened at Tuam, in the province of Connaught, by Roderic O'Connor and Kiley [Catholicus] O'Duffy, Archbishop of Tuam, and three churches were consecrated by them.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1173.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-three.*

Murray O'Coffey<sup>b</sup>, Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, a son of chastity, a precious stone, a transparent gem, a brilliant star, a treasury of wisdom, and a fruitful branch of the canon,—after having bestowed food and raiment upon the poor and the destitute, after having ordained priests and deacons, and men of every *ecclesiastical* rank, re-built many churches, consecrated many churches and burial-places, founded many monasteries and Regles's [i. e. abbey churches], and fulfilled every ecclesiastical duty; and after having gained the palm for piety, pilgrimage, and repentance, resigned his spirit to heaven in the Duibhregles<sup>c</sup> of Columbkille, in Derry, on the 10th day of February. A great miracle<sup>d</sup>

<sup>b</sup> *Murray O'Coffey*, Μυρσάχ υα Κοβέαιγ. The name Μυρσάχ, which is explained τῆς ἀρχῆς, a lord, by Michael O'Clery, though it would appear to be derived from μῦρ, the sea, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man, but it is preserved in the surname Murray, and has been anglicised Murray throughout this translation. The family name O'Κοβέαιγ is anglicised Coffey in the northern half of Ireland, but sometimes barbarously, *Cochig*, in the south. The Editor has adopted O'Coffey throughout this work.

<sup>c</sup> *Duibhregles*.—The Dubh-Regles was the name of the ancient abbey church founded by St. Columbkille at Derry; it was probably called *Dubh*, or black, in contradistinction from the new Templemore, or cathedral church,

erected in 1164, by Flaherty O'Brollaghan. Concerning the situation of this old church, see *Trias Thaum.*, p. 398.

<sup>d</sup> *A great miracle*, &c.—This passage is thus rather loosely, but elegantly, translated by Colgan, in his *Annals of Derry*: “S. Muredachus O Dubhthaich” [*recte* O'Cobhthaigh], “Episcopus Dorensis et Robothensis, vir virginitatis, seu castitatis intactæ, lapis pretiosus, gemma vitrea, sydus præfulgidum, arca et custos Ecclesiæ sedulus, et conservator canonum Ecclesiæ; postquam multos pauperes, et egenos enutrierit; Præbyteros, Diaconos, aliosque diuersorum ordinum, Deo consecrauerit; postquam diuersa monasteria et Ecclesias extruxerit, et consecrauerit; post palmam pœnitentiæ, peregrinationis, abstinentiæ



Do ponað miorbail mór ip in oíche atbat .i. an oíche dorca do foillru-  
gað o thá iarmeirge co muchdóil agur an dár leo an bá poppél do na  
compocraibe do'n domán baol ríde for comlarað agur ionnamail cáoirpe  
moipe teneð do eirgi ór an mbaile agur a toct roirðsr. Ro eirgírfó cáic  
uile, uáir anodar leó po ba lá boí ann agur po boi amlaib rin le muir  
anoir.

Conaing ua haéngura cñn canánað pora cré do écc.

Εττύ ua miaðachán, Εppcop cluana do écc ina Seanðataib iar  
noecðbeatib.

Cionaeð ua Ronán Εppcop glinne da locha do écc.

Μαοιλοpu mac an baipð Εppcop cluana pearpa brñann do écc.

Μαοlmochta ua maolpeaðnaill abb cluana mic nóir do écc.

Creac mór la haeb mac aengura agur la cloinn aeða. Ro airccrfo

& reliqua religiosissimæ vitæ exercitia; ad Domi-  
num migravit in Ecclesia Dorensi, *Dubhrigles* nun-  
cupata, die 10 Febr. Miraculum solenne patra-  
tum est ea nocte quâ decessit: nam à mediâ nocte  
vsque mane tota non solum ciuitas, sed et vici-  
nia ingenti splendore, ad instar iubaris diurni,  
circumfusa resplenduit: et columna insuper  
ignea visa est ex ciuitate ascendere, et versus  
orientalem Austrum tendere. Quo prodigio  
excitati ciues tanti spectaculi testes vsque ad  
ortum solis, et venerabundi postea præcones ex-  
titere.—*Quat. Mag.*—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

The phrase cpaðb cnuaraiğ na canoine,  
which is translated "conservator canonum ec-  
clesiæ" by Colgan, is more correctly rendered  
"the fruitful tree of the Canon" in the old  
translation of the Annals of Ulster.

The account of this miracle is given in the  
Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:  
A. D. 1173. Do ponað dono mibuil mop ip  
in aóche aobat .i. in aóaiğ do polupugað ota  
iarmeirgi co gaipm in coiliğ 7 in domán uile  
for larað 7 coep mop teineð deirgi or in  
baile 7 a toct roirðer 7 eirgi do cáic uile in  
dar leo pob é in laa, 7 po boi amlaib rein pe  
muir anoir. It is thus rendered in the old

English translation: "A. D. 1173. There was  
a great miracle shewed in the night he died,  
viz. the night to brighten from the middest to  
Cockcrow, and all the world burning, and a  
great flame of fire rising out of the town, and  
went East and by South; and every body got  
upp thinking it was day, and was so untill the  
ayre was cleare."

Here it is to be remarked that neither this  
translator nor Colgan has rendered the phrase  
pe muir anoir, which literally means *east of the  
sea*. In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is  
7 po boi amlaib rin co himeal in aieoir,  
"and it was thus to the borders of the sky."  
The meaning of pe muir anoir is, that the  
inhabitants of the east coast of Ulster saw the  
sky illumined over the visible portions of Scot-  
land on the east side of the sea. For the mean-  
ing of the preposition le, pe, or fpi, in such  
phrases as pe muir anoir, see the Editor's Irish  
Grammar, p. 314, line 1, and p. 439, note e, and  
Cormac's Glossary, voce Moğ Eime, where fpi  
muir anoir is used to express "on the east side  
of the sea."

<sup>e</sup> Conaing O'Hennessey, Conaing ua haéngura.  
—The name Conaing, which is explained piz,

was performed on the night of his death—namely, the dark night was illumined from midnight to day-break; and the people thought that the neighbouring parts of the world which were visible, were in one blaze of light; and the likeness of a large globe of fire arose over the town, and moved in a south-easterly direction; and all persons arose *from their beds*, imagining that it was daylight; and it was also thus on the east side of the sea.

Conaing O'Hennessy<sup>e</sup>, head of the canons of Roscrea, died.

Ettru O'Meehan<sup>f</sup>, Bishop of Cluain [Clonard], died at an advanced age, after *having spent* a good life.

Kenny O'Ronan<sup>g</sup>, Bishop of Glendalough, died.

Maelisa Mac Ward<sup>h</sup>, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan<sup>i</sup>, died.

Maelmochta O'Melaghlin<sup>k</sup>, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

A great plunder was made by Hugh Magennis and the Clann-Aedha. They plundered the large third<sup>l</sup> of Armagh; but this man was killed in three months after this plundering of Armagh.

*a king*, in Cormac's Glossary, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man, but is preserved in the family name O'Conaing, under the anglicised form of *Gunning*. The family name *Ua h-Aen-gura*, is now invariably anglicised Hennessy. This family was anciently seated in the territory of Clann Colgan, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, in the King's County, and adjoining the conspicuous hill of Croghan.

<sup>e</sup> *O'Meehan*, *Ua Mhaðachan*.—This name is still common in most parts of Ireland.

<sup>g</sup> *Kenny O'Ronan*, *Cionaeð Ua Ronám*.—The name *Cionaeð* is anglicised Kineth by the Scotch; but Kenny by the Irish, in the family name Kenny. It is obsolete among the latter as the proper name of a man. O'Ronan is still common as a family name in many parts of Ireland, but the O' is never prefixed in the anglicised form, which is Ronayne, in the south of Ireland.

<sup>h</sup> *Maelisa Mac Ward*, *Maoliru Mac an bairn*.—This family, who were hereditary poets to O'Kelly, were seated at Muine Chasain and

Ballymacward, in the cantred of Sodhan, in Hy-Many.—See *O'Flaherty's Ogygia*, p. 327.

<sup>i</sup> *Clonfert*, a bishop's see in the south-east of the county of Galway.

<sup>k</sup> *Maelmochta O'Melaghlin*, *Maelmochta ua maolpeacnaill*.—The name *Maolmochta* signifies the servant or devoted of St. Mochta, or Mocteus, first abbot and patron saint of Louth. This family is generally called O'Maoilseachlainn, or O'Maoileachlainn, which was first correctly anglicised O'Melaghlin, but now incorrectly Mac Loughlin. They are named after their great progenitor, Maelseachlainn or Malachy the Second, Monarch of Ireland, who was dethroned by Brian Borumha, and who died in 1022. The name *Mael-Seachnaill* signifies servant of St. Seachnall, or Secundinus, the patron of Dunshaughlin in Meath, and the tutelary saint of this family.

<sup>l</sup> *Large third*, *ὑριαν μόρ*.—Colgan, in the Annals of Armagh (Trias. Thaum. p. 300), thus speaks of the ancient divisions of that city:

“ 1112. *Ara Ardmacchana cum templis, duce*



τριαν μόρ αρδα μαά. Ro μαρβαδ δαν an ρεαρ ίρην ι ccionn επί mίρ ιαρρ an opccain pín αρδα macha.

Domnall bríghach ua maoleclainn Rí Míde do μαρβαδ la mac a aτar péin la harτ ua maoleclainn aγur la muintir Λαεζαάιν ι nδourmaigh cólaim cille.

Giollu machiacc mac Ruaidrí comarba Πατραicc Πρίσμαϊδ Αρδα μαά aγur Epenn uile mac oíge lán do gloine croidε ppi dia aγur ppi daoinib do ecc go pechtach ιαρ pínδaταιδ tocáide, 27, μαρτα dia cedaoín ιαρ ccaircc ιρ in pécτmaδ bliadain ochtmoγat a aoiri. aγur baoi píde pe bliadna décc ι nabδaine colum cille ι nDoipe pía ccomarbur Πατραicc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ 1174.

Αοιρ cπιopδ mile, ced, pεαάτmoγatτ, aceaάτaip.

Maolíora ua connacáin eppecop píl Muireadaiγ do écc.

Maolπαττραicc ua banáin, Eppecop Condepe γ δal apaiδe pφi aipmíδ-neac lán do naimε, do cínnpa γ do gloine croidε do écc co pεaάτnac inδ hí cólaim cille ιαρ Seanδaταιδ cōghaide.

Giollu mochaíδbeo abb mainpopeac Πέτταιρ γ Ρόιλ ι napδmaá, Moδ tpeaδop τaipippi δon coimδeaδ do écc an 31. do Mháρτα Seάτmoγat bliadain a aep.

Plann (.i. Flopent) ua Gormáin aipδφpí lecchinn αρδα μαά, γ Epenn uile, Saoi, eapγna eolac ιρ in eaccna δiaδa γ doμanδa, ιαρ mbeié bliadain

*plateæ in Trian Massain, et tertiani Trian-mor incendio deuastantur."*

"Ex hoc loco & aliis dictis suprà ad annum 1092, colligimus ciuitatem Ardmachanam in quatuor olim partes fuisse diuisam. Prima *Rath-Ardmacha*, i. Arx Ardmachana, dicebatur: Secunda *Trian-mor*, id est tertia portio maior: Tertia *Trian Massan*, id est tertia portio Massan. Quarta, *Trian saxon*, id est, tertia portio Saxonum, appellata: quod nomen videtur, adepta ex eo, quod vel mercatores vel (quod verosimilius est) studiosi Anglosaxones illi inhabitauerint. Nam Monachi et studiosi Anglisaxones abstrac-

tioris vitæ, disciplinæ et bonarum litterarum gratia in magno numero olim Hiberniam frequentare solebant."—See also *Stuart's History of Armagh*.

<sup>m</sup> *Sil-Murray*, Siol Muireadaiγ, i. e. the progeny, race, or descendants of Muireadhach Muilleathan, king of Connaught, who died in the year 701. The principal families among them were O'Conor Don, O'Conor Roe, O'Finaghty of Clanconway, O'Flanagan of Clancahill, and Mageraghty. The *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, places the following fourteen parishes in the deanery of Silmury, which was coexten-

Donnell Breaghach [the Bregian] O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, was slain by the son of his own father [step-brother], Art O'Melaghlin, and by Muintir Laeghachain, at Durrow of Columbkille.

Gilla Mac Liag [Gelasius], the son of Rory, the successor of St. Patrick, and Primate of Armagh, and of all Ireland, a son of chastity, filled with purity of heart towards God and man, died in righteousness, at a venerable old age, on the 27th of March, being the Wednesday after Easter, and in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He had been sixteen years in the abbacy of St. Columbkille, at Derry, before he became successor of St. Patrick.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1174.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-four.*

Maelisa O'Connaghtan, Bishop of Sil-Murray<sup>m</sup> [Elphin], died.

Maelpatrick O'Banan<sup>n</sup>, Bishop of Connor and Dalaradia<sup>o</sup>, a venerable man, full of sanctity, meekness, and purity of heart, died in righteousness, in Hy-Columbkille, at a venerable old age.

Gilla Mochaibeo, Abbot of the monastery of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh, a diligent and faithful servant of the Lord, died on the 31st day of March, in the seventieth year of his age.

Flann [i. e. Florentius] O'Gorman, chief Lecturer of Armagh, and of all Ireland, a learned sage, and versed in sacred and profane philosophy, after

sive with the territory : Elphin, Kilmacumshy, Shankill, Ballinakill, Kilcorkey, Baslick, Kil-kivgan (Kilkeevin), Ballintober, Kilcooley, Kil-lukin (now Killuckin), Ogulla, Roscommon, Fuerty, Drumtemple.

This, however, is not a complete list of all the parishes in Silmurphy, for the parishes belonging to monasteries, and those of which the tithes belonged to laymen, are omitted. The list, however, as far as it goes, is very useful to the topographer, as it proves where Moylurg and Silmurphy meet. The parishes of Shankill, Killmacumshy, and Kilcorkey, were in Sil-Murphy, while Kilcolagh, and all the parishes lying to

the north between it and the River Boyle were in Moylurg.—See *Moylurg*.

<sup>m</sup> *O'Banan*, *O Ġanan*.—There were several distinct families of this name in Ireland. It is now anglicised Bannan and Banon, but incorrectly Banim by the late celebrated novel writer in Kilkenny.

<sup>o</sup> *Bishop of Connor and Dalaradia*, i. e. Bishop of Connor and Down. Dalaradia, according to the Book of Lecan, extended from Newry to Slieve Mis (now Slemmish, in the present county of Antrim), and from the sea to Linn Duachaill, now Magheralin, in the west of the present county of Down.



αρ πίχιε ι πρραναιβ γ ι Saiaib acc pocchlaim, γ πίche bliadān ele ag  
priochnam γ ag pollamnacchaō Scol Erenn, atbaē co roinneac īr in cēt-  
taōim pia ccairg iarr an Seacētmoḡad bliadān a aoiri.

Muirḡir ua dubēaig abb mainirreō āta dā laarcc por būll do écc.

Ruaōri ua ceapbaill tiḡearna Ele do marbaō ar lār innri cloēpann.

Congalaē ua Comriacra tiḡearna tēēba do ecc.

Maolpuanaō ua ciarōa tiḡearna cairppi do marbaō i mebaill la gal-  
laib āta chiat, .i. la mac tyrrin, γ la mac Aoōa uī fearḡail, γ la ceallaē  
ua piondallām tiḡearna delbna moipe.

Paipē iartair mīde do cūr le catair cluana mic nōir do pēir cleipeac  
Erenn.

Sluacēaō lar in iarla dindraō Muman. Sluacēaō ele la Ruaōri  
dia himōḡail porpo. Oē cualattar na goill Ruaōri do tōēt īr in  
muman in ariḡi catā ppiu, po tōcuiḡiot goill āta chiat dia raiḡiō γ m

<sup>p</sup> *Died happily*, atbaē co roinneac.—Colgan renders this phrase “*pie in Domino obdormivit*,” in his *Annals of Armagh*. In the *Annals of Ulster* the phrase is atbaē co pīēamail, i. e. “*died peaceably*.” The whole passage is thus rendered in the old translation: “A. D. 1174. Flan O’Gorman, Archlector of Ardmagh and Ireland all, a skillfull notorious man in divine knowledge, and also Mundane, after being 21 yeares in France and England learning, and 20 yeares keeping scoole in Ireland, he died peaceably the 13 Kal. of April, on Wednesday before Easter, in the 70th yeare of his age.”

<sup>q</sup> *Maurice O’Duffy*, Muirḡear ua Dubēaig.—The name Muirḡear, which seems different from Muirir, is anglicised Maurice throughout this translation.

<sup>r</sup> *Ath da laorg* (i. e. at dā ḡaḡul, *vadum duarum furcarum*, vide *Trias Thaum.*, p. 173, n. 23), now the abbey of Boyle. There was an ancient Irish monastery or church here before the erection of the great Cistercian one by Maurice O’Duffy; as we learn from the Irish Calendar of the O’Clerys, that the holy bishop Mac Cainte

was venerated here on the 1st day of December:

“Decemb’ 1. The holy bishop Mac Cainte of *Ath-da-larg*.”

We learn from the *Annals of Boyle and Ware*, that in the middle of the 12th century, the abbey of Mellifont, in Louth, sent out a swarm of monks who had settled in several localities before they procured a permanent establishment on the banks of the River Boyle. In August, 1148, they settled at Grellechdinach, where Peter O’Mordha became their first abbot. He was afterwards promoted to the see of Clonfert, and was succeeded in the abbacy by Hugh O’Mac-cain, who removed the convent to Drumconaind. He was succeeded by Maurice O’Duffy, who remained there nearly three years, when he removed to Bunfinny, now Buninna, near Ton-rego, in the county of Sligo, and after having resided there for two years and six months, at length fixed his family at Boyle (opposite the ford of Aē dā laarcc), in the year 1161, where this abbey was founded as a daughter of Mellifont, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.—See *Annals of Boyle*, at this year.

having spent twenty-one years of study in France and England, and twenty other years in directing and governing the schools of Ireland, died happily<sup>p</sup> on the Wednesday before Easter, in the seventieth year of his age.

Maurice O'Duffy<sup>a</sup>, Abbot of the monastery of Ath da laarg<sup>t</sup>, on *the River Boyle*, died.

Rory O'Carroll, Lord of Ely<sup>s</sup>, was slain in the middle of the island of Inishcloghran<sup>t</sup>.

Congalagh O'Coinfiac<sup>u</sup>, Lord of Teffia, died.

Mulrony O'Keary, Lord of Carbury<sup>v</sup>, was treacherously slain by the Galls [Ostmen] of Dublin, i. e. by Mac Turnin, assisted by the son of Hugh O'Farrell, and Kellagh O'Finnallan, Lord of Delvin-More<sup>w</sup>.

The diocese of Westmeath was annexed to the city of Clonmacnoise, by consent of the clergy of Ireland.

The Earl led an army to plunder Munster; *King* Roderic marched with another army to defend it against them. When the English had heard of Roderic's arrival in Munster, for the purpose of giving them battle, they

This abbey was sometimes called Μανιρτιρ Αἶα δα λαργ, i. e. ford of two forks, but generally Μανιρτιρ να δούλλε, i. e. the monastery of the (River) Boyle. For the meaning of λαργ, see MS. Trin. Coll., Class H. 13. p. 360.

<sup>a</sup> *Ely, Eile*.—O'Carroll's territory, generally called Ely O'Carroll, comprised the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the south of the present King's County.

<sup>t</sup> *Inishcloghran, ινιρ κλοῦραν*.—It is an island in Lough Ree, in the River Shannon. See note under the year 1193.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Coinfiac*.—This name is now obsolete in Teffia, which is an extensive district in Westmeath. See note under the year 1207.

<sup>v</sup> *Mulrony O'Keary, Lord of Carbury O'Keary, Μολρυαναιδ υα κιαρδα τζεαρνα Καρβρε υα Κιαρδα*.—This territory, about the situation of which Irish writers have committed most unaccountable blunders, is the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. In the translation of the *Annals of Clonmac-*

noise by Connell Macgeoghegan, the translator states, under the year 1076, that "Carbrey O'Kiergie was then called Bremyngham's country." The family name O'Ciardha is now anglicised, correctly enough, Keary, but sometimes incorrectly Carey, and is common in the counties of Meath and Westmeath. Μολρυαναιδ, which signifies *the ruddy chief*, is anglicised Mulrony throughout this translation; for although it is now obsolete as a Christian name, it is preserved in the surname Mulrony.

<sup>w</sup> *Delvin-More*, now the barony of Delvin, in the east of the county of Westmeath.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82. The family of O'Finnallan were soon after conquered by Hugh de Lacy, who granted this territory to Gilbert Nugent, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Westmeath; and the O'Finnallans have been for many centuries in a state of obscurity and poverty. When the Editor examined the barony of Delvin in 1837, he did not find many of this family in their original locality.



po hairipeað leo go pangatтар go dúplar. Tanais domnall ua brian, 7 dál ccair, 7 cat iartair connact, 7 morcat píl Muirpeadaiz cenmoeta uirim dŕŕluaiŕ po faccбаð lar an piŕ Ruaidŕi. Ro piŕeаð cat cpoða eтер gallaib, 7 ŕaoideiaib an du rin, go po ppaimeаð po deoið tpe nŕit iommbualta for na gallaib, 7 po marбаð pect ccéo decc do gallaib ip in cat rin, co nað tearna аct tiopuairpi bŕcc beo ar in cat rin do

\* *Thurles*, in Irish Dúplar, a name signifying "strong fort," now a small but well-known town in the county of Tipperary. In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, it is called Durlus Ui Fogarta, i. e. O'Fogarty's Durlus, from its situation in the territory of Elyogarty.

<sup>y</sup> *Dint of fighting*, neарт iommbualta.—From this phrase it would appear that both parties fought with stubbornness and bravery. This entry has been abstracted by the Four Masters from the continuation of the Annals of Tighernach. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, the detachment sent from Dublin were slaughtered in Ossory by the Irish, who attacked them early in the morning, while sleeping in their camp. Giraldus also informs us that this party consisted of Ostmen, or Dano-Irish soldiers, and that the number cut off was four hundred, besides four knights by whom they were commanded. Giraldus devotes the third chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata* to the description of this event; and as he is so directly opposed to the Irish annalists, and has been followed by Cox, Leland, and others, it is but fair to lay his words before the reader:

"*Interfectio Dublinensium apud Ossyriam.* His ita completis, familiaque tam maris quam terræ successibus egregie refecta: dum Reymundus ob patris, quem audierat, obitum, nobilis videl. viri Guilielmi Giraldidæ, remenso pelago, in Cambriam recessisset: Herueius iterum se constabularium gerens: vt absente Reymundo aliquid agere videretur: Comitem cum familia Cassilium duxit. Dublinensium autem

exercitus in eorum interim auxilium ex edicto veniens, cum apud Ossyriam forte pernoctaret: ecce Limiricensium Princeps Duuenaldus vir sua in gente non improuidus, ipsorum aduentus exploratione certissima præsciis, summo diluculo cum manu armata irruens in incautos, 4. milites qui aliis præerant & 400. Ostmannorum viros simul interemit. His autem auditis, Comite Guaterfordiam cum confusione reuerso, casus istius occasione, totus Hiberniæ populus in Anglos vnanimiter insurgunt: ita vt Comes tanquam obsessus, Guaterfordiensis nusquam ab urbe discederet. Rothericus vero Connactiensis Synnenensis fluuii fluentia transcurrens in manu valida Mediam inuasit. Cunctaque eiusdem castra vacua vsque ad ipsos Dubliniæ fines igne combusta, soloque confracta redegit."

Hanmer states, upon what authority the Editor has never been able to discover, that one of the four knights who commanded these Ostmen soldiers was an Irishman, by name O'Grane. As the English and Irish accounts of this event in Irish history differ so much, the Editor thinks it necessary to give here, for the use of the future Irish historian, the various notices of it in the older Irish annals. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is noticed in the following brief manner:

A. D. 1174. Cath Dupleir la Domnall hua mbrian 7 la concobur maenmaige for mun-ur mic naepirpi .i. piŕ paŕan.

"A. D. 1174. The battle of Thurles by Donnell O'Brien, and by Conor Moinmoy, against

solicited to their assistance the Galls [Ostmen] of Dublin; and these made no delay till they came to Thurles\*. Thither came Donnell O'Brien and the Dalcassians, the battalion of West Connaught, the great battalion of the Sil-Murray, besides numerous other good troops left there by the King, Roderic. A brave battle was fought between the English and Irish at this place, in which the English were finally defeated by dint of fighting†. Seventeen hundred of the

the people of Fitz-Empress, i. e. the king of England."

In the Annals of Boyle, a compilation of the thirteenth century, it is entered thus:

"A. D. 1174. *Bellum Durlas comissum est cum Anglicis et Dubliniensibus a Domnallo Rege Munonie et Concobaro Maenmaigi cum suis, in quo Anglici defecerunt ad mortem, et Dublinienses perierunt.*"

In the older Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson, 503), the number slain is said to be about seven hundred, not seventeen hundred, as the Continuator of Tighernach, and from him the Four Masters have it. The entry is as follows:

A. D. 1174. Sluaíod la Galluib glara go tancatar in h-Eli, co po cinolpatar Domnall ua h-riain 7 Tuadmumain go Duipar uí Focarta, co po cuipod cath etarpu, co pomaio ap Galluib glara in cath, in quo dcc. uel paulo plúr ceciderunt. Conrtapla Puirte laipgi cum ducentip alup ceciderunt la gal-laib i nouri pein.

"A. D. 1174. An army was marched by the green Galls till they came into Ely; and Donnell O'Brien and the men of Thomond flocked to Thurles, and a battle was fought between them, and the green Galls were defeated in the battle, *in quo dcc. vel paulo plus ceciderunt*. The Constable of Waterford, with two hundred others, were slain by the Galls of their own fortress."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen also, the number slain is stated to be seven

hundred. The literal translation of the passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1174. A great army was led by the Earl of Strigule to plunder Munster; and he sent messengers to Dublin, desiring all the Galls left there to join him; and a battalion of knights, officers, and soldiers well armed came to him, and they all marched to Durlus-O'Fogarty. But Donell More O'Brien there defeated the Earl and the knights, and slew four of the knights, and seven hundred of their men. When that news came to the hearing of the people of Waterford, they killed the two hundred who were guarding the town. Then the Earl went on an island near the town [the Little Island], and remained there for a month, and then went back again to Dublin."

The reader is also referred to Ware's Annals, cap. 6, regnant. Hen. II., to *Cambrensis Eversus*, p. 89, Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. b. 1, p. 99, and the Abbé Mac-Geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. ii. p. 9, where the Abbé writes: "L'armée étant restée sans chef par la retraite de Reymond, Strongbow en donna le commandement à Hervey. Ce Capitaine voulant tenter fortune, & faire des incursions du côté de Limerick, assembla les troupes de Waterford & de Dublin, & marcha du côté de Cashil; mais ayant été rencontré à Durlas Hy-Ogarta, aujourd'hui Thurles, dans le pays d'Ormond, par Roderick O'Connor le Monarque, son armée fut entièrement défaite, & dix-sept cens Anglois resterent sur le champ de bataille. Wareus donne la gloire de cette action à Donald O'Brien



ḡallaib imon iarla. Tæd riðe fo mēla dia tiḡ ḡo porclairḡe. Soair ua brian dia tiḡ iar ccorcup.

Maelpeclainn ó donnagán tiḡearna arað do marbað la hua ccona[ing].

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSÐ 1175.

Αοιρ Cριορð mile, cæt, peaçtmoḡatt, a cúig.

Αn τεppoc ua brian, erpoc òille ðapa ðo écc.

Μaοιιopa mac an òlepiḡ òuip erpocp ulað, ðo écc.

Ḣiolla ðomnaill mac capmuic erpocp ulað ðo écc.

Flaiðbŕtaç ua bpolçain comorba òolaim òille tuip ecena ḡ eniḡ, pear dia tuccator cleipiḡ Eipŕhn cataoir erpcoip ar a peaður ḡ ar a eacena ḡ dia tapccup comorbur iae, ðo ecc co peaçtnaç iar tpeablaio toḡaiðe i nðuibpecclér òolaim òille, ḡ ḡiollu machiacc ua bpanáin ðo oipðneað ma ionað ip in abbðame.

Μaiðm for cenel nŕða pua neaçmarpaç ua ccaçain, ḡ pua mall ua nḡairmleaðaiḡ ḡ ár móri ðo cor forpa.

Μaḡnur ua maοiŕpeaçluinn ticchŕna aipçip miðo ðo èpochað la ḡallaib iar pfeallað fair in át tpuim.

Roi de Limerick, & diminue beaucoup la perte des Anglois. Cet échec causa tant de chagrin au Comte Strongbow, qu'il s'enferma pour quelque tems à Waterford sans voir personne."

Mr. Moore, however, without making any allusion to the Irish accounts of this event, gives full credence to Giraldus's story, and thus manufactures it for the use of posterity: "A reinforcement from the garrison of Dublin, which the Earl had ordered to join him at Cashel, having rested for a night at Ossory on their march, were surprised sleeping in their quarters by a strong party under Donald O'Brian, and the greater number of them put almost unresistingly to the sword."—*History of Ireland*, vol.ii. p.273. He does not even inform us that the soldiers thus massacred were Ostmen, though Giraldus, and even Sir Richard

Cox, distinctly state that they were. Cox says (*Hibernia Anglicana*), p. 27, without, however, quoting any authority, that this massacre was perpetrated by Donald [Fitzpatrick], prince of Ossory, but he observes, that the soldiers cut off were of that sort of the citizens of Dublin called *Easterlings*.

<sup>2</sup> *Waterford*, in Irish, *Popt lárpe*, which is the name of the city of Waterford at the present day in Irish. Both names seem to be of Danish origin, and the latter is most probably derived from a Danish chieftain, *Lairge*, who is mentioned in these Annals at the year 951.

<sup>a</sup> *Ara*.—The territory of O'Donnagan, and afterwards of a powerful branch of the O'Briens, the chief of whom was styled *Mac-I-Brien-Ara*, is now called *Ara*, and sometimes *Duharra*, and is a half barony in the county of Tipperary bor-

English were slain in this battle, and only a few of them survived with the Earl, who proceeded in sorrow to his house at Waterford<sup>z</sup>. O'Brien returned home in triumph.

Melaghlin O'Donnagan, Lord of Ara<sup>a</sup>, was slain by O'Cona[ing<sup>b</sup>].

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1175.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-five.*

O'Brien, Bishop of Kildare, died.

Maelisa Mac an Chlerigh Cuirr, Bishop of Ulidia (Down), died.

Giolla Donnell Mac Cormac, Bishop of Ulidia, died.

Flaherty O'Brollaghan, successor of St. Columbkille, a tower of wisdom and hospitality, a man to whom, on account of his goodness and wisdom, the clergy of Ireland had presented a bishop's chair, and to whom the presidency of Hy [Iona] had been offered, died in righteousness, after exemplary sickness, in the Duibhregles of Columbkille; and Gilla Mac Liag O'Branan was appointed in his place in the abbacy<sup>c</sup>.

The Kinel-Enda<sup>d</sup> were defeated, and a great slaughter made of them by Eachmarcach O'Kane<sup>e</sup>, and Niall O'Gormly.

Manus O' Melaghlin, Lord of East Meath, was hanged by the English, after they had acted treacherously towards him at Trim.

dering on the River Shannon.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Conaing*.—The last syllable of this name is effaced in the original, but it is here restored from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen. O'Conaing resided at Caislean Ui Chonaing, now corruptly called Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick. See note i, under the year 1175.

<sup>c</sup> *Peacénach* is used in the *Leabhar Breac* to translate the Latin *pius*, and *nempechenac*, *im-pius*. O'Clery explains it by the modern word *pipénta*, i. e. just, upright.

<sup>d</sup> *Kinel-Enda*, *Cinel Enba*, otherwise called *Tir-Enda*, was a territory comprising thirty quarters of land in the present county of Donegal, lying south of Inishowen, between the arms of

Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, that is, between Lifford and Letterkenny. The Kinel-Enda were descended from Enda, the youngest son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland.

<sup>e</sup> *Eachmarcach O'Kane*, *Eachmarcac Ua Ca-éam*.—The name *Eachmarcac*, which signifies horse-rider, *eques*, is anglicised Eghmarkagh in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. The surname *Ua Caéam*, is anglicised O'Cahan throughout the same work, and in most Anglo-Irish records previous to the year 1700; but the form O'Kane is now so well established in the north of Ireland, that the Editor has thought it the best to adopt in this translation. —See p. 2, note <sup>a</sup>.



Domnall caemánac mac diarmada Rí laighe do marbad la hua forp-  
cepn 7 la hua nuallán i ppioll.

Mac Domnall mic donnáda ticcheirna oppraiḡi do marbad i meabail  
la domnall ua mbriám.

Tadhg mac ríghail uí Rúairc do marbad.

Diarmad mac tadhg ui briain 7 Matgamain mac toirdealbairg ui  
briain do dallad (.i. na tig buéin i ccairlén uí conaing) la domnall ua  
mbriain 7 diarmad do écc iarttain. Aḡur mac an leirdeirc ui concobhair  
.i. Mac ui Concobair corcmóiruaḡ do marbadh beor la domnall ip in ló  
cedna.

<sup>f</sup> *Donnell Kavanagh*, Domnall Caománac.—He was the illegitimate son of Dermot, King of Leinster, and the ancestor of the most distinguished branches of the family of Mac Murrough, now Kavanagh. He was called Caománac from having been fostered at Cill Chaomáin, now Kilcavan, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford. Dermot Mac Murrough's only legitimate son, Conor, was put to death by Roderic O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, to whom he had been given as a hostage by Dermot.—*Hib. Expug.*, lib. i. cc. 10, 17. This Donnell, though illegitimate, became the most powerful of the Mac Murroughs, and attempted to become king of Leinster, but his sister Eva, the wife of the Earl Strongbow, having proved his illegitimacy, he never was able to attain to that dignity.—See *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 3, where Giraldus writes: "Murchardides autem audito eorum aduentu cum viris quasi quingentis (præmisso tamen Duenaldo naturali eiusdem filio, et quanquam non legitimo, in sua tamen gente præualido) ad eos statim ouanter accessit." See also Pedigree of the Kavanaghs in the Carew Collection of MSS. in the Lambeth Library, No. 635, in which it is stated that Eva, the wife of the Earl Strongbow, to whom Dermot had bequeathed the kingdom of Leinster, proved in England and Ireland that this Donnell,

and his brother Eochy, or Enna Kinsellagh, were both illegitimate.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Foirtheern*.—This name is probably that now made O'Fuairéan; anglicised Forehan, or Foran.

<sup>h</sup> *O'Nolan*, O'Nuallán.—He was chief of the barony of Fotharta Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow. O'Flaherty informs us (*Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 65), that the last O'Nuallán who had hereditary possessions here, died not long before his own time. The family are, however, still respectable in the territory.

<sup>i</sup> *The son of Donnell, son of Donough*.—He was Gillapatrik, son of Donnell, son of Donough, who was son of the Gillapatrik, from whom the family of Mac Gillapatrik, now Fitzpatrick, derived their name and origin.

<sup>j</sup> *Ossory*.—The ancient Ossory was a very large territory, extending, in the time of Aengus Oisreithe, in the third century, from the River Barrow to the River Suir, and from the Slieve Bloom mountains to the meeting of the Three Waters; but at the period of the introduction of Christianity it comprised no part of Munster, for it is referred to in all the lives of the primitive Irish saints as forming the south-western portion of Leinster, in fact, what the present diocese of Ossory is. See *Life of St. Patrick*, quoted

Donnell Kavanagh<sup>f</sup>, the son of Dermot, King of Leinster, was treacherously slain by O'Foirtchern<sup>g</sup> and O'Nolan<sup>h</sup>.

The son of Donnell, son of Donough<sup>i</sup>, Lord of Ossory<sup>j</sup>, was treacherously slain by Donnell O'Brien.

Teige<sup>k</sup>, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, was killed.

Dermot, the son of Teige O'Brien, and Mahon<sup>l</sup>, the son of Turlough<sup>m</sup> O'Brien, were deprived of sight in their own house at Castleconning<sup>n</sup>, by Donnell O'Brien; and Dermot died *soon* after; and Mac an Leithdheirg O'Conor, (*i. e.* the son of O'Conor Corcomroe<sup>o</sup>), was also slain by Donnell on the same day.

by Ussher in his *Primordia*, p. 855, where Ossargy is described as "*occidentalis Laginensium plaga.*" Also the life of St. Cronan, published by Fleming, where we read: "*Mater vero ejus Sochla, id est, Larga, vocabatur quæ erat de occidentali Laginensium plaga, id est Osraigi oriunda.*" O'Dugan, in his topographical poem, and Keating, in his *History of Ireland*, reign of Aodh Mac Ainmire, describe Ossory as extending from Slieve Bloom to the sea. In the latter centuries Ossory has been understood as comprising the country of the Fitzpatricks, or the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's county; but its ancient extent is preserved in the diocese.

<sup>k</sup> *Teige*, Τεῖγε.—This name, which signifies *a poet*, and which was used in the last century as an opprobrious name for a vulgar Irishman, like Paddy in the present century, is now anglicised Timothy and Thady, and sometimes latinised *Thaddæus* and even *Theophilus*.

<sup>l</sup> *Mahon*, Ματθαῖον, said by Spenser to signify *a bear*, is now anglicised Matthew, as the proper name of a man; but the Editor prefers the form Mahon, as it is used in the Irish Inquisitions and law documents, and also in names of places, and in the family name Mac Mahon.

<sup>m</sup> *Turlough*, Τοῖρῑéalbach, now generally anglicised Terence; but the Editor has used the form Turlough throughout this translation, it

being that most commonly found in old law documents, inquisitions, and most Anglo-Irish records.

<sup>n</sup> *Castleconning*, Cairlen uí Chonaing, *i. e.* O'Conaing's, or Gunning's Castle, now corruptly anglicised Castleconnell. O'Conaing was Lord of Aos Greine, the situation of which is thus described in O'Brien's Dictionary:

"Aos-Greine, the small county of Limerick, from the hill called Knockgreine to Limerick, the ancient patrimony of the O'Conuings, whose principal castle, near Limerick, was called *Caislean O'Conaing*, or Castle Connell; Aos-trimaighe from Owny to Limerick." Castleconnell is now a village situated about six miles to the east of Limerick.

<sup>o</sup> *Corcomroe*, Κορκομοῦρα. —The barony of Corcumroe, in the west of the county of Clare, preserves the name of this territory, but the territory was unquestionably more extensive than the barony, and comprised not only this barony but also the entire of the barony of Burrin, in the east of which the abbey of Corcumroe is situated. According to the Irish genealogical books, this territory derived its name from Core Modhruadh, the great grandson of Rury Mor, monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3845, and the ancestor of the families of O'Loughlin Burrin, and O'Conor Corcumroe, the ancient proprietors of these two baronies.



Sluaiccheḡ la Ruaidḡr uā cconcobair la Rīg Epeann i mumaḡn, Ro ionnarb doḡnall uā mbḡrḡm ā tuāḡmumaḡn ḡ ḡo ḡill ān tḡr ḡo ḡor doḡn chur ḡm.

Concobor mac Concoille abb Recclḡra Poil, ḡ pḡḡair, ḡ comorba Paḡraicc iarḡḡain do ḡcc hi Roimh iar ḡḡol do accallain comorba pḡḡair.

ḡiolla colum uā maolmuāḡ, ticcḡḡna pḡr cceall do maḡḡḡāḡ la Ruaidḡr mac concobair mḡḡ cochlāḡn tḡe meabail.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSḡ 1176.

Αοḡr Cḡḡorḡ, ḡile, cḡḡ, pḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, āḡḡ.

Paḡar, ḡ Ceanannur do pḡḡḡḡḡ do ḡallāḡ ḡ do uib bḡḡḡm.

Luḡḡḡḡḡ do pḡḡḡḡḡ do Saḡāḡ.

Niall mac ḡḡc lochlāḡn do maḡḡḡḡ la muḡḡḡḡḡ bḡḡāḡn (i. ḡāl mbuḡḡe).

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Concoille*.—This name is now obsolete, or translated Cox, or Woods.

<sup>q</sup> *O'Molloy, Ua Maolmuāḡ*.—This family descends from Maolmuāḡ, a name signifying noble or venerable chieftain [muāḡ i. uāḡal ḡo āḡḡḡḡḡ, *Cor. Glos.*], who was lord of the territory of Fera Ceall, and was slain in the year 1019. He was descended from Fiacha, the third son of King Niall of the Nine Hostages. The name of this territory is still preserved in that of the small barony of Fircal, in the south-west of the King's County; but we have the most satisfactory evidence to prove that it originally comprised the baronies of Fircal, Ballycowan, and Ballyboy, in the same county. The name Ua Maolmuāḡ, was originally anglicised O'Mulmoy, but it is now invariably written without the second *m*.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Coghlan*.—See note on Dealbhna Eathra, at the year 1178.

<sup>s</sup> *Fore, paḡar, or poḡar*.—Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 966) states that Fore is called by the Irish *Baille Leabhair*, the town of books; and he has

been followed by Archdall, O'Connor, Lanigan, and all other writers on Irish topography; nor was this etymology questioned till the locality was examined, in 1837, for the Ordnance Survey, by the Editor, who found that this is one of those inadvertent errors into which Ussher has fallen from his want of intimate acquaintance with the Irish language. The Irish name, as now pronounced in Westmeath, is baile poḡar, which means the town of *Fore*, and not the town of *Books*; and Ussher was led into this error by the similarity of the pronunciation of both combinations, for baile poḡar and bail' leabair are not very dissimilar to the ear. According to the life of St. Fechin, who founded a monastery here in the seventh century, this place was originally called Gleann Fobhar; and it is probable that the term *Fobhar* was originally applied to the remarkable springs which flow from the hill into the mill-pond at the village of Fore, for the word poḡar, or foḡar, is explained in an old Irish glossary, called

Roderic O'Connor, King of Ireland, marched with an army into Munster; he expelled Donnell O'Brien from Thomond, and much wasted the country on that expedition.

Conor Mac Concoille<sup>p</sup>, Abbot of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, and afterwards successor of St. Patrick, died at Rome, having gone thither to confer with the successor of St. Peter.

Gillacolum O'Molloy<sup>q</sup>, Lord of Fircall, was treacherously slain by Rory, the son of Conor Mac Coghlan<sup>r</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1176.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-six.*

Fore<sup>s</sup> and Kells<sup>t</sup> were laid waste by the English, and by the Hy-Briuin<sup>u</sup>.

Louth<sup>v</sup> was laid waste by the Saxons.

Niall, the son of Mac Loughlin, was slain by Muintir Branán, i. e. the Dal-m-Buinne<sup>w</sup>.

Deipþriup do'n eagna an éigre, as signifying the same as tobap, a spring. Besides these celebrated rills which turn the mill of St. Fechin, there are in Gleann Fobhar, as it was originally called, two other wells dedicated to St. Fechin, one called tobap na Cogaíne, and the other daðach Feichín. For the legend connected with the rills and mill of Fore, see Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan in *Acta Sanctorum*, 20th January. For some account of the state of Fore in 1682, see Sir Henry Piers's account of Westmeath, published in the first vol. of Vallancey's *Collectanea*; and for a description of the ancient remains there in 1837, see a letter written by the Editor at Rathowen, dated October 13th, 1837, now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park.

<sup>t</sup> *Kells, Ceanannur*.—This name was first anglicised Kenlis.—See Ussher, *De Primordiis*, p. 691. The name signifies the head seat, or residence, and is now translated Headfort, in the name of the seat and title of the present noble

proprietor. There is another Ceanannur in the county of Kilkenny, which is also anglicised Kells. The castle of Kells referred to on the next page (or rather reedification of it), stood not many years since opposite Cross-street, in the town of Kells, in the county of Meath, but no part of it now remains. Tradition ascribes its erection to Hugh de Lacy.

<sup>u</sup> *Hy-Briuin*, uib briuin, i. e. the descendants of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhain, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. There were many septs of this race, but the people here referred to are probably the Hy-Briuin-Breifne, which was the tribe name of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives.

<sup>v</sup> *Louth*, luðmað.—The name is sometimes written luðmað, and Colgan thinks that it signifies either the plain of Lugh, a man's name, or the plain of herbs: "Lugi campus seu campus herbidus."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 731, col. 2, n. 7.

<sup>w</sup> *Dal-Buinne*, Dal mðuinne, anglicised Dal-



Ἰνῆν Ρυαῖορι υἱ concobair (ἰ. πῖ Ερεανν), βῆν πλαιῖβῆρταιῖς υἱ μαοῖλδο-  
ραῖδ do mairbad la macaib uí cairpellán.

Ḃñmíde Ἰνῆν donnchaḁa uí cḁrḁaill, βῆν Chonmaíḁe υἱ flainn, baíntic-  
chḁrḁa ua tḁuirḁpe ḁ ḁḁr lí do écc.

Cúmaíḁe ua flainn tḁicchḁrḁa ua tḁuirḁpe, ḁḁr lí, ḁ val araiḁe do mair-  
bad la coínmíde la a ḁraḁair ḁén ḁ la ḁḁraib lí.

Saxain do ionnarḁad do doínnall ua ḁriam a luírneac ḁrḁa ḁorḁair do  
ḁḁam ḁó ḁorra.

Cairḁiall gall ḁá ḁḁam i ccḁannur.

Αν ḁiarla Saxanach (ἰ. Ρῑοαḁḁ) do écc in áth cliaḁ do bainne aillḁr  
ḁo ḁab ar a cḁir do mḁorḁaibḁ ḁricḁḁe cḁlam cille ḁ na naom arḁḁna ḁra  
ceallu ḁo millead lairḁ. Αḁ connarḁ ḁum ḁéirḁn ḁrḁḁc andarḁair aḁ a  
mairbad.

Boyne.—This tribe was seated near Lough Neagh, in the present county of Antrim; and their territory was nearly coextensive with the district of Killultagh, which was a part of the county of Down in the year 1662, though now in the county of Antrim. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1176, this tribe of Dal-Buinne was seated in the territory of Moylinny, which extended from Lough Neagh to near Carrickfergus. For the descent of the Dal Buinne, the reader is referred to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46. For a list of the parish churches and chapels in this territory about the year 1291, see Pope Nicholas's Taxation of the Dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore, edited by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

\* *Benmee*, ḁñmíde, denotes *woman or lady of Meath*. It was very common as the proper name of a woman among the ancient Irish, as was also *ḁeanmuíam*, meaning "woman, or lady of Munster."

† *Of Donough O'Carroll*, Donnchaḁa uí Ceap-  
ḁaill.—This was O'Carroll, chief of Oriel, not of Ely O'Carroll. There is a curious entry respecting the death of this Donough O'Carroll

of Oriel, in an ancient Antiphonarium, formerly belonging to the cathedral church of Armagh, and now preserved in Ussher's collection of MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (Class B. Tab. 1. No. 1). It has been recently published, with a literal English translation, in Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 389.

<sup>2</sup> *Cooey O'Flynn*, cumáíḁe ua flainn.—The name of this family is now anglicised O'Lynn in the north of Ireland, and by some incorrectly made Lindsay. Their territory lay between the Lower Bann, Lough Neagh, and the sea, in the present county of Antrim; but there seems to have been another branch of them in the barony of Loughinsholyn, in the south of the county of Derry, where they gave name to Lough Inish O'Lynn, i. e. the lake of O'Lynn's island, near the village of Desartmartin, and also to Desert Lyn and Monaster Lynn, in the same neighbourhood.

The pedigree of this famous family, who were the senior branch of the Clanna Rury of Uladh, or Ulidia, is thus given in a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 1. 15. p. 266, line 28 :

The daughter of Roderic O'Conor, King of Ireland, and wife of Flaherty O'Muldory, was killed by the sons of O'Carellan.

Benmee<sup>x</sup>, the daughter of Donough O'Carroll<sup>y</sup>, and wife of Cooley O'Flynn, lady of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, died.

Cooley O'Flynn<sup>z</sup>, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre<sup>a</sup>, Firlee, and Dalaradia, was slain by Cumee, his own brother, and the Firlee.

The English were driven from Limerick by Donnell O'Brien, by laying siege to them.

An English castle was in progress of erection at Kells.

The English Earl (i. e. Richard<sup>b</sup>) died in Dublin, of an ulcer which had broken out in his foot through the miracles of SS. Bridget and Columbkille, and of all the other saints whose churches had been destroyed by him. He saw, as he thought, St. Bridget in the act of killing him.

1. Rory, the son of
2. Donnell, who was son of
3. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
4. Murtough, or Moriartagh.
5. Alexander.
6. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
7. Cooley, or Cu-Uladh.
8. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
9. Rory.
10. Foley.
11. Mac Kieran.
12. Hugh, or Aodh.
13. Donnagan.
14. Forgartagh.
15. Flann, the progenitor, *a quo* the O'Lynns [Uí Loinn], &c. &c. up to *Colla Uais*, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

The name Cu maighe, meaning *dog*, or *greyhound of the plain*, and Cumidhe, *dog*, or *greyhound of Meath*, were very common among this family. The former is anglicised Cooley, and the latter Cumee, throughout this translation.

<sup>a</sup> *Hy-Tuirtre*, Uí Tuirtre, was the ancient name of a territory in the county of Antrim, lying to the east of Lough Neagh. The parishes of Racavan, Ramoan, Donnagorr, and Killead, the church of Dun Chille Bice, now Downkillybegs, in the parish of Drummaul, and the island of Inis Toide, now Church Island, in Lough Beg, were included in this territory, which was the name of a deanery in Colgan's time.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 183.

The tribe called the Firlee, and sometimes Fir Li of the Bann, were originally seated on the west side of that river, but at this period they were unquestionably on the east of it. They were probably driven from their original locality by the family of O'Kane, who, at this period, had possession of all the district lying between Lough Foyle and the Bann. For the descent of the Fir Li of the Bann, see *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76; *Ogygia Vindicated*, Dedication, p. lvi; and Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, Marquis of Drogheda's copy, pp. 95, 128.

<sup>b</sup> *The English Earl*, i. e. Richard de Clare, Earl of Strigul, commonly called Strongbow. Matthew Paris inserts the death of this earl at the same year; but Pembridge places it about the 1st of



Caiphlín Sláine i rianba Ríocaird plemenn co na pluag, ar po báp oc milleadh oirgiall 7 ua mbriúin 7 fíor míde do orccain la Maoileaclann mac meclochlainn la ticcheapna cenel neoḡain 7 la cenel neoḡain buóén 7 la hairgiallaib. Ro marbbrat cúicc cét no ní ar uille do na ḡallaib la taeḃ ban, leanam 7 eac co ná tḡrna duine i mbḡchaid ar in ccairḡiall. Ro paraiḡte tḡ cairḡteoil im míde ar nabapach ar uamán cenél neoḡain .i. cairḡiall cḡannra, cairḡlín calatḡoma 7 cairḡlen doipe Patḡraic. Ríocaird plemenn fein do marbaḡ don chur rín.

Baile biataiḡ do ióḡairt la ruaidḡi ua concobair Rí Eḡeann don coimḡeḡ 7 do naoim beapac ḡo bḡat .i. baile tuama achaḡ. Itiad Slana na hoḡḡailḡi ḡo bḡat. Caḡla ua duḡḡaiḡ airḡeḡḡcop tuama, airḡacḡac ua Roduib, planḡ ua ríonnachḡa, aḡ uá fíonn, Ruapc ua Maoilḡḡeanaínn, Iḡnaidhe uá manḡacáin, ḡiollu an coimḡeḡ mac an leapḡair, ua hainliḡi, 7 concobair mac diaḡmaḡa, a cḡoraiḡeaḡ an baile rín do bḡit aḡ dia 7 aḡ beapac ḡo bḡat ó ua cconcobair 7 o fíor a ionaid.

Domnall mac toirḡealbaiḡ uí Concobair ticḡḡḡna tḡairḡceirḡ Connaḡt, orḡan, Smaḡt 7 ḡḡḡcḡmaḡle na ḡḡaíḡeal do écc 7 a aḡnacal i maiḡ eo na Saḡan.

Domnall mac toirḡealbaiḡ uí bḡiaínn ríḡḡamḡa muman do écc.

May, 1177, and Giraldus Cambrensis about the 1st of June. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, Strongbow is called the greatest destroyer of the clergy and laity that came to Ireland since the time of Turgesius. His character is thus given by Giraldus, who was his cotemporary :

“Comiti vero modus hic erat. Vir subrufus, lentiginosus, oculis glaucis, facie fæminea, voce exili, collo contracto, per cetera fere cuncta, corpore precero, vir liberalis & lenis. Quod re non poterat, verborum suavitate componebat. Togatus & inermis parere paratior, quam impere. Extra bellum plus militis, quam Ducis : in bello vero plus Ducis quam militis habens : omnia suorum audens consilio : Nihil vnquam ex se vel armis aggrediens, vel animositate præsumens. In prælio positus fixum suis recupe-

rationis & refugii signum manebat. In vtraque belli fortuna stabilis & constans, nec casibus aduersis desperatione fluctuans ; nec secundis vlla leuitate discurrens.”—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. cap. 27, Camden. Francofurti, M.D.CIII. p. 774.

<sup>c</sup> *Slane*, Slaine, now generally called *Baile Sláine* in Irish. It is a small village near the Boyne, midway between Navan and Drogheda, in the county of Meath. The site of Fleming's Castle is now occupied by the seat of the Marquess of Conyngham.

<sup>d</sup> *Besides women, children, and horses, le taeḃ ban leanam 7 eac.*—This was evidently copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Ulster, in which the original reads as follows : *du in po marbaḡ cét no ní ip moḡ do ḡallaib pe taeḃ ban 7 leanam 7 ec in ccairḡoil do marbaḡ*

The castle of Slane<sup>c</sup>, in which was Richard Fleming with his forces, and from which he used to ravage Oriel, Hy-Briuin, and Meath, was plundered by Melaghlin, the son of Mac Loughlin, Lord of the Kinel-Owen, by the Kinel-Owen themselves and the men of Oriel. They killed five hundred or more of the English, besides women, children, and horses<sup>d</sup>; and not one individual escaped with his life from the castle. Three castles were left desolate in Meath on the following day, through fear of the Kinel-Owen, viz. the castle of Kells, the castle of Galtrim<sup>e</sup>, and the castle of Derrypatrick<sup>f</sup>. Richard Fleming himself was slain on this occasion.

A ballybetagh was granted in perpetuity by Roderic O'Connor, King of Ireland, viz. the townland of Toomaghy<sup>g</sup> to God and St. Berach. The following were the sureties of that perpetual gift: Keyly [Catholicus] O'Duffy, Archbishop of Tuam; Aireaghtagh O'Rodiv; Flann O'Finnaghty; Hugh O'Flynn; Rourke O'Mulrenin; Ignatius O'Monahan; Gilla-an-choimhdhe Mac-an-leastair; O'Hanly; and Conor Mac Dermot; who were to guarantee that this townland was to remain for ever the property of God and St. Berach, from O'Connor and his representative.

Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Connor, Lord of the north of Connaught, the glory, the moderator, and the good adviser of the Irish people, died, and was interred at Mayo of the Saxons.

Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Brien, the heir apparent to the kingdom of Munster, died.

co ná τέρνα ουνε ι mbezhaio ap in caipzel. Thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals: "where one hundred and more were killed of the Galls, besides women and children, and the horses of the castle, soe as none living escaped out of the castle."

<sup>c</sup> *The castle of Caltruim.* — Caiplen Calα Τρομα, i. e. the castle of Galtrim. Galtrim is now the name of a townland, containing a moat, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath. The district belonging to this castle was an ancient palatinate, and gave the title of Baron to the family of Hussey, whose ancestor had been a butcher in

the town of Athenry, but who was knighted for having killed O'Kelly and his esquire, in the battle of Athenry, in the year 1316. *q. v.*—See *Hibernia Anglicana*, by Sir Richard Cox, p. 96.

<sup>f</sup> *Doipe Πατραικ*, now Derrypatrick, a townland containing the ruins of an old castle, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath.—See *Ordnance Map of Meath*, sheet 43.

<sup>g</sup> *Toomaghy, τωαυμ αααδ.*—A ballybetagh was the thirtieth part of a *triocha cead*, or barony. It contained four quarters, or seisreaghs, each seisreagh containing 120 acres of the *large* Irish measure. The name of this ballybetagh is



Domnall ua máilli tigeapna umáill do écc.

Diarmait mac corbmaic méz captaiz n̄ d̄srmutan do gabáil la a mac f̄n corbmac liathanač 7 corbmac do marbač h̄i f̄puill la a m̄untip buđein 7 diarmait do gabáil a tigeapnair iaram.

Domnall mac giollapatraicc tigeapna oppaiz̄e do écc.

Aođ mac giollabroidi uī puair̄e do écc.

Domnall mac giolla patraic tigeapna cairppe ua cciařđa, do marbač i f̄puill dua maoleclainn (.i. Art), 7 Art do aērioğāđ la p̄earaib̄ m̄iđe, 7 n̄iğe (no ticceapnur) do ēabairt do đonnchač ua maoleclainn ađur flann a mac do marbač la cairppe ua cciařđa.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟŚĐ 1177.

Αοιρ Cριορđ m̄ile, cēt̄t p̄eačtmoğat, a p̄eačt.

Uuianur capđimal do ŗeačt i n̄Erinn. Seanāđ cl̄ŋp̄eač̄ Er̄enn do b̄ŋt̄ eτtip̄ erp̄copaib̄ 7 abbaib̄ iman ccapđimal in aτh̄ cliač̄ an cfo đom̄nac̄ don corğur 7 n̄o ēinn̄f̄đ̄ deit̄h̄iđe iom̄đa nā com̄ailteap̄.

Aēđ O Nell .i. an macaom̄ t̄om̄leap̄cc̄ ticch̄ŋna cenel neoğain̄ p̄e heađh̄ 7 Rioğđam̄na Er̄eann do marbač la maoleaclainn ua loclainn 7 la harđğal ua laclainn 7 arđğal p̄eirin̄ do com̄t̄uicim̄ la hua nell̄ ap̄ an lač̄air̄ p̄in̄.

Sluaicch̄ŋđ la lohn̄ do cuip̄t̄ 7 lap̄ na n̄iđir̄iđib̄ i n̄đal̄ ar̄ađe 7 co đun

now forgotten. It must have been applied to a large townland, since subdivided into quarters, somewhere near Kilbarry, in the north-east side of the county of Roscommon, where St. Berach's principal church is situated. But the name does not appear in any form on the Down Survey for Connaught, or on the Ordnance Survey.

<sup>h</sup> *Cardinal Vivianus*.—He was sent to Ireland by Pope Alexander III., as apostolic Legate. According to Rogerus Hoveden, and the Chronicle of Man at this year, Vivianus was in the Isle of Man on Christmas-day with King Gothred. After Epiphany he landed at Downpatrick, and on his way to Dublin was taken prisoner by the soldiers of John de Courcy, by whom he was

set at liberty. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 17, that this Legate held a synod at Dublin, in which he published the King of England's title to Ireland, and pronounced excommunication against all that should oppose it; that he also gave leave to the English, to take out of the churches and monasteries corn and other provisions as often as they should require them, always paying the true value for the same. To which Hanmer most impertinently adds: "He filled his bagges with the sinnes of the people; the English captaines understanding of it, gave him in charge, either to depart the land, or to goe to the warres, and serve for pay with them, and no longer to re-

Donnell O'Malley, Lord of Umallia [the Owles, in the county of Mayo], died.

Dermot, the son of Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, was taken prisoner by his own son, Cormac Liathanach; but Cormac was treacherously slain by his own people, and Dermot then re-assumed his lordship.

Donnell Mac Gillapatrik [now Fitzpatrick], Lord of Ossory, died.

Hugh, the son of Gilla-Broidi O'Rourke, died.

Donnell, son of Gillapatrik [O'Keary], Lord of Carbury O'Keary, was treacherously slain by O'Melaghlin (i. e. Art), upon which Art was deposed by the men of Meath, and his kingdom (or lordship) was given to Donough O'Melaghlin; and his son Flann was slain by *the inhabitants of Carbury O'Keary*.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1177.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy and seven.*

Cardinal Vivianus<sup>b</sup> arrived in Ireland. A synod of the clergy of Ireland, both bishops and abbots, *was convened* by this cardinal on the first Sunday in Lent, and they enacted many ordinances not *now* observed.

Hugh O'Neill, *popularly called* an Macaemh Toinleasc, *who had been* for some time Lord of the Kinel-Owen, and heir presumptive to the throne of Ireland, was slain by Melaghlin O'Loughlin<sup>i</sup> and Ardgal O'Loughlin; but Ardgal himself fell on the spot by O'Neill.

An army was led by John De Courcy<sup>j</sup> and the knights into Dalaradia and

ceive money for nought."—*Hanmer's Chronicle*, edition of 1809, pp. 295, 296. See also the same fact given as true history by Sir Richard Cox in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, pp. 33, 34.

<sup>i</sup> *O'Loughlin*.—The name of this family, which was the senior branch of the northern Hy-Niall, is now generally written Mac Loughlin.

<sup>j</sup> *John De Courcy*.—He set out from Dublin, and in four days arrived at Downpatrick. The character and personal appearance of this extraordinary man are thus described by his cotemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis :

"Erat itaque Iohannes vir albus & procerus,

membris nervosis & ossosis, staturæ grandis, & corpore perualido, viribus immensis, audaciæ singularis, vir fortis & bellator ab adolescentia. Semper in acie primus, semper grauioris periculi pondus arripiens. Adeo belli cupidus & ardens, vt militi dux præfectus, ducali plerunque deserta constantia Ducem exuens, et militem induens, inter primos impetuosus & præceps : turma vacillante suorum, nimia vincendi cupiditate victoriam amississe videretur. Et quamquam in armis immoderatus, & plus militis quam Ducis habens, inermis tamen modestus, ac sobrius, & Ecclesiæ Christi debitam reueren-



da léiglaṛr. Ro marbṛat Dóinnall mac mic caṛapaṛṛ ticcṛṛna dál araíde. Ro hoṛpcead ḡ ro millead dún da léiglaṛr la lohn ḡ laṛ na

tiam præstans, diuino cultui per omnia deditus: Gratiaque supernæ, quoties ei successerat, cum gratiarum actione totum ascribens, Deoq; dans gloriam, quoties aliquod fecerat gloriosum. Sed quoniam, vt ait Tullius, Nihil simplici in genere, omni ex parte perfectum natura expoliuit: nimia parcitatis & inconstantia nœui, niueum tantæ laudis nitorem denigrauerant. Regis itaque Manniæ Gotredi filia sibi legitime copulata, post varia belli diuturni proelia: & graues vtrinque conflictus, tandem in arce victoriæ plane constitutus, Vltoniam vndique locis idoneis incastellauit. & nusquam (non absque labore plurimo) & inedia, multisque periculis, pace firmissima stabiliuit. Hoc autem mihi notabile videtur: quod grandes hi quatuor Hibernicæ expugnationis postes, Stephanides, Herueius, Reymundus, & Iohannes de Cury (occulto quidem Dei iudicio, sed nunquam iniusto) legitimam ex sponsis prolem suscipere non meruerunt. Quintum autem his Meylerium adiunxerim, qui legitimam vsque hodie de sponsa prolem non suscepit. Sed hæc de Iohanne Cury summatim, & quasi sub epilogo commemorantes, grandiaq; eiusdem gesta, suis explicanda scriptoribus reliquentes." — *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. cap. xvii.

<sup>k</sup> *Donnell, son of Cahasagh, Dóinnall mac Caṛapaṛṛ*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and in the Annals of Kilronan, he is called Dóinnall mac mic Caṛapaṛṛ, i. e. Donnell, son of the son, i. e. grandson of Cahasagh. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, the chieftain who contended with De Courcy at Down, on this occasion, is called Rory Mac Donslevy; and it is certain that the family name was Mac Donslevy at this time, though it was originally *O'h-Eochadha* (O'Haughy). The name is latinized *Dunleuus* by Giraldus Cam-

brensis; but Dr. Hanmer, who knew but little of Irish families or history, supposing that by Dunleuus (which he reads incorrectly *Dunlennus*) Giraldus meant O'Donnell, he speaks throughout of the chief who contended with De Courcy, at Down, as O'Donell! Giraldus, who was contemporary with Sir John De Courcy, speaks in high terms of the valour of the King of Down, who contended with him on this occasion. It appears that the Pope's Legate, Cardinal Vivianus, happened to be at Downpatrick on De Courcy's arrival, and that he endeavoured to prevail on De Courcy to withdraw his forces from Down, on condition that Dunleuus should pay tribute to the King of England. De Courcy refusing to comply, Dunleuus, encouraged by the suggestions of the Legate, collected his forces, and attacked the English, we are told, with astonishing bravery; but if we believe Giraldus's statement, that he mustered ten thousand warriors, who, fighting manfully (*viriliter*) with spears and battle-axes, were defeated by three hundred English soldiers, commanded by twenty-two knights, we must conclude that his people were either very feeble or very unskilful warriors. Giraldus describes the conquest of Down by De Courcy in the sixteenth chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata*, where he writes as follows:

"Videns autem Dunleuus se verbis minime profecturum, corrogatis vndiq; viribus cum 10. bellatorum millibus infra 8. dies hostes in vrbe viriliter inuadit. In hac etenim insula sicut et in omni natione, gens borealis magis bellica semper et truculenta reperitur, &c., &c.

"Prospiciens itaq; Iohannes hostiles acies acriter ad vrbem accedere: quanquam manu modica, tamen perualida, potius obuiam exire, & viribus dimicando, belli fata tentare, quam

to Dun da leathghlas; they slew Donnell, the grandson of Cathasach<sup>k</sup>, Lord of Dalaradia. Dun da leathghlas was plundered and destroyed by John and the

exili municipio, quod in vr̄bis angulo tenuiter erexerat, diutius ab hoste claudi, & fame confici longe pr̄aelegit. Igitur atroci bello conserto, in primo eminus sagittarum iaculorumq; grandine perfuso. Deinde cominus lanceæ lanceis, securibus enses configentes: ad tartara multos vtrinq; transmittunt. Dum igitur acerrimo Martis conflictu, *Iam clypeo clypeus, vmbone repellitur vmbō: Ense minax ensis, pede pes, & cuspidē cuspis*: qui gladii Ioannis ictus hic cerneret, qualiter nunc caput ab humeris, nunc armos à corpore, nunc brachia separabat, viri bellatoris vires digne possit commendare. Multis igitur in hoc conflictu se strenue gerentibus: Roger. tamen Poerius adolescens imberbis & flauus, pulcher & procerus (qui postmodum in Lechliniæ & Ossyriæ partibus emicuit) secundam non immerito laudem obtinuit. Post graues itaq; diuq; ambiguos, nimis impari certamine bellicq; congressus, tandem Ioannis virtuti cessit victoria: hostium multitudine magna per marinam glisin, quo transfugerant, interempta."

And again, in his short recapitulation of the battles of De Courcy, towards the end of the same chapter:

"In duobus itaque magnis præliis Iohannes apud Dunam victor enituit. In primo post purificationem. In secundo circa Calendas Iulii, in natiuitate Sancti Iohannis, vir de quindecim virorum militibus [al. millibus] victoriam obtinuit cum paucissimis, hostium extincta multitudine. Tertium erat apud Ferly in prædæ captione," &c.

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen a work which seems to have been very much interpolated, that John De Courcy on this occasion erected a strong fort of stones and clay at Down, and drew a ditch or wall

from sea to sea, but that he was defeated and taken prisoner, and the greater part of his men slain by Rory Mac Donslevy; that he was afterwards set at liberty; and that the English, taking fresh courage, being led on by De Courcy and a valiant knight called Roger Poer, again attacked the Irish and made a great slaughter of them; and took from them the croziers of St. Finghin and St. Ronan, and that then all the English of Dublin went to the assistance of De Courcy. These Annals then add:—"Melaghlin O'Neill [*recte* Mac Loughlin], at the head of the Kinel-Owen, and Rory Mac Donslevy, at the head of the Ulidians, accompanied by the Archbishop of Armagh, Gilla-an-choimdedh O'Carran, the Bishop of Ulidia, and the clergy of the north of Ireland, repaired with their noble relics to Downpatrick, to take it from John De Courcy. A fierce battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen and Ulidians were defeated, with the loss of five hundred men, among whom were Donnell O'Laverty, chief of Clann Hamill; Conor O'Carroll, chief of Clann-Dermot; Gilla Mac Liag O'Donnely, chief of Ferdroma; Gilla-an-Choimdedh Mac Tomulty, chief of Clann Mongan; and the chiefs of Clann Cartan and Clann Fogarty. The Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Down, and all the clergy, were taken prisoners; and the English got possession of the croziers of St. Comgall and St. Dachiarog, the Canoin Phatruic [i. e. the Book of Armagh], besides a bell called *Ceolan an Tighearna*. They afterwards, however, set the bishops at liberty, and restored the Canoin Phatruic and the bell, but they killed all the inferior clergy, and kept the other noble relics, which" [remarks this compiler] "are still in the hands of the English."

Dr. Hanmer, in describing this battle, states



πιδιρὶς ταιμὶς ἰ να ρόεραϊδε. Ὁ ροναὸ δονα cairlen leó ann ar a tuysrao maíom fo dí ar ultaib ἡ maíom for cenél eoḡain ἡ for airḡiallaib airim in po marbað concóbor o caircealláin τοιρεαὶ cloinne διαρμαδα ἡ ḡiollumac-liacc ua donngaike τοιρεὶ ἔσρ nōpoma. Ro ḡonað ann beor domnall ua flaitébsrtaḡ do ροḡḡoib ḡur ba marb é iapaḡ do na ḡonaib rin ἰ pecclér pól in árōmaça iar ccaitén cuip cpioḡo ἡ α ḡola, iar nonḡað ἡ αιτη-ricche. Ro marbað δονα μαϊτε ιομδα αιλε leó cenmothairpe. Táinic lohn do cúirt co na ρόεραϊδ an feacht ceḡna ἰ nuib tuirpe ἡ ἰ ḡḡsraib lí. Ro loircc Cúimide ua flaim airtear maḡe peme. Ro loirccḡe δονα cul paḡain, ἡ ceallu ιομδα oile.

Niall ua ḡairmleadaḡ ticchsrna ἔσρ maḡe hiḡe ἡ cenél lna do mar-

that De Courcy was opposed by Roderic [OConor] the Monarque and *O'Donnell*, king of *Duune*! See his Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 300; and Cox (*Hibernia Anglicana*), p. 32, gravely repeats this blunder as true history. By this expedition and battle were fulfilled, in the opinion of both parties, two prophecies, which would appear to have depressed the spirit of the Ultonians, and animated De Courcy and his superstitious followers for further conquests. The one was a prophecy among the Britons, said to have been delivered by Merlin of Caermarthen, in the latter part of the fifth century, and which had declared that "a white knight, sitting on a white horse, and bearing birds on his shield, would be the first that with force of arms would enter and invade Ulster." ("Miles albus, albo residens equo, aues in clypeo gerens, Ultoniam hostili inuasionē primus intrabit.") The other was a prophecy ascribed to Saint Columbkille, who had foreseen this battle not long after the time of Merlin, and who had written in Irish that a certain pauper and beggar, and fugitive from another country ("quendam pauperem & mendicum & quasi de aliis terris fugacem") would come to Down with a small army and obtain possession of the town, and that such would be the slaughter of the

citizens that the enemy would wade up to the knees in their blood. Stanihurst, enlarging on a slight hint thrown out by Giraldus in his account of these prophecies, writes that De Courcy, in his anxiety to adapt these prophecies to himself, took every care to adapt himself to the prophecies, and with that view provided for his equipment, on his expedition to Downpatrick, a white horse, a shield with birds painted upon it, and all the other predicted appendages of the predestined conqueror of Ulster; so that he sallied forth like an actor dressed to perform a part! This, however, is overdrawing the picture; for Giraldus says that De Courcy happened by mere chance (*forte*) to ride upon a white horse on this occasion, and had little birds (*aviculas*) painted on his shield, evidently the cognizance of his family; but he distinctly states, however, that De Courcy always carried about with him a book in the Irish language, containing the prophecies of St. Columbkille, as a mirror in which the achievements which he himself was predestined to perform were to be seen; to which Stanihurst, drawing on his imagination, impertinently adds, that he slept with this book under his pillow! "Ad dormiendum proficiscens, eundem sub cubicularis lecti pulvino collocaret." The charge brought by Dr. Hanmer against Cam-

knights who came in his army. A castle was erected by them there, 'out of which they defeated the Ulidians twice, and the Kinel-Owen and Oriels *once*, slew Conor O'Carellan, chief of Clandermot<sup>1</sup>, and Gilla-Macliag O'Donnelly, chief of Feardroma<sup>m</sup>; and Donnell O'Flaherty [now Laverty] was so wounded by arrows on this occasion, that he died of his wounds in the church of St. Paul at Armagh, after having received the body and blood of Christ, and after extreme unction and penance. Many other chieftains were also slain by them besides these. During the same expedition, John [De Courcy] proceeded with his forces to Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee; before his arrival, however, Cumee O'Flynn had set Armoy<sup>n</sup> on fire; but they burned Coleraine and many other churches on this incursion.

Niall O'Gormly, Lord of the men of Magh-Ithe and Kinel-Enda<sup>o</sup>, was

brensis, that having malevolent feelings towards De Courcy, he slightly passed over and misrepresented his actions, seems very unfounded, for Cambrensis speaks of the noble achievements of this knight in terms of the highest admiration, saying that he would leave his grand exploits to be blazoned by De Courcy's own writers, evidently alluding to the monk Jocelyn, who was at the time employed by De Courcy to write the Life of St. Patrick. "Sed hæc de Johanne Curcy summatis, & quasi sub epilogo commemorantes, grandiaq; eiusdem gesta suis explicanda scriptoribus reliquentes."—*Hiber. Expugnat.* lib. ii. c. 17.

<sup>1</sup> *Clandermot*.—The name is yet preserved in Clondermot, a parish in the barony of Tirkeeran, in the county of Derry, east of the Foyle. The O'Caireallans are still numerous in this parish, but the name is variously anglicised Carlan, Curland, Carellan, Carelton, &c.

<sup>m</sup> *Feardroma*.—This was an ancient territory in the county of Tyrone, containing Castle-Cauldfield, anciently Ballydonnelly, and the surrounding district.—See note on Ballydonnelly, at the year 1531. It is to be distinguished from the townland of *popopuum*, or Fardrome, mentioned in the Donegal Inqui-

tions, which never at any period belonged to the O'Donnellys.

<sup>n</sup> *Armoy*, *Αιερμουιγε*.—The author of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, which was translated and published by Colgan, in his *Trias Thaum.*, calls this "*Arthermugia præcipua civitas Dalriedinorum*." It was anciently a bishop's see, and an ecclesiastical town of consequence; but in Colgan's time it was only a small village in the territory of Reuta. It is still called by its ancient name in Irish, but is anglicised Armoy. It retains at present no monumental evidence of its ancient importance except a part of an ancient round tower, which, however, is no small proof of its ancient ecclesiastical importance. Colgan in his *Acta S. S.*, p. 377, col. 2, note 6, describes it as follows: "Est hodie vicus tantum exiguus in regione Reuta juxta Oceanum octo circiter millibus passuum a Dunliffsia" [Dunluce] "distant."

<sup>o</sup> *Magh-Ithe and Kinel-Enda*.—*Magh Ithe*, i. e. the plain of Ith, is said to have derived its name from Ith, the uncle of Milesius of Spain, who, according to some of the Irish Shanachies, was slain by the Tuatha De Dananns, at Drumline, near Lifford, and buried in this plain.—See Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's edition,



bað la donnchað ua ccaipealláin 7 la cloinn diarmada ar lár ðoipe colaimn cille ar po loirceað teac fair cftur 7 terna mall amac ar 7 po marbað i ndorur an ticche iarttain. Da poine doná Donnchað ua caipelláin oðríe fpi dia fpi colaim cille 7 fpi muinntpi ðoipe annpin tap a cftm pén 7 tap cftm a fleacta .i. a mainchine pen, a mec, a ua, 7 a iarmua tria bithe do colaim cille 7 do muinntpi ðoipe. Ro ioðbair doná baile biaaig i pparpað domnaig móip dóib. Do pað dóib béop Mac riabac .i. copm ar ffpri boi i nEriom ip in aimprip rin i ngioll tri pichit bó. Do ponað imopra teac don clípeac i monað an tige po loirceað uaða pop ua ngairmleaðaig. Ro hiocað uile fpiip gac ar loirceað imbe. Do paðrat clann ndiarmada uile lóipmóm tap a cftm pen uatha.

Mupcað mac Ruaidri in Concobair do bpeit Mile coca co na pidiuib laip go Rop commain do milleað Connaçt ar ulca fpi Ruaidri. Ro loircepfð doná Connaçtaig po cftoir tuaim do gualann 7 ceallu an tpe ar cftna ar na hairpóip goill mntib. Ro chuipfct iarttain maðm popp na gallaib 7 pó diochuipfct ar éccin ar an típ iatc. Ro ðall Ruaidri a mac mupchað i ccionað an turair rin.

p. 266, and note on Druim lighean, in these Annals, at the year 1522. From the situation of the parish church called Domhnach more Muighe Ithe, or the great church of Magh Ithe, now Donaghmore, it is quite evident that Magh Ithe is the tract of level land in the barony of Raphoe, now called the Lagan. The territory of Kinel-Enda lay immediately south of Inishowen, and comprised the parishes of Raymoaghy and Taughboyne.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, Life of St. Baithenus. The Editor has a copy of the will of O'Gallagher, who was steward to the celebrated Red Hugh O'Donnell, in which it is stated that Kinel-Enda contained thirty quarters of land.

<sup>p</sup> Near Donaghmore, Domnac móp, i. e. the great church, generally called Domnac mop Muige Ite, as in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, and in O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, apud Colgan. *Trias Thaum.*, p. 390. It is a

parish church, near the village of Castlefin, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal. It was in the territory of Magh-Ithe, of which O'Gormly was lord. From this passage it appears that O'Carellan had seized upon some of O'Gormly's territory, after he had killed him.

<sup>q</sup> *The tan-coloured son.*—This is a fanciful name given to the goblet. The adjective riabac, pronounced in the south of Ireland as if written riac, and anglicised Reagh in names of men and places, signifies tan-coloured, or greyish, and is translated *fuscus*, by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his History of the Irish Catholics.—See pp. 123, 145, *et passim*.

<sup>r</sup> *This expedition.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contains the following account of this excursion:

“A. D. 1177. A great army was led by the English of Dublin and Tullyard [near Trim] into Connaught. They proceeded first to Ros-

slain by Donough O'Carellan and the Clandermot in the middle of Derry Columbkille. The house in which he was was first set on fire, and afterwards, as he was endeavouring to effect his escape out of it, he was killed in the doorway of the house. Donough O'Carellan then made his perfect peace with God, St. Columbkille, and the family [i. e. clergy] of Derry, for himself and his descendants, and confirmed his own *mainchine* (gifts) and those of his sons, grandsons, and descendants, for ever, to St. Columbkille and the family of Derry. He also granted to them a ballybetagh near Donaghmore<sup>p</sup>, and, moreover, delivered up to them the most valuable goblet at that time in Ireland, which goblet was called *Mac Riabhach* [i. e. the tan-coloured son<sup>q</sup>], as a pledge for sixty cows. There was also a house erected for the cleric, in lieu of that burned over the head of O'Gormly, and reparation was made by him for all damage caused by the burning. All the Clandermot gave likewise full satisfaction on their own behalf.

Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, brought Milo de Cogan and his knights with him to Roscommon, to ravage Connaught, to annoy Roderic *his father*. The Connacians immediately burned Tuam and other churches, to prevent the English from quartering in them. They afterwards defeated the English, and forcibly drove them out of the country [of Connaught]; and Roderic put out the eyes of his son, in revenge for this expedition<sup>r</sup>.

common, where they remained for three nights. Here they were joined by Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, who guided them through the province. King Roderic at the time happened to be on his regal visitation, and was in Iar-Connaught when the news of this irruption into his territories reached his ear. The English proceeded through the Plain of Connaught, burning the country as they passed along, including the churches of Elphin, Fert-Geige, Imleagh Fordeorach, Imleagh an Bhroghadhia, and Dunamon, and making their way to Ath Mogha and Fiodh Monach, and passing over the Togher [causeway] of Moin Coinneadha, and through the great road of Lig Gnathaile, and the ford of Athfinn, near Dunmore, proceeded directly to Tuam; but they made no prey or

battle during all this excursion, for the Connacians had fled, with their cattle and other moveable property, into the fastnesses of the country. On this occasion Tuam was evacuated, and the churches of Kilbannan, Kilmaine, Lackagh, Kilcahill, and Roskeen, and the castle of Galway, were burned. The English remained three nights at Tuam, without being able to obtain provisions, or gaining any advantage; here they were informed that the men of Connaught and Munster were on their march to give them battle, which indeed they soon perceived to be true, for they saw that Roderic gave them no time to consider, for he drew up his forces for an engagement. The English took to flight, and escaped to Tochar mona Coinneadha. They were, however, hotly pursued and attacked as



Μαῖομ φορ υα μαοιδοραῖο ἡ φορ cenel cconall ρια cconcobor υα ccaipealláin áit in po marbað ár cenél hnda im mac ui Seappaig ἡ im maicib iomða archeana.

Domnall υα heaghra ticcphra Luigne do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1178.

Αοιρ Cpioρo mile, céo, ρεάτμοζατ α hoct.

bachall coluim mic luigdeac do bñt acc iomacallam pe na cleipeac pñn co ριαðnac.

Domnall υα foccapta eppcop oppaige do écc.

Giollu cpioρo υα heothaið eppcop Conmaicne do écc.

Concobar mac conallaiḡ ui luiniḡ do gabáil τοιριγεάτa cenél Moen ἡ domnall mac domnall ui ḡairmleaðaiḡ do ionnarbað α maiḡ ithe i muiρ eoḡain do cum donnchaða uí ðuibðioρma. Cenél moién i ccionn páite iapañ do cup concobair mic conallaiḡ α τοιριγεάτ, ἡ α ccñnuρ do tabairt do ðomnall mac domnall ui ḡairmleaðaiḡ. Muinntep domnall .i. mac giollu caeð uí edepla ἡ uí flannaḡáin do marbað concobair mic conallaiḡ i τοιḡ domnall pñpñ i meabail ap comairce aipcinnḡ na hñpnaide boi ina pappað an tan pñn. Ro ionnarbpaτ iapañ cenél Moáin domnall υα ḡairm-

they were crossing the Togher, or causeway, where they would have been defeated had not the son of Roderic assisted and guided them. They next proceeded directly to Oran-O'Clabby, and passed the next night there, and on the day following went on their retreat to Athleague, where they were overtaken at the ford by a party of Connacians, who made a vigorous attack upon them, and they did not know their losses until they were clear out of the province. For this, and other previous offences, Murrough O'Conor, the son of Roderic, had his eyes put out by the Sil-Murray, with the consent of his father." Giraldus Cambrensis, in his account of Milo de Cogan's excursion into Connaught (*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 17), asserts, that

the churches were burned by the Connacians themselves, and that the English, who were five hundred and forty in number, lost only three of their men! "Rothericum vero Conactiæ principem cum 3. exercitibus magnis in sylua quadam prope Sinnenum obuium habens, inito graui utrinq; conflictu, demum tribus tantum satellitibus equestribus amissis, & interemptis hostium multis, Dubliniam indemnis euasit."

<sup>s</sup> *Colum Mac Luighdheach*.—This is the Colman, son of Lughaidh (of the race of Niall of the Nine Hostages), whose festival is marked in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 2nd of February. The Editor has not been able to discover this entry in any of the older annals.

<sup>t</sup> *O'Loony*.—The O'Loonys were afterwards

O'Muldory and the Kinel-Connell were defeated by Conor O'Carellan *in a battle*, in which O'Sherry and many other distinguished men of the Kinel-Enda were slain.

Donnell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny [in the now county of Sligo], died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1178.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-eight.*

The crozier of Columb Mac Luighdheach<sup>s</sup> openly conversed with its cleric. Donnell O'Fogarty, bishop of Ossory, died.

Gilchreest O'Hoey, bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], died.

Conor, the son of Conallagh O'Loony<sup>r</sup>, assumed the chieftainship of Kinel-Moen<sup>u</sup>; and Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Gormly<sup>v</sup>, was banished from Moy Ithe into Inishowen, to Donough O'Duibhthiorma<sup>w</sup>. In three months afterwards, the Kinel-Moen deposed Conor, the son of Conallagh, and gave back the chieftainship to Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Gormly. The people of Donnell *O'Gormly*, namely, Gilla Caech O'Ederla, and the O'Flanagans, treacherously slew O'Loony in Donnell's own house, *even* while he was under the protection of the Erenagh of Urney<sup>x</sup>, who was with him at the time. Upon this the Kinel-Moen drove Donnell O'Gormly from the chieftainship, and set

driven into the wild mountainous district of Muintir-Loony, in the north of the county of Tyrone.

<sup>u</sup> *Kinel-Moen*.—The Kinel-Moen, or race, or descendants of Moen, the principal family of whom were the O'Gormlys, inhabited that tract now called the barony of Raphoe, which was then a part of Tir Eoghain, or Tyrone. In after times this tribe was driven across the river Foyle by the O'Donnells, and their original country was added to Tirconnell.

<sup>v</sup> *O'Gormly*.—An old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, shews the country of O'Gormly, who was originally the chief of Kinel-Moen, as extending from near Derry to Strabane.

<sup>w</sup> *O'Duibhthiorma*.—The country of O'Duibhthiorma was called Bredach, and comprised the eastern half of Inishowen. This is to be distinguished from the half cantred of Bredach in Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, the patrimonial inheritance of O'Toghda, who was descended from Muireadhach, son of Fergus, son of Amhalgaidh, *a quo* Tirawley. O'Duibhthiorma was of the Kinel-Owen, and his family had their tomb in the old church of Moville, near Lough Foyle. The name is still numerous in the barony of Inishowen, but corruptly anglicised to Diarmid, and sometimes, but rarely, to Mac Dermot, though always pronounced O'Duibhthiorma by the natives when speaking Irish.

<sup>x</sup> *Urney*, Ερηναίε, i. e. *Oratorium*.—A parish



leaðaiḡ a toiriḡeaḡt ḡ tuḡpaḡ Ruaiðri ua flaibḡsḡtaiḡ i ccḡnnur foraiḡ. Meabal do ðḡnai la triḡ macaiḡ ui flaibḡsḡtaiḡ for cenél Moám. Domnall mac domnall ui ḡairmleaðaiḡ do maḡbað leo, [ḡ] Ticḡḡsḡrnan mac Raḡnall mic domnall ḡ oḡtar do maḡtiḡ Cenél moám immalle ppiu. Raḡnall mac eaḡmaḡcaiḡ uí ðaḡáiḡ do maḡbað la cenél moám a toḡpaḡ an tpaḡmaḡð rin cona ina ðioḡail riðe do poḡaiḡ ḡalaḡ ua luiniḡ ḡ Muir-ḡearḡaḡ ua Peatain, ḡ ar na ðioḡail beór do poḡað in meabail pemmaḡte for cenél Moám.

ḡaeḡ moḡ iḡ in mbliaðam ri. Ro lá rioðár, Ro tpaḡccaḡiḡ paḡḡḡe. Ro tpaḡccaḡiḡ doḡá ré piḡtiḡ cpaḡn i ḡḡoḡpe colaḡm cille.

Iohn do cuḡḡ co na allmuḡḡḡaiḡ do ḡeaḡḡ co maḡaiḡpe Chonaille, do poḡḡaḡ oḡḡcne ann. ḡaḡar oíðe longḡuḡḡiḡ i ḡḡlionn riḡe iaḡam. Do bḡḡ

partly in the county of Tyrone, and partly in the county of Donegal, extending to the south of Lifford.

<sup>1</sup> *O'Flaherty*, in *Irish Ua Flaibḡsḡtaiḡ*.—This name is still common in the counties of Donegal, Derry, and Tyrone, but, by an aspiration of the initial *p*, is anglicised Lavery, and sometimes Lafferty.—See note on O'Flainn, where a similar suppression of the initial *p* takes place in the modern anglicised form O'Lynn.

<sup>2</sup> *Derry-Columbkille*.—This passage is given in the *Annals of Kilronan*, as follows: "A. D. 1178. ḡaoḡ aḡbaḡ do toḡḡeaḡ iḡ in mbliaðam ri, co po tpaḡcaḡiḡ blið moḡi do ḡoḡliḡiḡ ḡ o'ḡiðḡaiðiḡ, ḡ do paḡḡiḡiḡ pa ḡiðpa ppi lári, ḡ co tpaḡcaḡiḡ for re piḡḡe paḡaḡ, uel paulo pluḡ, a ḡḡoḡpe colaḡm cille.

"A. D. 1178. A great wind occurred in this year, which prostrated a great portion of the woods, forests, and great oaks, and prostrated among the rest six score oaks, *vel paulo plus*, in *Roboreto Columbae Cille*."

The word *paul*, plur. *paḡḡe*, signifies an oak tree. The oak wood of Derry-Columbkille, now Londonderry, is specially mentioned in O'Donnell's *Life of Columbkille*, as an object

for which the saint had a peculiar veneration.

<sup>a</sup> *Machaire Chonaille*, i. e. the plain of Conaille Muirtheimhne, a territory comprising the level part of the present county of Louth, as appears from the ancient *Lives of St. Bridget and St. Monenna*, and from the *Festilogy of Aengus*, and other calendars, which place in this territory the churches of Faughard, Iniskeen, Kill Uinche, and Druim Ineascluinn. This district retained the name of Machaire Chonaille in the seventeenth century, as we learn from Archbishop Ussher, who, in his notices of St. Bridget and St. Monenna, has the following notice of this territory: "Intra alterum autem à Dundalkiâ miliarium, in Louthiano Comitatu & territorio olim *Conayl-Murthemni & Campo Murthemene* (in quo Conaleorum gens maximè viget, *de quâ & ipsa sanctissima Monenna procreata est*; ut habet in libri secundi *Vitâ illius initio Conchubranus*) hodie *Maghery-Conall* dicto, posita est villa *Fochard*: quem locum *nativitatis Brigidæ virginis* habitum fuisse, & in *Vitâ Malachiae* notavit olim Bernardus, & hodierna totius viciniae traditio *Fochardam Brigidæ* eam appellantis etiam nunc confirmat."—*Primordia*, pp. 705, 706. The *Conaleorum gens* here mentioned

up Rory O'Flaherty<sup>y</sup> as their chieftain : *but* the three sons of this O'Flaherty acted a treacherous part towards the Kinel-Moen; they slew Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Gormly, Tiernan, the son of Randal Mac Donnell, and eight other gentlemen of the Kinel-Moen. Randal, the son of Eachmarcach O'Kane, had been slain by the Kinel-Moen in the beginning of this summer, and in revenge of this were slain Galagh O'Loony and Murtough O'Petan; and it was in revenge of this, moreover, the aforesaid act of treachery was committed against the Kinel-Moen.

A violent wind-storm *occurred* in this year; it caused a great destruction of trees. It prostrated oaks. It prostrated one hundred and twenty trees in Derry-Columbkille<sup>z</sup>.

John De Courcy with his foreigners repaired to Machaire Conaille<sup>a</sup>, and committed depredations there. They encamped for a night in Glenree<sup>b</sup>, where

were the descendants of Conall Cearnach, the most distinguished of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, who flourished early in the first century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 47.

<sup>b</sup> *In Glenree*, 1 nglonn riġe, i. e. the vale of the River Righe. Giraldus Cambrensis, in his brief enumeration of the battles of De Courcy, in the sixteenth chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata*, calls this his fifth battle, and says that he fought it at the bridge of Newry. In this he is right as to the place; but, it is quite evident from the older Irish Annals that he has transposed the order of the battles, for he was not in Ireland when De Courcy first invaded Ulster. Giraldus came first to Ireland in 1183, and again in 1185, as tutor to the Earl of Moreton, afterwards King John. The bridge of Newry well agrees with the Glenn Righe of the Irish Annals, for the river of Newry was anciently called the Righe, and the valley through which it flows bore the appellation of Glenn Righe. Giraldus states that De Courcy was the victor in this battle: "Quintum apud Pontem Iuori in reditu ab Anglia, unde tamen ad sua victor evasit." But in the Annals of Ulster

and Kilronan, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is emphatically stated that the English were dreadfully slaughtered here: Ro mebaio for gallaib 7 no cuipeo depx ap porpu. The number of the English slain on this occasion is not stated in the Annals of Ulster or Kilronan, but it is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen as four hundred; and it is added that the battle was fought at Newry, and that O'Hanvy, chief of Omeath, and one hundred of the Irish, were killed, and that Murrough O'Carroll, King of Oriel, and Rory Mac Donslevy O'Haughy (O'h-Eochaidh), were victors. The name Rory is, however, incorrect; for, on the death of Donnell, the grandson of Cahasagh, Cu-Uladh, the son of Conor, who was son of Donslevy, son of Eochaidh, became the chief of the Dal-Fiatachs. The pedigree of this Cu-Uladh (i. e. dog of Ulidia) is given by Duald Mac Firbis in his genealogical work, p. 510. He was succeeded by Rory Mac Donslevy, who is introduced in the interpolated Annals of Innisfallen as the chieftain who opposed Sir John De Courcy at Down, in the first battle in 1177. Dr. Hanmer, with that love of dull invention which distin-

Μυράδ υα εῖρβαλλ τικχίρνα Οἰργιάλλ γ εῦ υλαδ̄ mac dunnplebe .i. Rí  
υλαδ̄ fuabairt bioðbað forra gur no marbað γ gur no báðað ceit̄ri céo  
co leit̄ díob̄. Τορέπαταρ céo do na γαιοδεαλαῖς ἰ πριεῖγῡιν an éata im  
uá nainp̄pet̄ tigeap̄na uá méit̄ maða.

Ταινιc lohn do curt iap̄ ττιπολλ̄ do opccain̄ dál ap̄aide γ υῖδ̄ Τυιρτε.  
Tucc doná cumide ua flainn τικχίρνα ua ττυιρτε γ ῑῑr lí deabað̄ doγom̄

guished him, metamorphoses this Rory Mac Donslevy into Roderic O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland.

The exact situation of the valley of Glenree had never been known to any Irish historical or topographical writer in modern times, till it was identified by the Editor of this work when employed on the Ordnance Survey in 1834. Keating, Duaid Mac Firbis, O'Flaherty, and all the ancient Bardic writers of the history of Ireland, state that the three Collas, who formed the territory of Oriel, deprived the Ultonians of that portion of their kingdom extending from Gleann Ríge, and Loch n-Eathach, westwards. The general opinion was, that the territory of Oirghiall, or Oriel, comprised the present counties of Louth, Armagh, and Monaghan, and that Uladh or Ulidia, the circumscribed territory of the ancient Clanna Rury, was, when formed into shire-ground, styled the county of Down, from Down, its principal town. This having been established, the Editor, during his examination of the ancient topography of Ulster, was led to look for Glenree somewhere on the boundary between the counties of Armagh and Down; and accordingly, on examining the documents, he found that, on an ancient map of the country lying between Lough Erne and Dundalk, preserved in the State Papers' Office, the vale of the Newry River is called "*Glenree*," and the river itself "*Owen Glenree fluvius*." He also found that in the Ulster Inquisitions the remarkable place near Newry called Fathom, is denominated Glenree Magaffee. Oriel, or Oirghialla, anciently ex-

tended from this Glenree to Lough Erne, and comprised the counties of Louth, Armagh, Monaghan, and in later ages the whole of the county of Fermanagh, as we learn from O'Dugan, who, in his togographical poem, places Tooraah, the country of O'Flanagan, in the north-west of Fermanagh; Lurg, the country of O'Muldoon, in the north of the same county; and the entire of Maguire's country in it. That the county of Fermanagh was considered a part of Oriel, at least since the Maguires got possession of it, is further corroborated by the fact, that throughout these Annals Maguire is called the pillar and prop of the Oriels. It is stated in a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 18. p. 783), that the boundary between Oriel and Ulidia, or the Clann Colla and Clanna Rury, or ancient Ultonians, was made in the west side of Glenree from Newry upwards, and that the Clanna Rury never extended their territory beyond it. This boundary, which consists of a fosse and rampart of great extent, still remains in some places in tolerable preservation, and is called by the strange name of the Danes' Cast, in English, and *Gleann na muice duíbe*, i. e. *Valley of the Black Pig*, in Irish. For a minute description of this ancient boundary the reader is referred to Stuart's *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, Appendix, No. III., pp. 585, 586.

<sup>c</sup> *Hy-Meith Macha*.—Now the barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan. This was otherwise called Hy-Meith Tire, to distinguish it from Hy-Meith Mara, now Omeath, a moun-



Murrough O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, and Cooley Mac Donslevy, King of Ulidia, made a hostile attack upon them, and drowned and otherwise killed four hundred and fifty of them. One hundred of the Irish, together with O'Hanvy, Lord of Hy-Meith-Macha<sup>c</sup>, fell in the heat of the battle.

John De Courcy soon after proceeded to plunder Dalaradia and Hy-Tuirtre; and Cumee O'Flynn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee<sup>d</sup>, gave battle to him and

tainous district lying between Carlingford and Newry, in the county of Louth. This is evident from the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, and from the Irish Calendars, which place in it the churches of Tehallan, Tullycorbet, and Kilmore, all situated in the present barony of Monaghan; and the former authority states that the place called *Omna Renne* was on the boundary between it and Crich Mughdhorn, now the barony of Cremourne, in the county of Monaghan. For the descent of the Hy-Meith, see O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76; and Duald Mac Firbis's Pedigrees. Harris is totally incorrect in his account of the situation of the districts called Hy-Meith.—See his edition of Ware, vol. ii. p. 51.

<sup>d</sup> *Firlee*, Fir li, a tribe and territory situated on the Bann, in the county of Antrim.—*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76. See note under the year 1176. Giraldus Cambrensis writes this name *Ferly*, and states that De Courcy fought his third battle here, where he lost all his men except eleven. His words are: "Tertium erat apud Ferly in Prædæ captione, vbi ob arctam viæ transitum post graues tandem congressus & anxios: sic pars Iohannis victa succubuit, aliis interemptis, aliis per nemora dispersis, vt vix Iohanni 11. milites superstites adhæssissent. Ipse vero virtutis inuictæ cum tantilla suorum paucitate per 30. milliaria se ab hostili multitudine continue defendendo, equis amissis omnibus vsq; ad Castrum suum duobus diebus & noctibus, ieiunii, armati pedites, miro conatu memoriaq; dignissimo euaserunt."—*Hiber. Expugnata*, l.ii. c.16.

It may be curious to remark here, as an example of the manner in which Irish history has been manufactured by English writers, how Dr. Hanmer changes the *Ferly* of Cambrensis into *Ferny*; and attempts by the sheer force of impudence to break down his evidence in this instance. He says that Cambrensis lightly "overskipped the achievements of De Courcy, partly upon private grudge, for that Sir John De Courcy allowed him not for Vicar-generall in Ireland, and secretary to the state; yet that the certainty of his exploits hath been preserved, and in Latine, committed to paper by a Fryer in the North, the which booke Oneil brought to Armagh, and was translated into English by [George] Dowdall, Primate there Anno 1551." If, however, the account which Hanmer gives of this battle, in direct opposition to Giraldus and the Irish Annals, has been taken from this book, it would appear to be a work compiled at a comparatively modern period, and perhaps first written in Latin on *paper* as he states. Hanmer (or his author) not knowing the situation of *Ferly*, found no difficulty in changing the name to *Ferny*, a well-known territory in Oriel, in which the Mac Mahons were noted rebels in Hanmer's time; and takes occasion to introduce Sir John De Courcy in 1178, as fighting against the rebel Mac Mahon. Now it is worthy of remark here that Hanmer's cotemporary, Spenser, writes that Mac Mahon was of English descent, and that the first of them, an Englishman, named Fitz-Ursula, came to Ireland with his relative Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford [1385], and de-

co na gallaib ipuide. Ro meabaid poppa. Ro cuip a nár tria miobailib patraic, colum cille 7 bpenaínn. Ocur tearna lohn fein ar ecclín ar co cpeacétnaighé co paimic co hat [cliaé].

Conrtapla níg Saxon i naé cliaé (.i. hugo), 7 i naipétri míde co na ióépaide do éóct go cluain mic nóir. Ro aipgrído an baile acé na tempaill 7 ticche an eaprcor. Do poine dia 7 ciarán miobaille foillri poppa, uair n ro éumaingrído taéam no tionaíbrído do óínam gur ro élaíorído a cuipr cluana apaíbríac.

Abann na gaillme do traccíad ppi pe laíte aicínta. Na huile aóme ro báído mnte ó éen co na hiarcc do tionaól la luét an dúm 7 an tiri i ccoitcínne.

generating into a wild Irishman, changed his name to Mac Mahon, which is a translation of Fitz-Ursula, or son of the bear. Both stories were evidently invented to turn them to account against the Mac Mahons of Ferny and Oriel who were then very troublesome to the government. But it is well known that the Mac Mahons were not chiefs of Oriel, or Uriel, in De Courcy's time, for it appears, from the concurrent testimony of all the Irish annals, that O'Carroll was then king or chief lord of Oriel, and that the Mac Mahons, who are a collateral branch of the O'Carrolls, were not heard of as chiefs of Oriel for some time after De Courcy's disappearance from Irish history in 1205. Hanmer manufactures the story as follows, and his version of it is gravely quoted as true history by Cox, Leland, Ledwich, and Stuart, who were not able to detect the forgery, but each echoing the tale of his predecessor :

"The third battaile that Sir *John De Courcy* fought was in Ferny, against eleven thousand Irishmen: the occasion was thus, *Courcy* had builded many Castles throughout Vlster, and especially in Ferny [*recte Ferly*], where *Mac Mahon* [*recte O'Lyn*] dwelled; this *Mac Mahon* [*recte O'Lyn*] with solemn protestations vowed to become a true and faithful subject, gave

*Courcy* many gifts, and made him his Goship, which is a league of amitie highly esteemed in Ireland. Whereupon *Courcy* gave him two Castles, with their demesnes, to hold of him. Within one month after, this *Mac Mahon* [*recte O'Lyn*], returning to his vomit, brake downe the Castles, and made them even with the ground. Sir *John De Courcy* sent unto him to know the cause that moved him to fall to this villanie: his answer was, that he promised not to hold stones of him, but the land, and that it was contrary to his nature to couche himself within cold stones, the woods being so nigh, where he might better warme himself, with other slender and scornefull answers." He then goes on to give a detailed account of a prey taken, and a battle fought, in which, of the eleven thousand Irishmen, only two hundred escaped with their lives. But the Doctor is obliged to confess that there was a totally different account of this battle (alluding to that already quoted from Cambrensis), which, however, he feels inclined not to believe: "There are," he says, "some out of the schoole of envy, with grace to disgrace *Courcy*, that report the story otherwise, which deliver not wherein he was to be honoured, but wherein he was foiled, *fortuna de la guerra*; that he was driven, with

his foreigners, and defeated them with great slaughter, through the miracles of Patrick, Columbkille, and Brendan; and John himself escaped with difficulty, being severely wounded, and fled to Dublin<sup>e</sup>.

The Constable of the King of England in Dublin and East Meath (namely, Hugo) marched with his forces to Clonmacnoise, and plundered *all* the town, except the churches and the bishop's houses. God and Kieran wrought a manifest miracle against them, for they were unable to rest or sleep, until they had secretly absconded from Cuirr Cluana on the next day.

The River Galliv (Galway) was dried up for a period of a natural day<sup>f</sup>; all the articles that had been lost in it from remotest times, as well as its fish, were collected by the inhabitants of the fortress, and by the people of the country in general.

eleven persons in armes, to travaile a foote some 30. miles, for the space of two dayes, the enemy still pursuing (the which they lay not downe), all fasting without any relief, till he came to an old Castle of his owne, which savoureth not altogether of truth, but forwards with the history."—*Hanmer's Chronicle*, *Dubl. edit.* 1809, p. 309.

<sup>e</sup> *Dublin*, *at cluac*.—The latter part of this name is destroyed in the autograph original; but is here restored from Maurice Gorman's copy, which had been made from the autograph before the edge of the paper was worn away. The place to which De Courcy fled on this occasion is not mentioned in the *Annals of Ulster* or those of *Kilronan*, or in the *Dublin* or *Bodleian* copy of the *Annals of Innisfallen*; and it is highly probable that he fled to Downpatrick, not to Dublin.

Under this year the *Dublin* copy of the *Annals of Ulster* has a brief notice of an attack made upon John De Courcy in the territory of Cuailgne, which is not in any of the other *Annals*, under this or any other year, except the *Dublin* copy of the *Annals of Innisfallen*, in which it is entered under the year 1180, as follows:

"A. D. 1180.—John De Courcy plundered

Machaire Chonaille, and Cuailgne, and took a prey of a thousand cows; but Murrough O'Carroll, King of Oriel; Mulrony O'Boylan, Chief of Dartry; and Gillapatrik O'Hanvy, Chief of Mugdorna [Cremourne], pursued and overtook them: a battle ensued, in which the English were routed, and deprived of the prey; and John De Courcy betook himself for shelter to the castle of Skreen-Columbkille, which he himself had built."

Hanmer gives a strange version of this excursion, evidently from the *Book of Howth*, which is a collection of traditional stories, written by an Anglo-Irish Romancer in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

<sup>f</sup> *Natural day*, *laire aiceanta*.—The word *aicneō* is used in ancient Irish writings to denote nature, and *aiceanta*, natural. O'Flaherty, in his *Account of Iar-Connaught* (printed for the Archæological Society), notices this occurrence as follows, from which it will be seen that he had other *Annals* besides those of the Four Masters: "There is an island, where the river issues from the lake, now called Olen na mbrahar, or the Fryars Isle, but anciently Olen na gclereagh, i. e. the Clergy's Isle; for the Irish *Annals* mention that, anno 1178, from midnight



Μαϊὸμ πια ναρτ υα μαοιλεχλαϊνν, γ πια νυϊβ φαϊλγε, γ πια νγαλλαϊβ πορ δελβνα εατρη, γ πορ Μhaoileachlaϊνν·mbfcc, γ πορ θρεϊμ δο πρφαϊβ τρετħba δύ ιη πο μαρβαδ Μυϊρεαδħac mac an επιονναϊgh.

Αοδ υα πλαϊτβςιταιγ τιεχςιρη ιαρταϊρ Connact δο εεc ι neanach θυιν.

Αμαλγαδ μάγ αμαλγαδ δο μαρβαδ la pïol nanmchadħa.

Μaelpeclainn bfc υα μαοιλεclainn δο γαβáιλ τιεγ πορ Αρτ υα μαοι-leaclainn, γ Αρτ δο τέαρινυδ αρ, γ Πlann mac μέγ αμαλγαδ ταοιρεαδ calpαιγε δο μαρβαδ ann la Maelpeclainn.

to noon Galway river became dry from Clergy Isle to the sea; and much fish, and goods long afore drowned therein, found by the people of the town."—pp. 28, 29. See note under the year 1191.

<sup>g</sup> *Offaly*, **Uí Failge**.—This was originally a very extensive territory in Leinster, and the principality of the O'Conors Faly. Before the English invasion it comprised the present baronies of eastern and western Ophaly, in the County of Kildare, those of upper and lower Philipstown, and those of Geshil, Warrenstown, and Coolestown, in the King's County, as well as those of Portnahinch and Tinnahinch, in the Queen's County. Shortly after the English invasion, however, the Fitzgeralds of Kildare wrested from O'Conor Faly and his correlatives that portion of his original territory of Uí Failghe comprised within the present county of Kildare, and now called the baronies of eastern and western Ophaly. There were then two Ophalys formed out of the ancient Uí Failghe, namely, the English Ophaly, in the county of Kildare, giving the title of baron to a branch of the Fitzgeralds; and the Irish Uí Failghe, extending into the present King's and Queen's Counties, as already specified, and giving the Irish title of King of Uí Failghe to O'Conor Faly, the supposed senior representative of Rosa Failghe, the eldest son of Cathaoir Mor, monarch of Ireland in the second century. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 59, and an old map

of the territories of Leix and Ophaly, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, the original of which on vellum is now preserved in the British Museum, and copies in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin. See note on Clann Maoilughra, or Clanmalieri, under the year 1193.

<sup>h</sup> *Dealbhna Eathra*, called Dealbhna Meg Cochlain in these Annals, at the years 1572 and 1601. This territory comprised the entire of the present barony of Garrycastle in the King's County, except the parish of Lusmagh, which belonged to Sil Anmchadha, or O'Madden's country, and which is still a part of the diocese of Clonfert.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 132, col. 2; Keating, in the reign of Niall Cailne; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82; and De Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana*, pp. 305, 306.

<sup>i</sup> *Annádowen*, Eanach Dúin, an ancient cathedral on the margin of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note <sup>f</sup>, *infra*, A. D. 1179.

<sup>k</sup> *Sil-Anmchadha*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Maddens, and was also applied to their country, which in latter ages comprised the barony of Longford in the county of Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh in the King's County, on the east side of the Shannon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843, p. 69, note <sup>x</sup>.

A victory was gained by Art O'Melaghlin, the people of Offaly<sup>z</sup>, and the English, over the people of Delvin Eathra<sup>h</sup> and Melaghlin Beg, and a party of the men of Teffia; in the battle, Murray, the son of the Sinnagh (the Fox), was slain.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died at Annadown<sup>i</sup>.

Awley Mac Awley was killed by the Sil-Anmchadha<sup>k</sup>.

Melaghlin Beg O'Melaghlin took the house of Art O'Melaghlin, who made his escape out of it; but Flann, the son of Mac Awley<sup>l</sup>, chief of Calry, was killed by Melaghlin<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>l</sup> *Mac Awley*.—He was the chief of Calry an chala, which comprised the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>m</sup> The Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen has the following brief notice of the transactions of the English in Munster, which is omitted by the Four Masters: A. D. 1178. Copcach do impiub la mac mic Donnail ua Captharg 7 la gallaib glara. Forbar la Mibó Cocain 7 la Mac Stemni i Copcarg. Turur la buoin dib go h-Achad ba eo, go po babar ba la, 7 ba eochi mnai, 7 arriu go Copcarg arir doib. Iar rin doib ar ammur Puirclairge go po chinolraear na Gaedil cucu illanapoe lir mop, go po mapbar ule pene.

"A. D. 1178. Cork was plundered by the grandson of Donnell, who was the grandson of Carthach and the green Galls. Cork was besieged by Milo Cogan and Fitz Stephen. A party of their people made an excursion to Aghadoe, where they remained two days and two nights, and then returned again to Cork. After this they went towards Waterford; but the Irish gathered against them at the hill of Lismore, and nearly killed them all."

Under this year also the same Annals record a desolating war between the Irish inhabitants of Thomond and Desmond, during which the whole country extending from Limerick to Cork, and from the plain of Derrymore, near Roscrea, to

Brandon Hill, in Kerry, was desolated. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is stated, that during this war several of the Eugenic septs fled from their original territories. "A. D. 1178. There was a very great war between the O'Briens and Mac Carthys, so that they desolated the entire country from Limerick to Cork, and from the plain of Derrymore to Brandon Hill, and the greater part of the race of Eoghan fled to the woods of Ivahagh, south of the River Lee, and others to Kerry and Thomond. On this occasion the Hy-Conaill Gabhra and the Hy-Donovane fled southwards over the Mangartan mountain."

Dr. O'Brien, in his History of the House of O'Brien, published by Vallancey, in his own name, in the first volume of the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, thus very correctly paraphrases this passage. "A. D. 1178. Donal O'Brien, at the head of the entire Dal Cassian tribe, greatly distressed and reduced all the Eugenians, laid waste their country with fire and sword, and obliged the dispersed Eugenians to seek for shelter in the woods and fastnesses of Ive Eachach, on the south side of the Lee. In this expedition they routed the O'Donovans of Ive-Figeinte, or Cairbre Aodhbha, in the county of Limerick, and the O'Collins of Ive-Conaill Gabhra, or Lower Connallo in said county, beyond the mountain of Mangerton, to the western parts of the county of Cork; here these

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ 1179.

Αοιρ Κριορθ mile, céo, peaéτμοζατ, α ναοι.

Ταῦταλ ua Connachταιζ eppcop τίρε bpiuun colmán ua pcannláin aip-  
cinneac cluana, ziollu doinnaiζ ua porannáin aipcinneac apda ppat̃ha, 7  
Maelmaipe mac ziollu colmain Secnap apda ppat̃a do ecc.

two exiled Eugenian families, being powerfully assisted by the O'Mahonys, made new settlements for themselves in the ancient properties of the O'Donoghues, O'Learies, and O'Driscolls, to which three families the O'Mahonys were always declared enemies, to the borders of Lough Leane, where Auliff Mor O'Donoghue, surnamed Cuimsinach, had made some settlements before this epoch." See note under the year 1200.

The territory of Hy-Figeinte, here referred to by Dr. O'Brien, derived its name from the descendants of Fiacha Figeinte, son of Daire Cearb, who was the son of Oilioll Flannbeg, King of Munster, in the latter part of the third century, and comprised the barony of Coshma, and all that portion of the present county of Limerick lying to the west of the River Maigue. Its situation is thus described in the Life of St. Molua, who was descended from Fiacha Fidhgeinte: "Et venit [Molua] ad Mumeniam, et lustravit patriam suam, i. Nepotes Fidgenti, quæ gens est in medio Mumenie, a media planicie Mumenie usque ad medium Montis Luachra in occidente ad australem plagam fluminis Synna." — *Vitæ S. Molue, Abbatis et Confessoris*, as in the Codex Killkenniensis in Marshe's Library, v. 3. 14. F. 135. In a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 17. p. 748, it is described thus: *Hy í cpich hua Fioḡfiñte o Luachair̃ ðpum co ðrupiḡ, 7 o ðrupiḡ co ðuair̃.* "The country of the Hy-Fidgeinte is from Luachair Bruin to Bruree, and from Bruree to Buais." Keating describes this territory as the plain of the county

of Limerick: *Uí Fioḡeinte ne paíðtiop clár Contae luimniḡ annu.*—*History of Ireland*; Reign of Diarmaid Mac Ceirbheoil and Conall Caol. O'Flaherty has the following notice of it in his *Ogygia*, pp. 380, 381: "*Anno 366. Crimthannus filius Fidachi Heberio è semine Achaio Mogmedonio sororio suo Temoriae extremum diem quietè claudenti substituitur Rex Hiberniæ annis tredecim. Transmarinis expeditionibus in Gallia, et Britannia memorabilis erat: uxorem habuit Fidengam è regio Connactiæ stemnate, sed nullam sobolem reliquit.*"

"Crimthanni regis abavus Fiachus latus vertex rex Momoniæ duos Olillos genuit Flannmor et Flannbeg cognominibus distinctos. Olillus Flannmor rex Momoniæ sobolis experts Olillum Flannbeg fratrem adoptavit. Olillo Flannbeg regi Momoniæ superant Achaius rex Momoniæ, Darius Kearb, ex quo O'Donnowan, Lugaduis et Eugenius.

"Darius Kearb præter Fidachum Crimthanni regis, et Mongfinnæ reginæ Hiberniæ patrem genuit Fiachum Figente, et Achaium Liathanach, ex quo Hy-Liathan in agro Corcagiensi. Fiacho Figente nomen et originem debet Hy-Figenta regio olim variis principibus celebris in media Momoniæ planicie usque ad medium montis Luachra in Kierrigia ad australem Sinnanni fluminis ripam; licet hodie hoc nomine vix nota, sed Limericensis comitatus planities appellata."

Nothing has yet been discovered to prove whether the O'Donovans ever returned to their original territory of Cairbre Aobhdha, in the



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1179.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-nine.*

Tuathal O'Connaghty, Bishop of Tir-Briuin<sup>a</sup>; Colman O'Scanlan, Erenagh of Cloyne; Gilladowny O'Forannan, Erenagh<sup>o</sup> of Ardstraw; and Mulmurry Mac Gillacolum, seachnab<sup>p</sup> (prior) of Ardstraw, died.

present county of Limerick, after this expulsion. It is stated in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, under the article Croom, that Dermot O'Donovan was possessed of the territory of Coshma in the reign of King John, when he built the Castle of Croom on the River Maigue; but the Editor has not been able to discover any original or trustworthy authority for this statement. It would appear, however, that all the Clann-Donovan were not driven out of Cairbre Aqbhdha in 1178, as the name has been very common in many parts of the county of Limerick, particularly the parish of Kilmoylan; and in the year 1551, John Donevan, Rector of Derrygallavan, in the diocese of Limerick, obtained a grant of denization.—(Inrolled 5<sup>o</sup> Edw. VI. f. r. 19.)

<sup>a</sup> *Bishop of Tir-Briuin.*—There were many territories in Ireland called Tir Briuin and Hy-Briuin, as Tir Briuin na Sinna, Hy-Briuin Breifne, Hy-Briuin Seola, &c. Sir James Ware mentions a Tuathal O'Connachtaigh, Bishop of Hua mbriuin, which he explains by Enaghdune, as attending at the Council of Kells in 1152, who would appear to be the same whose death is here recorded, for Enaghdune was the capital of the Hy-Briuin Seola, or O'Flahertys, and their correlatives.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 955. Roderic O'Flaherty, in his account of the territory of Iar-Connaught, states that the cathedral of the seigniory of the O'Flahertys was "Enaghdun, dedicated to St. Brendan, the 16th of May, Anno Christi 577, there deceased, in the barony of Clare, on the brink of Lough Orbsen." But

that "in the time of Malachias Mac Aodha, of West Connaught extraction, archbishops of Tuam [ab an. 1313, ad ann. 1348], after a long debate for many years before and in his time, the cathedrall of Enaghdun was, anno 1321, united to the see of Tuam, by the finall decision of Pope John the Twenty-second." Duaid Mac Firis states, in his Genealogical work, that Aodh, the son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, was the first that granted Eanach Duin to God and St. Brendan.

<sup>o</sup> *Erenagh, Αἰρῑννεαῖ.*—This term is explained as follows in Cormac's Glossary: αἰρῑννεαῖ .i. arcendach, ἀρχὸς ᾠρεκε, excelsus latine dicitur. Αἰρῑννεαῖ οἰν .i. arcend oḡ, .i. uaral-cend comlan. "Airchindech, i. e. arcendach, *archos* Grece *excelsus* Latine dicitur. Airchindech then, i. e. *erchend ogh*, i. e. a noble perfect head." In the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 76, a, b, the term is used to denote a president or superintendent, and is applied to Satan, who is styled "*Airchinnech* of hell and prince of death," αἰρῑννεαῖ ἡρῑν 7 αἰρεχ m. bar. The first mention made of this office in these Annals occurs at the year 788. Thus Doimtheach, αἰρῑννεαῖ Τρεφοῖς μόνι, decc, i. e. "Doimtheach, *airchinneach* of the great Trevet, died." From this period forward, however, all the annalists frequently mention this office. Ussher, in his Treatise on Corbes, Herenachs, and Termon Lands, published in the second Number of Vallancey's *Collectanea*, asserts that the office of Herenach and Archdeacon was the same; and Connell Mageoghegan, in his Translation of the

Αρδ μαὰ το λορρεὰ εττιρ τεμπλαῖ ἡ πεκκλῖραῖ ἀτ πεκκλῖρ βριεχθε  
ἡ τεαμπάλλ να πρῖτα ναμά.

Κεάλλα τῖρε ηεοζαῖ ο ῖλέβ βυδ ὄρ το ῖολμυζαὸ τρε κοκκαὸ, ἡ κοῖ-  
ῖυαχαὸ, τερε, ἡ δοῦματαῖ.

Ὑα ρυαῖαῖαν ττεχῖρνα ὑα νεαχθαὸ το ἐκ το ζαλορ τῖρ νοῖδὲ ἰαρ να  
ἰονναρβαὸ τρέ ῖάρυαῖαῖ κανόιρε πατραιεε ὄο ζαρ ροῖιρε.

Σῖδ το ὄσναῖ το ὀοννχαὸ ὑα αῖρεαλλάῖν ἡ το κλοῖνν νδιαρματα ὑιλε  
λα κεῖνέλ Μόεν ἡ λα ὑα νγαῖρμλεαῖαῖ, ἀῖλαῖβ μαε μῖνμαν ὄρῖβραῖταιρ  
ῖῖδε μνά αν ὀοννχαὸ ρεμπαῖτε. Ὑα hann πο ναῖδμῖρδ α ῖῖδ ρε ἀοῖλε  
ἡ τεαμπάλλ ἀρδα ρραῖα πο μῖονναῖβ να ηεακαῖρρε ῖῖρ, ὀοῖνναῖζ μῖοῖρ ἡ  
να ἡῖρναῖδε. Ταῖνιε ὀονά ὑα ζαῖρμλεαῖαῖ .ἡ. ἀῖλαῖβ ἀρ να ῖῖραῖ το  
κῖνγεαὸ τυῖλεαὸ ῖῖάνα κο τεαὸ ὀοννχαὸ ὑι αῖρεαλλάῖν Ρο μαῖρβαὸ ροῖ  
πο κῖδῖοῖρ ἀρ ῖῖρ αν αῖρεαχτα α νῖορῖρ αν τῖζε ἡ ῖῖαῖδναῖρ α ὄρῖβρεα-  
ῖορ .ἡ. βῖν ὀοννχαῖα. Ρο μαῖρβαὸ βεῖρ τῖρῖρ ὀια μῖνντῖρ ἡ μαῖλλε ῖῖρῖρ  
.ἡ. κῖοναῖδ μαε αῖρτ ὑῖ βραῖαῖν, ἡ μαε ζῖοῖλλυ κῖρῖοῖρ μεε κοῖρβμαῖε μεε  
ρεῖδῖαῖν .ἡ. ὄρῖβ κοῖμαῖτα ὀοννχαὸ ὑι αῖρεαλλάῖν.

Αῖρῖραῖα ὀοῖνναῖ κοῖρ αν Εαρναῖδε \* \* \* \* \*  
το ῖῖλμυζαὸ λα ῖῖραῖβ μαῖζε ηῖτε.

Annals of Clonmacnoise, always renders *airchin-  
nech* by archdeacon. In this, however, it is  
more than probable that both Ussher and Ma-  
geoghegan are mistaken. The annalists have  
another term to express the office of archdeacon,  
and it is quite certain that the archdeacon was  
always in holy orders, whereas the *airchinnech*  
was always a layman, or at least one who had  
merely received *primam tonsuram*. The origin  
and duties of the office of Herenach are stated  
as follows by Sir John Davies, in his letter  
to the Earl of Salisbury: "For the Erenach:  
There are few parishes of any compass or extent  
where there is not an Erenach, which, being an  
office of the Church, took beginning in this man-  
ner: when any lord or gentleman had a direc-  
tion to build a church, he did first dedicate some  
good portion of land to some saint or other,  
whom he chose to be his patron; then he

founded the church, and called it by the name  
of that saint, and then gave the land to some  
clerke, not being in orders, and to his heires for  
ever; with this intent, that he should keep the  
church clean and well repaired, keep hospitality,  
and give almes to the poore, for the soul's health  
of the founder. This man and his heires had  
the name of Erenach. The Erenach was also to  
make a weekly commemoration of the founder  
in the church; he had always *primam tonsuram*,  
but took no other orders. He had a voice in  
the chapter, when they consulted about their  
revenues, and paid a certaine yearly rent to the  
Bishop, besides a fine upon the marriage of every  
of his daughters, which they call a Loughinipy;  
he gave a subsidy to the Bishop at his first en-  
trance into the bishoprick, the certainty of all  
which duties appears in the Bishop's Register;  
and these duties grew unto the Bishop, first be-

Armagh was burned, as well churches as regleses<sup>a</sup>, excepting only Regles Brighde and Teampull na bh-Fearta.

The churches of Tyrone, from the mountain southwards, were left desolate, in consequence of war and intestine commotion, famine, and distress.

O'Rogan, Lord of Iveagh, died of three nights' sickness, shortly after he had been expelled for violating the Canoin-Phatruig<sup>r</sup>.

A peace was concluded by Donough O'Carellan and all the Clandermot with the Kinel-Moen and O'Gormly (i. e. Auliffe, the son of Menman, brother-in-law of the aforesaid Donough). This peace was concluded between them in the church of Ardstraw, upon the relics of that church and those of Donaghmore and Urney. On the following day, O'Gormly (Auliffe) repaired to the house of Donough O'Carellan to demand further guarantees, but was killed in the middle of the meeting, in the doorway of the house, in the presence of his own sister, the wife of Donough. Three of his people were also killed along with him; namely, Kenny, son of Art O'Bracan; the son of Gilchreest, son of Cormac Mac Reodan, the foster-brother of Donough O'Carellan<sup>s</sup>.

Ardstraw<sup>t</sup>, Donaghmore, Urney, \* \* \* \* \* were desolated by the men of Magh Ithe.

cause the Erenach could not be created, nor the church dedicated without the consent of the Bishop."

<sup>p</sup> *Seachnab*.—At the year 1089 of these Annals, *Seachnab* is explained by *Prior*: in Cormac's Glossary it is explained *secundus abbas*, i. e. *vice abbot*. The Irish word *peach* has the same signification in compound words as the English *vice*, in *vicepresident*, *viceroi*, *viceregent*, &c.

<sup>q</sup> *Regles* seems to have been abbreviated from the Latin *Regularis ecclesia*, and means a church belonging to the regular, not the secular clergy. O'Flaherty says it is an ecclesiastical word of no great antiquity in the Irish language.—*Ogygia*, p. 16.

<sup>r</sup> *Canoin-Phatruig* is the old name of the ancient manuscript book of the Gospels, commonly called the Book of Armagh.—See a de-

scription of this manuscript written by the famous Antiquary Lhuyd, and published by Dr. O'Connor in his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. i. *Epist. Nunc.* pp. lvii, lviii, and reprinted, with an English translation, by Sir William Betham, in his *Antiquarian Researches*, and in the original Latin in Petrie's *Essay on the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 329, 330.

<sup>s</sup> *O'Carellan*.—This passage shews that O'Carellan, Chief of the Clandermot, had seized upon that part of Moy-Ithe, O'Gormly's country, in which Donaghmore-Moy-Itha was situated.

<sup>t</sup> *Ardstraw*, ἀρδ ρραττα, an ancient church in Tyrone, formerly the head of a bishop's see, of which Bishop Eoghan, or Eugenius was patron, whose festival was annually celebrated there on the 23rd of August, as was that of Bishop Coibhdhenach on the 26th of November.—See the *Felire Aenguis*, and Irish Calendar of the



Κόιςς τιγε αρ κέδ δο λορρεαδ hi ccluan mic noir hi pfoḡail.

Cluan pḡpta bḡḡnann co na tḡmplaib do λορρεαδ.

Λοḡρα, αρδρεαḡτα bḡḡnann, Cairiol, tuaim da ḡualann, dḡḡḡḡt ceallaḡ, ceallmḡdóin ḡ balla, iaḡḡḡḡhe do λορρεαδ uile.

Maelpeaclann ua maolmḡaḡaḡ tḡoipeaḡ muinnḡḡḡḡḡ heolair do ecc.

Iomair ua caḡapaḡḡḡ τιḡεapna na paithne do ecc.

Maolpeaclann ḡiaḡaḡ o ḡeachnaḡaḡḡ tḡcḡeapna leiḡe cenel Αḡḡa do maḡḡaḡ la mac donnchaḡ ḡ cḡaḡail.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ 1180.

Αοιρ Cḡιοḡḡ mile, κέδ, ochḡmoḡaḡḡḡ.

Λορρεαν ua tuḡaḡail .i. labḡar aḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ laḡḡḡ, ḡ leḡaḡḡḡ na hḡḡeann do maḡḡḡaḡḡ hi Saḡann.

O'Clerys' at these days. It was afterwards annexed to the see of Clogher; but about the year 1266 it was separated from the see of Clogher, with other churches in the territory of Hy-Fiachrach Arda Sratha, in the gift of the Kinel-Owen, and incorporated with the see of Londonderry.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 857; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76; and Ordinance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore.

<sup>u</sup> *Clonfert-Brendan*, Cluan pḡḡḡta bḡḡnann. The church of Clonfert, the head of an ancient bishop's see, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway.

<sup>w</sup> *Lorha*, Λοḡρα.—A small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, about six miles to the north of Burrisokeane. Here are the ruins of two abbeys of considerable extent, but none of an antiquity prior to the Anglo-Norman invasion, though St. Rodanus, the patron of the place, had erected a primitive Irish abbey here in the sixth century. For an account of Rodanus, the reader is referred to his Life, as published by the Bollandists, at 25th April.

<sup>x</sup> *Ardfert-Brendan*, now Ardfert, in the county

of Kerry, about four miles to the north of Tralee, where the ruins of several ancient churches are still to be seen.

<sup>y</sup> *Disert-Kelly*, Δḡḡḡḡḡ Ceallaḡ.—The name is now corruptly anglicised Isertkelly, and is applied to an ancient church and parish in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, situated to the south-west of the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Galway, sheet 114.

<sup>z</sup> *Kilmaine*, Cill meḡdóin, i. e. the middle church, a small village in a barony to which it has given name in the south of the county of Mayo, and not far from the boundary of the county of Galway.

<sup>a</sup> *Balla*, or *Bal*, ḡalla, a village containing the ruins of an ancient church and round tower in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo, and about eight miles south-east of Castlebar.—See Life of St. Mochua, published by Colgan, in *Acta Sanctorum*, at 30th of March.

<sup>b</sup> *Muintir-Eolais*.—This territory, which afterwards became the principality of Mac-Rannall,

One hundred and five houses were burned in Clonmacnoise, during a predatory incursion.

Clonfert-Brendan<sup>u</sup>, with its churches, were burned.

Lorha<sup>w</sup>, Ardfert-Brendan<sup>x</sup>, Cashel, Tuam, Disert-Kelly<sup>y</sup>, Kilmaine<sup>z</sup>, and Balla<sup>a</sup>, were all burned.

Melaghlin O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died<sup>b</sup>.

Ivor O'Casey, Lord of the Saithne<sup>c</sup>, died.

Melaghlin Reagh O'Shaughnessy, Lord of half *the territory of Kinelea*, was killed by the son of Donough O'Cahill<sup>d</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1180.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty.*

Lorcan O'Toole, i. e. Lawrence, Archbishop of Leinster and Legate of Ireland, suffered martyrdom<sup>e</sup> in England.

comprised the southern half of the present county of Leitrim. It extended from Slieve-in-ierin and Lough Allen to Slieve Carbry, and to the west of Ballinamuck, in the county of Longford, and contained the castles of Rinn, Lough-skur, and Leitrim, and the monasteries of Fiodhnacha Muighe Rein, now Fenagh, Maothail, pow Mohill, and Cluain Conmaicne, now Cloone. The mountains of Slieve-in-ierin are placed in this territory by the ancient writers.

<sup>c</sup> *Saithne*, an ancient territory in East Meath, the ancient inheritance of the O'Caseys. The Saithne, or O'Caseys, are descended from Glasradh, the second son of Cormac Gaileng, who was of the Munster race, and settled here under King Cormac Mac Art, in the third century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69; and Mac Firbis's Irish Pedigrees. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his *Hiber. Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 24, that Philippus Wigorniensis seized on the lands of O'Catheise, to the king's use, though Hugh de Lacy had formerly sold them. "Inter ipsa igitur operum suorum initialia, terras, quas Hugo de Lacy

alienuerat, terram videlic. Ocathesi & alias quam plures ad Regiam mensam cum omni sollicitudine reuocauit."

<sup>d</sup> *O'Cahill*, ua caēail.—O'Shaughnessy shortly afterwards became lord of all the territory of Kinelea, and the O'Cahills sunk into comparative insignificance. This territory comprised the southern half of the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south-west of the county of Galway, and contained the churches of Kilmacduagh, Beagh, and Kilbecanty, and the castles of Gort, Fedane, and Ardmulduane.

<sup>e</sup> *Suffered martyrdom*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for it is stated under this year in the Bodleian and Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, as well as in the Annals of Boyle, and in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, that he died [a natural death?] in France. The fact is that St. Laurence O'Toole died in the monastery of Augum, now Eu, in Normandy, but an attempt had been made by a maniac to murder him at Canterbury in 1175, and this is the martyrdom alluded to by the Four

Macraíe ua daighe aircinneach doipe [do ecc].

Ragnall ua carpealláin do marbhad la cenél Moaín i neneac colaim cille for lár doipe colaim faðón.

Masters. Ussher has the following curious notice of this distinguished prelate in his *Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge*, note to the Brief of Pope Alexander III., Epist. xlviii. Anno Christi 1179 :

“Est hic Laurentius O’Tolus; cujus Vitam ab Augiensis Collegii monacho descriptam tomo 6. Vit. Sanctor. Novemb. 14. inseruit Laurentius Surius. Patrem habuit, ut author ille indicat, *Muriartach sive Mauricium O’Tuohail*, ad quem *non modica pars Hiberniæ, quæ Lagenia dicitur, iure hæreditario pertinebat*: matrem *Ingen Ybruin* (ita enim legunt duo hujus Vitæ, quæ ego habeo, Manuscripta exemplaria) id est, *filiam Principis*, ex Birnorum, ni fallor, familiâ. Annos natus decem, Dermotio regi (qui alius ab illo Murchardi filio fuit, à quo Angli in Hiberniam sunt introducti) à patre obses datus, durissimè ab eo habitus est: post biennium verò patri restitutus, et Ecclesiæ ministerio ab eo dicatus, sub magisterio Glindelacensis Episcopi vixit. Cùm annorum esset xxv. Ecclesiæ S. Comgeni sive Keivini de Glindelach Abbas, *Clero et populo id postulantibus*, constitutus est: ac demùm Gregorio Dubliniensi Archiepiscopo defuncto, ad Dubliniensem cathedram evectus, anno Domini 1162, à *Gelasio totius Hiberniæ Primate, in ipsâ Dubliniensi Ecclesiâ, multis Episcopis præsentibus, gratias agente populo, solemniter consecratus est*. Anno 1179. unâ cum Catholico Tuamensi Archiepiscopo et quinque vel sex Hiberniæ Episcopis Romam ad Lateranense concilium profecturus, per Angliam transiit: ubi omnes *pro licentiâ transeundi iuraverunt, quòd neque Regi, neque regno eius damnum quærerent*; quemadmodum in anni illius historiâ refert Rogerus Hovedenus. Laurentium tamen, *ob privilegia in Lateranensi Concilio contra Regiæ dignitatis,*

*zelo suæ gentis, ut ferebatur, impetrata, Anglorum Regi suspectum fuisse*, libro 2. Expugnat. Hibern. cap. 23. narrat Giraldus Cambrensis. Eo tempore, Dubliniensi suæ Metropoli præsens hoc impetratum est ab eo privilegium, ex antiquo Dubliniensis Archiepiscopi Regesto, *quod Crede mihi appellant*, a nobis exscriptum. Obiit apud Augiense Normanniæ castrum (cujus Comes Richardus Strongbous fuerat, qui Dubliniam & Lageniam, Laurentii sedem metropolitica & provinciam, ipso vivente & vidente subjugavit:) quum patriæ ab Anglis vastatæ calamitatem deplorasset, miserabiliter lingua materna dicens: *Heu popule stulte & insipiens; quid jam facturuses? Quis sanabit aversiones tuas? Quis miserabitur tui?* Atque ita, xviii. Calendas Decembris, *cùm sextæ feriæ terminus advenisset, in confinio Sabbati subsequentis spiritum sancti viri requies æterna suscepit*; inquit vita eius scriptor. Annum, quem ille tacet, Annales nostri assignant 1180. quo et 14. dies Novembris *in sextam feriam* incidit. Rogerus Hovedenus, & eum secutus Cæsar Baronius in Annalibus suis ad sequentem annum malè referunt. Nam ut ipse Rogerus postea confirmat, anno 1181. *Henricus Rex Angliæ, filius Imperatricis, dedit Ioanni Cumin clerico suo, Archiepiscopatum Divelinicæ in Hiberniâ*, viii. Idus Septembris apud *Euesham*. (ideoque Novembris dies 14. qui electionem hanc antecesserat, ad annum 1180, necessariò retrahendus est.) et anno 1182. *Lucius Papa III. ordinavit Ioannem Cumin in sacerdotem III. Idus Martij apud Velletræ: deinde consecravit eum in Archiepiscopum Divelinicæ* xii. Calend. Aprilis, *Domicâ in ramis Palmarum, apud Velletræ*, cui Calendarij quoque ratio suffragatur; quæ anno 1182. Dominicam Paschalem 28. die Martij celebratam fuisse docet. In sanctorum



Macraith O'Deery, Erenagh of Derry [*died*].

Randal O'Carellan was killed by the Kinel-Moen, in defence of St. Columbkille, in the middle of Derry-Columbkille.

verò numerum relatus est Laurentius ab Honorio III. anno 1225. cujus canonizationis Bulla, data Reate, III. Id. Decembr. anno Pontificatus 10. habetur in Laërtij Cherubini Bullario; tomo 1. pag. 49. edit. Rom. anno 1617." For more information about this distinguished prelate, the reader is referred to his Life, as published by Messingham in his *Florilegium*, and to De Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana*. Dr. Lanigan in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 174, and Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 308, state that Muirchertach, the father of St. Laurence, was prince of Imaile; but this is as great a mistake as that of the author of St. Laurence's Life, who makes him a son of the King of all Leinster, for O'Toole was at this period Lord of the tribe and territory of Hy-Muireadhaigh, called Omurethi by Giraldus, comprising about the southern half of the present county of Kildare, to wit, the baronies of Kilkea and Moone, Narragh and Rheban, and a part of the barony of Connell. It was bounded on the north by the celebrated hill of Allen, on the north-west by Offaly, which it met at the Curragh of Kildare, and on the west by Laoighis or Leix, from which it was divided by the River Barrow. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem, O'Teige was the ancient chief of Imaile (which was a very small district), but O'Toole was Lord of Hy-Muireadhaigh, which extended along the Barrow northwards as far as the hill of Almhuin, now Allen:

Ṭriall ear ḡearḡa an ḡuip̄ ealaḡ,  
O'n ṡip̄ iochm̄ar uip̄mealaḡ,  
O D̄inorḡ co Maip̄m m̄ip̄,  
Ḍo ḡol m̄'air̄ip̄ o a n-uair̄le.  
O'Ṭuaṡail an m̄uip̄ meāḡaḡ,  
Ar Uib̄ meap̄ḡa Muip̄eāḡaḡ,

Co h-Álman an céoil coḡlaḡ,  
An peop̄ barrḡloin b̄raonḡor̄eāḡ.

"Pass across the Barrow, of the cattle abounding border,  
From the land rich in corn and honey,  
From Dinnree to the pleasant Maisdin (Mullamast),  
My journey is repaid by their nobility.  
O'Toole of the festive fortress,  
Is over the vigorous Hy-Muireadhaigh,  
As far as Almhuin of melodious music,  
Of the fair, grassy, irriuous surface."

The ancient Irish topographical work called *Dinnsenchus*, places in the territory of Ui Muireadhaigh, the old fort of Roeireann, which was situated on the top of the remarkable hill of Mullach Roeireann, now Mullagh-Reelion, about five miles to the south-east of Athy, in the county of Kildare. The name of this territory is preserved even to the present day in that of the deanery of Omurthie, which, according to the Regal Visitation Book of 1615, comprises the following parishes, in the county of Kildare, viz., Athy, Castlereban, Kilberry, Dollardstown, Nicholastown, Tankardstown, Kilkea, Grange-Rosnolvan, Belin, Castledermott, Grange, Moone, Timoling, Narraghmore, Kilcullen, Usk. And this authority adds: "Adjacent to the deanery of Omurthie is the parish church of Damenoge [now Dunamanoge], and the parish church of Fontstown."—See Ledwich's *Antiquities of Ireland*, second Edition, p. 294, where the author ignorantly assumes that Omurethi was O'Moore!

Soon after the death of St. Laurence the O'Tooles, or O'Tuathails, were driven from this beautiful and fertile district of Omurethi by the Baron Walter de Riddlesford, or Gualterus de Ridenesfordia, who, according to Giraldus

Donncað ua caircealláin do mairbað la cenél cconail ı nđoígal a meabla ar ua ngairmleaðaiğ tpe miorbailib na nain ıpa heneac po řapaiğ.

Aindilř ua docharptaiğ do écc ı nđoipe ccolaim cille.

Cað na cconcobar .ı. Concobor mařnmaiğe mac Ruaiðri ıı Choncobar ı Concobar ua ceallaiğ (.ı. tiğearna ua mane) dı ı ttopcari Concobor ua ceallaiğ, caðğ a mac, a ðřbpaðari diarmaið, ı Maoilreachlainn mac diarmaið ıı cceallaiğ, ı mac caðğ ıı Concobar (.ı. caðğ).

Muirghř ua heðhin tiğřna ua ðřiacřach aiðne do mairbað la řřaið Muman.

Cappřamain ua ġiolla ultáin taoipeac Muinntipe Maoil řřionna do mairbað la hað Mac cappřamna ı minř éndam řor moploch.

Domnall mac caðğ uı chinnéiðiz tiğearna upmuman do éc.

(*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. xxi.), had his castle at Tristerdermot [Disert Diarmada, now Castledermot], in the territory of Omurethi. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is stated, under the year 1178, that the English of Wexford set out on a predatory excursion into Hy-Muireadhaigh, and slew Dowling O'Tuathail [O'Toole], king of that territory, and lost their own leader, Robert Poer. But though the O'Tuathails were driven from their original territory about this period, they were still regarded by the Irish as the second highest family in Leinster, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record under the year 1214, the death of Lorcan O'Twahall, "young Prince of Leinster, and next in superiority of that province." After their expulsion from the rich plains of Omurethi, the O'Tuohills, or O'Tooles, took shelter in the mountain fastnesses of Wicklow, where in course of time they dispossessed the O'Teiges of Imaile, and other minor families.

It has been the object of the Editor in this note to collect together such evidences as will prove that the father of St. Laurence O'Toole, though not King of all Leinster, was chief of a more important territory than Imaile, a fact which has hitherto escaped our modern his-

torians and topographical writers, who have copied each other without consulting any but printed authorities.

<sup>f</sup> *Violated*.—It is worthy of remark here, that whenever a chief, who had offered insult to a church or sanctuary, happened to be killed, his death is invariably attributed to the miraculous interposition of the patron saint.

<sup>g</sup> *Hy-Many*.—The following parishes, or coarbships, were in Hy-Many, according to a tract in the Book of Lecan, treating of the manners and customs of the O'Kellys, viz.: Clonfert, Kilmeen, Kiltullagh, Kilcommon, Camma (where the Hy-Manians were baptized), Cloontuskert (where the O'Kelly was inaugurated), and Cloonkeen Cairill. The following families were located in Hy-Many, and tributary to O'Kelly, viz., Mac Egan, Chief of the tribe of Clandermot; Mac Gillenan, Chief of Clann Flaitheamhla and Muintir kenny; O'Donnellan, Chief of Clann Breasail; O'Doogan, Chief of Muintir-Doogan; O'Gowran, Chief of Dal-Druithne; O'Docomhlain, Chief of Rinn-na-hEignidi; O'Donoghoe, Chief of Hy-Cormaic, in Moimoy; and O'Maoilbrighde, Chief of Bredach, which was the best territory in Hy-Many. For further particulars concerning the families and districts of Hy-

Donough O'Carellan was killed by the Kinel-Connell, in revenge of his treacherous conduct towards O'Gormly, and by the miracles of the saints whose guarantee he had violated<sup>f</sup>.

Aindileas O'Doherty died at Derry-Columbkille.

A battle, called the battle of the Conors, was fought between Connor Moinmoy, the son of Roderic O'Conor, and Connor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many<sup>g</sup>, in which were slain Conor O'Kelly, his son Teige, his brother Dermot, Melaghlin, the son of Dermot O'Kelly, and Teige, the son of Teige O'Conor<sup>h</sup>.

Maurice O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne<sup>i</sup>, was killed by the men of Munster.

Carroon O'Gilla-Ultain, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, was killed by Hugh Mac Carroon<sup>k</sup>, on Inis Endaimh<sup>l</sup>, in Mor-loch.

Donnell, the son of Teige O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond<sup>m</sup>, died.

Many, the reader is referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843.

<sup>h</sup> *O'Conor*.—It is added in the Annals of Kilronan, that this battle was fought at Magh Sruibhegealain, at the head or extremity of Daire na g-capall.

<sup>i</sup> *Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne*, *Uí Fiachrach Aidhne*. A territory in the south-west of the county of Galway, which, as we learn from the Life of St. Colman Mac Duach, published by Colgan, was originally coextensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh.

<sup>k</sup> *Mac Carroon*, *mac cappaínná*.—This name is anglicised Caron by O'Flaherty, in his *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85, and Mac Carrhon by Connell Mageoghegan, who knew the tribe well. The name is now anglicised Mac Carroon. O'Flaherty locates them in the territory of Cuircnia, now the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath. Their ancestor was called Mael Sionna, i. e. Chief of the Shannon, from the situation of his territory on the east side of that river. They are to be distinguished from the O'Caharnys, Sionnachs, or Foxes of Kilcoursey, whose tribe name was Muintir-Tadhgain.

<sup>l</sup> *Inis Endaimh*, is now called Inchenagh, and lies in Lough Ree, not far from Lanesborough. It is curious that Lough Ree is here called *mór lóc*, or the great lake.

<sup>m</sup> *Ormond*, *Urmumain*.—Now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary. The territory of *Urmumain* was anciently very extensive, but it has been for many centuries limited to the baronies now bearing its name. O'Kennedy, who descended from Donnchuan, the brother of Brian Borumha, was originally seated in Glenomra, in the east of the county of Clare, whence they were driven out, at an early period, by the O'Briens and Mac Namaras. O'Heerin thus notices the original situation of O'Kennedy in his topographical poem :

O Cinnéibíḡ cōpcraḡ ḡa, ar ḡhleann fáppirḡ,  
reḡ Ompa,  
Shioḡt ar nQuinnocuaḡ, tpe cpoḡaḡt, na fuḡnn  
fuair ḡan iarmopacḡ.

“O'Kennedy, who purples the javelin, *rules* over the extensive, smooth Glenomra, Of the race of our Donnchuan, who, through valour, obtained the lands without competition.”



Μαολμυρε mac cuinn na mbocht pprimhíróir Eireann do écc.

Αὐὸ ua caítmāð, tigeapna loppair do mapðað la hua cceallachain hi ppuill hi ceill comáin.

Amhlaið ua toðva .taoircað na bpeðca, do mapðað la hua ngabteáin .taoircað maíge heilg.

Μurchað ua læctna .taoircað an dá bac do báðadh illoch con.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1181.

Αἰοιρ Crioρð mile, ced, ochtmoğatt, a hafn.

Dungal ua caellaigi eppoc lñtghlinne do écc.

Μαολμυρε ua dunain abb enuic na Sñgan hi lugmağ do écc.

Μαολcιapain ua pioðabpa comapba ciapain do écc.

Cathraíñð pua pflaitheñitac ua maelðorað ticchñina cenel cconail for macaib piğ Connaçt Saðarin cinctioiri dú in po mapðað pe meic décc do clannuib ticchñinað γ τοιρεαð Connaçt la cenél cconail co poðaðip oile do poñclannaib γ doñclannaib immaile ppiú cenmotháioðie. Ro chuipñt Connaçtaiz po ðaoipe ðóib ppi pé imcén iappan cat pin. Cat cpiçe coippe ainm in cata pin.

<sup>u</sup> *Mac Con-na-mbocht*, i. e. the descendant of Conn of the poor, was the name of the Erenaghs of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>o</sup> *O' Caithniadh*.—This name is now obsolete in Erris, an extensive and remarkably wild barony in the north-west of the county of Mayo, unless it has been changed to O'Cahan, or O'Kane.

<sup>p</sup> *Of Bredagh*, na bpeðca.—This is the name of a district in the barony of Tirawley, comprising the parish of Moygawnagh, and part of that of Kilfian. It is to be distinguished from Bredagh in Inishowen, in the north-east of the county of Donegal, which was the inheritance of O'Duibh-dhiorma, of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

<sup>q</sup> *Moy-heleag*, mağ heilg.—This is also called mağ heleog; it was the ancient name of the level part of the parish of Crossmolina, in the

barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The monastery of Errew, on Lough Conn, is in this district, and the family of O'Flynn, a branch of whom were hereditary Erenaghs of this monastery, are still numerous in the parish of Crossmolina. They were till lately in possession of the celebrated reliquary called Mias Tighernain, which is now at Rappa Castle. These O'Flynnns are mentioned by Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis, the compiler of the Book of Lecan, as the Brughaidhs, or farmers, or Maghheleag.—See *Genealogies, Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 113, note <sup>k</sup>, and p. 239, note <sup>i</sup>.

<sup>r</sup> *Da-Bhac*, now generally called the Two Backs; a territory in the south of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, lying between Lough Conn and the River Moy.—See

Mulmurry Mac Con-na-mbocht<sup>a</sup>, chief senior of Ireland, died.

Hugh O'Caithniadh<sup>c</sup>, Lord of Erris, was treacherously slain by O'Callaghan at Kilcommon.

Auliffe O'Toghda, Chief of Bredagh<sup>p</sup>, was killed by O'Gaughan, Chief of Moy-heleag<sup>q</sup>.

Murrough O'Laghtna, Chief of Da Bhac<sup>r</sup>, was drowned in Lough Conn.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1181.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-one.*

Dungal O'Kaelly, Bishop of Leighlin, died.

Mulmurry<sup>s</sup> O'Dunan, Abbot of Cnoc-na-Seangan<sup>t</sup> (Louth), died.

Mulkieran O'Fiävra, successor of Kieran, died.

Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Tirconnell, defeated the sons of the King of Connaught on the Saturday before Whitsuntide. Sixteen of the sons of the lords and chieftains of Connaught were slain by the Kinel Connell, as well as many others, both of the nobles and the plebeians<sup>u</sup>. They held the Connacians under subjection for a long time after this battle, which was known by the name of Cath Criche Coirpre<sup>v</sup> [i. e. the Battle of the Territory of Carbury].

*Tribes of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 11, 165, 228. The name O'Toghda, which would be pronounced O'Toffey in this district, is now obsolete. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, record that John De Courcy fled from Downpatrick, and went to Ath Glaisne [Ardglass?] where he built a castle which he made his residence for some time. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise he returned to Down in 1181, and repaired his house there.

<sup>s</sup> *Mulmurry*, *maelmuirpe*.—Colgan says, *Acta SS.*, p. 737, that this was the celebrated Marianus, the author of the Irish Martyrology, so often quoted by him and other ecclesiastical writers.

<sup>t</sup> *Cnoc-na-Seangan*, i. e. Hill of the ants. This place, which is situated about thirty perches to the east of the town of Louth, is now generally

called in English, Pismire Hill. It contains the ruins of a church, but no part of the great abbey is now traceable on it. This abbey was founded and endowed for Augustinian Canons, by Donough O'Carroll, Prince of Oriel, and Edan O'Kaelly, or O'Caollaidhe, Bishop of Clogher.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305; Ware's *Antiquities*, cap. 26; and also his *Bishops of Louth and Clogher*, at the name Edan.

<sup>u</sup> *Both of the nobles and the plebeians*.—In the Annals of Kilronan this phrase is given in Latin: "*et alii nobiles et ignobiles cum eis*."

<sup>v</sup> *Cath Criche Coirpre*.—According to the Annals of Kilronan the persons slain in this battle were the following, viz.: Brian Luighnech and Manus O'Conor; Melaghlin, Murray, and Murrough, three sons of Turlough O'Conor; also Hugh, son of Hugh, son of Rory (O'Flaherty),

λαρ ναπαλε λιβαρ ιτατε να μλε ριογ τορεπατυρ λα πλατέβηταc ιρ ιν  
 κατ πεμπάιτε, βριαν γ Μαγνυρ δά μαc τοιρρδεαλβαγ μοιρ, \* \* \* γ  
 Μαολρυαναγ, δά μαc ele Αοδα ί concobaip. Οο ροcαιρ beop Αοδ μαc  
 concobaip υι cellaig, γ γιollaapίρτ μαc μεγοipeaάταγ υί Roouib, Eacmapcaά  
 ua μυιρcάιγ, donnchaά μαc βριαιν λυγνιγ υι Concobaip, cucuallaάτα μαc  
 Μυιρcήρταγ υί Concobaip, τρι ηυί μαοιλβρεναιν, δά μαc γιollaabuide, γ αοδ  
 μαc mic αοδα mic Ruaiάpι, γ ροcαιde ele do παρclannaib.

Sloicchά la domnall μαc αfάa méc lachlainn, γ la cenel neoγain telάa  
 όγ ι nultoip. Ro meabpaττ ρop ultoip, ρop uib ττυιρτpe, γ ρop pήaib lí  
 im Ruaiάpι μαc duimplebe γ im cōinnide ua flainn.

Sluacch la pήaib maige hithe im ua ccaάain Eacmapcaά, γ im cenel  
 mbimγ ghinne co pangadaρ tap tuaim. Ro apccpfo pιp lí, γ ua ττυιρτpe  
 uile Ruccpaτ ilmile do buaib.

Tomaltaά ua Concobaip do oiponeaά ι ccomopbuρ πατpaicc. Cuaip  
 cenel eoγain do άabaipτ λαipρ, do bήρτ a pήp uaibib γ ρo paccaib bήmaάtain.

King of West Connaught; and Donough, son of Brian O'Fallon, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles cum eis*. The same annals also state that it was Donough, the son of Donnell Midheach O'Conor, that brought Flaherty O'Muldory to assist him in asserting the chieftainship of the territory of Carbury for himself. They also add, that this was called the Battle of Magh Diughbha, and that the bodies of the chieftains were carried to Clonmacnoise, and there interred in the tombs of their ancestors.

<sup>w</sup> O'Connor.—According to the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan, three of the sons of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Conor, were slain in this battle, namely, Melaghlin, Murray, and Murtough.

<sup>x</sup> O'Murray, O'Muireadaig.—In 1585 the head of this family was seated at Ballymurry, in the parish of Kilmaine, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>y</sup> O'Mulrenins, pronounced in Irish O'Maol bήpéann, O'Mul-vrénin.

<sup>z</sup> Kinel-Binny, Cenel Dinnig.—It would appear from several authorities that this tribe was

seated in the valley of Glenconkeine, in the south of the county of Derry.

<sup>a</sup> Toome, Tuaim.—This is called Feappaτ Tuama, i. e. the *trajectus*, or ferry of Tuaim, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick. The place is now called Toome-Bridge, and is situated between Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, and on the boundary between the counties of Antrim and Derry. “Fearsait Tuama hodie vulgo vocatur Tuaim est vadum vel trajectus ubi Banna fluvius ex lacu Echach.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 183.

<sup>b</sup> Firlee, Fip lí.—The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as translated by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 127, 146, calls this territory “Leaorum fines,” and states that it was on the east side of the River Bann. “Venit (Patricius) in Leaorum fines Bannæ flumini ad orientalem ejus ripam adjacentes.” But though the *Firli* were unquestionably seated on the east side of the River Bann, since the twelfth century, it would appear, from the Annotations of Tirechan on the Life of St. Patrick, that they were on the west side of this river in the time of the Irish apos-



According to another book, the sons of kings who were slain by Flaherty in the last mentioned battle were the following, viz. Brian and Manus, two sons of Turlough More; and Mulrony; and \* \* \* two sons of Hugh O'Connor<sup>w</sup>. In that battle also fell Hugh, the son of Conor O'Kelly, and Gilchreest, the son of Mageraghty O'Rodiv; Eachmarcach O'Murray<sup>x</sup>; Donough, the son of Brian Luighneach O'Conor; Cucuallachta, the son of Murtough O'Conor; three of the O'Mulrenins<sup>y</sup>; the two Mac Gillaboys; and Hugh, son of Hugh, who was son of Roderic, together with many others of the nobility.

Donnell, the son of Hugh Mac Loughlin, and the Kinel-Owen of Tullaghoge, made an incursion into Ulidia, and defeated the Ulidians, the Hy-Tuirtre, and the Firlee, together with Rory Mac Donslevy, and Cumee O'Flynn.

The men of Moy-Ithe, together with O'Kane (Eachmarcach), and the Kinel-Binny<sup>z</sup> of the Valley, mustered an army, and crossed Toome<sup>a</sup>. They plundered all *the territories of* Firlee<sup>b</sup> and Hy-Tuirtre, and carried off many thousands of cows.

Tomaltagh O'Conor was consecrated successor of St. Patrick. He performed the visitation of the Kinel-Owen, received his dues from them, and left them his blessing.

tle. The Bann (i. e. the Lower Bann), according to the oldest accounts of that river, flowed between the plains of Li and Eilne, and we learn from Tirechan that the plain of Eilne was on the east side of the river, and consequently the plain of Li, or Lee, was on the west side of it: "Et exiit [Patricius] in Ardd Eolergg et Ailgi, et Lee Bendrigi, et perrexit trans flumen Bandæ, et benedixit locum in quo est cellola *Cuile Raithin* [Coleraine], in *Eilniu*, in quo fuit Episcopus, et fecit alias cellas multas in Eilniu. Et per Buas flumen" [Bush River] "foramen pertulit, et in Dun Sebuirgi" [Dunseverick] "sedit super petram, &c. &c. Et reversus est in campum *Eilni* et fecit multas ecclesias quas Condiri [the clergy of Connor diocese] habent."

Adamnan, in his *Life of Columba*, says, lib. i. c. 50, that Conallus, Bishop of Cuil Raithin [Coleraine], having collected many presents

among the inhabitants of the plain of Eilne, prepared an entertainment for St. Columba; and Colgan, in a note on this passage, conjectures that the plain of Eilne was west of the River Bann, and that which was then called "*an Mhachaire*," i. e. the plain. But that Magh Li was west of the Bann is put beyond dispute by the fact that the church of *Achadh Dubhthaigh*, now Aghadowey, on the west side of the river Bann, is described in ancient authorities, as in *Magh Li*, or Campus Li, on the margin of the Lower Bann.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 223; the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 9th and 22nd of January; and Sampson's *Memoir of his Chart and Survey of Londonderry*, p. 222. But on the increasing power of the O'Kanes, the Firli were unquestionably driven across the Bann.—See note under the year 1178.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1182.

Αοιρ Cριορδ mile, ced, ochtmoḡatt, adó.

Αοδ ua caellaigí eppoc aigíall, 7 cfnó canánach Epeann do écc.

Domnall ua huallachain airderpoc munan do écc.

Sluacchfó la domnall mac afoa ui lachlainn go dún bó 1 ndáil riada.

Do riad rom cat do gallaib ir in dú rin Ro meabaid for cenél neoḡain  
Ro marbad ann dha Raḡnall ua bñiplén, ḡiolla cpiopd ó catáin co rocaoirp  
oile 1 maille ppiu, Ruccpat Soircela marptain leó don cup rin.

ḡrian mac toiprdealbaid 1 ḡrian do marbad la Raḡnall mac Commara  
bicc tpe meabail.

Αοδ mac cappḡanna taoipeac munntipe maolteiponna do marbad la  
ḡiolla ultáin mac cappḡanna.

Mupchaó mac taichlig uí dubhda, do marbad la Maolpeachlainn ua  
Maolpuanaid.

Amiaib ua fñḡail do ḡabail tairiḡeéta na hangaile 7 Αοδ do innarbad.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1183.

Αοιρ Cριορδ mile, ced, ochtmoḡatt, atpí.

Iopeph ua haoða Eppcop ua cceinnpelaig [do écc].

ḡec ua hñḡra ticcḡina luigne Connaét do marbad la concobar ua diar-  
mata mic Ruaidri, ap loc mic fñiaðaid ina tñḡ pñin tpe meabail.

<sup>c</sup> *Dunbo, in Dal Riada.*—This is a mistake of the annalists, but not of the Four Masters, as it is found in the older Annals of Ulster and of Kilro-nan. Dunbo was not in Dalriada at any period, for it is west of the River Bann, in a territory called an Mhachaire, the Plain, in Colgan's time. Dal-riada never extended westwards beyond the Bann.

<sup>d</sup> *St. Martin.*—This passage is rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals in the Bri-tish Museum, as follows: "An army by Donell O'Loghlin to Dunbo in Dalriada, and the Galls gave battle to them there, and vanquished Kin-

dred-Owen, and Ranall O'Bryslan was killed there, and Gilli Christ O'Cahan, and many more; and the Galls carried Martin's Gospel with them." From a notice in a manuscript in the Bodleian Library, Laud. 615, p. 81, it would appear that this copy of the Gospels, which was believed to have belonged to St. Martin of Tours, was brought to Ireland by St. Patrick, and that it was preserved at Derry in the time of the writer. There was a cemetery and holy well at Derry dedicated to this St. Martin. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and in the

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1182.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty two.*

Hugh O'Kaelly, Bishop of Oriel, and head of the Canons of Ireland, died.  
Donnell O'Huallaghan, Archbishop of Munster, died.

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, marched with an army to Dunbo, in Dal Riada<sup>c</sup>, and there gave battle to the English. The Kinel-Owen were defeated, and Randal O'Breslen, Gilchreest O'Kane, and many others, were killed. On this occasion they carried off with them the Gospel of St. Martin<sup>d</sup>.

Brian, the son of Turlough O'Brien, was treacherously slain by Randal Macnamara Beg.

Hugh Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, was killed by Gilla-Ultain Mac Carroon.

Murrough, the son of Taichleach O'Dowda, was killed by Melaghlin O'Mulrony.

Auliffe O'Farrell assumed the lordship of Annaly, and Hugh was expelled<sup>e</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1183.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-three.*

Joseph O'Hea, Bishop of Hy-Kinsellagh (died).

Bec O'Hara, Lord of Leyny in Connaught, was treacherously slain by Conor, the grandson of Dermot, who was son of Roderic, in his own house, on Lough Mac Farry.

Annals of Kilronan, the portion of the passage relating to the Gospel reads: 7 pórceła mapcam do bñeā do gallaib leo.

<sup>c</sup> Under this year the Annals of Kilronan, of Clonmacnoise, and of Ulster, record the death of Milo de Cogan, the destroyer of all Ireland, both Church and State; also of Reymond de la Gross, Cenn Cuillinn [Kantitunensis?], and the two sons of Fitz-Stephen. The Annals of Kilronan and of Clonmacnoise add, that Milo was killed by Mac Tire, Prince of Ui Mac Caille, now the barony of

Imokilly, in the county of Cork. The Irish annalists do not furnish us with any further particulars; but Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 18, calls Mac Tyrus a betrayer: "à proditore Machtyro qui eos ea nocte hospitari debu-erat, cum aliis quinque militibus improvisis à tergo securium ictibus sunt interempti." Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 37, magnifies this act of Mac Tyrus into an awful specimen of Irish treachery, and adds, that Milo had been invited by Mac Tyrus to lodge at his house that



Do pala deabaíð eítep ua plaitibhírtaiḡ, an ḡiollu riabac, 7 Mac ui ḡairmleabaiḡ. Ro marbaíð ua plaitibhírtaiḡ ip in iomaireacc rin 7 ḡronḡ mór do cenél Moain.

Ríḡal mac Amlaíb ui ruairc, do marbaíð la loclainn mac doinnail ui ruairc.

ḡiollautáin mac carrḡamna taoipeac muintipe maolteiponna do marbaíð la macaíb ui bpaoin 7 la macaibh an teiponnaigh ui cátaipnaigh ḡo ccuicceap ele a maille prip.

### AOIS CRÍOSD, 1184.

Áoir Críorḡ mile, ced, ochtmoḡatt, a cíthair.

ḡiolla iopa ua maolin Eppcop eipíðe do écc.

ḡrian breipneć mac toirpḡelbaiḡ ui concobair do écc.

Maolioru ua círbail do oipneó i ccomorbup. Pátrapac iep na fáccbáil do tomaltać ua concobair.

Árt ua maíleaclainn ticchírna iartair míðe do marbaíð i meabail la diaipmaic ua mbriann .i. mac toirpḡelbaiḡ tria porconḡra ḡall, 7 Maolreaclainn beacc do ḡabáil a ionaíð, 7 maíðm do rpaoinaíð laip a ccionn trí lá porpan diaipmaic céðna du in po marbait ile im mac maḡḡamna í briann.

Caiplén do cumḡac la ḡallaíb i ccill áip.

Caiplén oile do opccain la Maolreaclainn 7 la Concobor maímaíḡe ua cconcobair. Ro marbaíð ḡronḡ mór do ḡallaíb ann.

Deć ticche pichíte do poiḡnib cumḡaiḡéi apḡa macha do opḡain la ḡallaíb míðe.

Maiprip eapa ruaiðh do eohbairt la plaitibhírtach Ua Maolḡoraíð ticchírna cínéil cconaill do ðia 7 do naoin bhínapḡ do paith a anma.

night. The same is repeated by Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 311, without quoting any authority, which is very unfair, as it turns out that the prejudiced Giraldus is the only authority.

<sup>f</sup> *O'Flaherty*.—This was not O'Flaherty of Iar Connaught, but of Tyrone, where the name is now changed to Lavery, or Lafferty (O'Phlae-

beartaíḡ). In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster preserved in the British Museum, the name of this Tyronian family, Ua Phlaíbeartaíḡ, is anglicised O'Lathvertay, which is close enough to the form it has assumed in modern times. The above passage is thus Englished in this translation: "A.D. 1183. A skirmish between Gilla Revagh O'Lathvertay and O'Garm-

A battle was fought between O'Flaherty<sup>f</sup> (Gillarevagh) and the son of O'Gormly, in which O'Flaherty and a great number of the Kinel-Moen were slain.

Farrell, son of Auliffe O'Rourke, was slain by Loughlin, son of Donnell O'Rourke.

Gilla Ultain Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, and five others, were slain by the sons of the Sinnach (the Fox) O'Caharny<sup>g</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1184.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-four.*

Gilla Isa O'Moylin, a bishop, died.

Brian Breifneach, son of Turlough O'Conor, died.

Maelisa O'Carroll was consecrated successor of St. Patrick, after Tomaltach O'Conor had resigned that dignity.

Art O'Melaghlin, Lord of Westmeath, was treacherously slain by Dermot O'Brien (i. e. the son of Turlough), at the instigation of the English, and Melaghlin Beg assumed his place, and in three days afterwards defeated the same Dermot in a conflict, in which many persons were slain, among whom was the son of Mahon O'Brien.

A castle was erected by the English at Killare<sup>h</sup>.

Another castle was plundered by Melaghlin and Conor Moinmoy O'Conor, in which many of the English were slain.

Thirty of the best houses in Armagh were plundered by the English of Meath.

The monastery of Assaroe<sup>i</sup> was granted to God and St. Bernard by Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Kinel-Connell, for the good of his soul.

leaye's son; and O'Lathvertay and some of Kinel-Muan were killed."

<sup>g</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of a monastery at Duleek, by Sir Hugh De Lacy.

<sup>h</sup> *Killare*, Cillarp.—A parish in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Meath. Colgan describes it as follows: "Killaria vicus est in

regione Mediæ quæ *Magh asuil* appellatur: in quâ sunt tres ecclesiæ; una parochialis viro sancto (Aido) dicata; alia quæ templum Sanctæ Brigidæ, et tertia quæ aula Sanctæ Brigidæ appellatur: et tres etiam fontes quorum aquis in unum confluentibus vicinum non sine miraculo agitur et velociter mouetur molendinum."—*Acta SS.*, p. 428, col. 2, note 31.

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### ΑΟΙΣ Ḳḡḡḡḡ, 1185.

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There are no ruins of the Castle of Killare now visible; but there are considerable remains of the churches mentioned by Colgan.

<sup>i</sup> *Assaroe*, ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ.—The remains of this abbey now stand about one mile west of Ballyshannon; one of the side walls and a part of the western gable of the abbey are yet standing. The architecture is very good; but there are at present no windows or architectural features worthy of notice remaining.

<sup>j</sup> *Tomgraney*, Ḳḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ.—An ancient monastery dedicated to St. Cronan, in the barony of Upper Tullagh, in the county of Clare. It is now a small village.

<sup>k</sup> Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the falling of the great church of Tuam, both its roof and stone work; also the burning by lightning of the fortress of the Clann Mulrony, called the Rock of Lough Key, in which six or seven score of persons of distinction, with fifteen persons of royal descent, were destroyed.

<sup>l</sup> *Philip Unserra*.—He is called Philip Worcester in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, in the British Museum, and by his cotemporary Giraldus Cambrensis, Philippus Wigorniensis.—See *Topographia Hibernie*, dist. 2, c. 50, where there is a strange story told about his conduct at Armagh. Hanmer repeats the same; and Sir Richard Cox, who was always anxious to hide the faults of the English and villify the Irish, has condescended to tell the story in the following strain: *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 38, ad ann. 1184: “*Philip of Worcester*, Lord Justice or Governour of *Ireland*, came over with a smart party of Horse and Foot; he also brought with him *Hugh Tirrel*, a Man of ill Report: He was not long in the Government, before he seized on the Lands of *O’Cathesie* to the King’s Use, though *Lacy* had formerly sold them: He also went a Circuit, to visit the Garrisons, and in *March* came to *Armagh*, where he exacted from the Clergy a great Sum of Mony; thence he went to *Down*, and



Kenfaela O'Grady, successor of Cronan of Tomgraney<sup>j</sup>, died.

Niall, son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny, died.

Auliffe, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was treacherously slain by Mac Rannall.

Donnell O'Flanagan, Lord of Clann-Cahill, died at Conga-Feichin [Cong].

Farrell O'Reilly was treacherously slain by Melaghlin O'Rourke<sup>k</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1185.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-five.*

Maelisa O'Murray, Lector of Derry-Columbkille, died at a venerable old age.

Philip Unserra<sup>l</sup> (of Worcester) remained at Armagh with his Englishmen during six days and nights in the middle of Lent.

Gilchreest Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry<sup>m</sup> and of the Clans, viz. Clann-

so to *Dublin*, loaden both with Curses and Ex-torsions. *Tirrel* took a Brewing-Pan from the poor Priests at *Armagh*, and carried it to *Down*, but the House where he lay was burnt, and so were also the Horses in the Stable, so that he was fain to leave the Pan, *for want of Carriage*; and *Philip* had a severe fit of the Gripes, like to cost him his life; both which Punishments (they say) were miraculously inflicted upon them for their sacrilege." Cox, however, should have here stated, on the authority of Giraldus, that Tyrell restored the pan to the poor priests, for Giraldus writes: "Sed eadem nocte, igne, proprio eiusdem hospitio accenso, equi duo qui cacabum extraxerant, cum aliis rebus non paucis, statim combusti sunt. Pars etiam villæ maxima eadem occasione igne est consumpta. Quo viso, Hugo Tyrellus mane cacabum inueniens prorsus illæsum, pecunia ductus, Arthmanciam eum remisit." It looks very strange that the Irish annalists should have passed over this transaction in silence, it being just the sort of subject they generally comment upon.

<sup>m</sup> *Kinel-Farry*, cinel fearaíuig, and the *Clans*. The territory of Kinel-Farry, the patrimonial inheritance of the Mac Cawells (the descendants of Fergal, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages) was nearly coextensive with the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone; in which barony all the clans here mentioned were located, except the Hy-Kennoda and the Clann Colla, who were seated in Fermanagh. The Hy-Kennoda gave name to the barony of Tirkennedy, which is situated in the east of Fermanagh, adjoining the barony of Clogher in Tyrone.—See it mentioned at the years 1427, 1468, and 1518. The family of Mac Cathmhaoil, a name generally anglicised Mac Cawell and latinized Cavellus,—who supplied several bishops to the see of Clogher, are still numerous in this their ancient territory, and the name is also found in other counties, variously anglicised Camphill, Cambell, Caulfield, and even Howell; but the natives, when speaking the Irish language, always pronounce the name Mac Caemhail.

.1. clante aengura, clann duibinnpeact clann fógartaiḡ, uí cñhpoḡa, ḡ clann collu do fearaib manac cñh comairle tuaircirt Epeann do marbaḡ la hua néccmḡ ḡ la muinntir cāomáin, ḡ a cñh do bñit leḡ ḡo pñit uata i ccionn miora iarttan.

Maolrēclainn mac muirceartaiḡ uí laclainn do marbaḡ lá gallaib.

Maoliora ua dálaḡ ollam epeann, ḡ alban apḡ taoipeac corcapaibḡ ḡ corcadain, Saol oirḡerc ap ḡán, ap eneac, ḡ ap uairle do écc i ccluan iorairḡ oca oirḡere.

Mac ríḡ Saḡan .1. Seon mac an dapa Henḡi do tēacḡ i nEḡinn luḡt epí pñit long do ḡabáil a ríḡe. Ro ḡab atcliaḡ, ḡ laḡin. Do poine caipḡiall oc tioprait pāctna, ḡ occ apḡ pñonáin. Ro aipḡ muḡa epḡib. Ro bñir tpa

<sup>a</sup> *Corcaree*, now a barony in the county of Westmeath. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Loch Dairbhreach, *anglice* Lough Derryvara; on the west by Lough Iron; and on the south and south-east by an irregular line of hills, which divide it from the barony of Moyashel. This territory is mentioned by our genealogists and historians as the inheritance of the descendants of Fiacha Raoidhe, the grandson of the monarch Felimý Reachtmhar, or the Lawgiver.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. cap. 69; and Duall Mac Fírbis's *Pedigrees*, p. 106. This was originally the lordship of O'Hionradhain, and not of O'Daly, as we learn from O'Dugan :

O'Donnchaḡa na noaḡ-ap,  
Rí Tealaḡ min moḡarain;  
O'Hionpaḡain, paḡipe rín,  
Rí Chopca Raḡiḡe poḡ loin."

"O'Donaghoe, of good tillage,  
King of the smooth Tealach Modharain;  
O'Hionradhain, nobler he,  
King of fairest Corca Ree."

<sup>o</sup> *Corca-Adain*, sometimes called Corca-Adaim. This was the original lordship of the O'Dalys; but unfortunately its situation is not to a certainty known. The Editor has been long of

opinion that it is identical with the barony of Magheradernon, in the county of Westmeath. At this year, 1185, we find that O'Daly had possession of Corca-Ree, in addition to his own original territory of Corca-Adain; and it is not unreasonable to conclude that the two territories adjoined. Here it is necessary to remark, that, according to O'Dugan's topographical poem, Corca-Adain was in Teffia, or Tir-Mainé, and that Corca-Ree was not; that O'Daly was descended from Mainé, and the original inhabitants of Corca-Ree were not. It may therefore be lawfully assumed, that about this period O'Daly got a grant of Corca-Ree, which adjoined his original territory of Corca-Adain, from the O'Melagh-lins, for some great service which that noble poet had rendered them by his sword or pen. That Corca-Ree was not in Teffia may be clearly inferred from Tirechan's annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, in the Book of Armagh. Thus, in describing St. Patrick's travels through Meath, that writer says: "And hé (Patrick) built another church (Lecain) in the *country* of Roide, at *Caput Art*, in which he erected a stone altar, and another at Cuil-Corre, and he came across the River Ethne (Inny) into the two Teffias." It is, therefore, highly probable that the portion of the country lying between the

Aengus, Clann-Duibhinrecht, Clann-Fogarty, Hy-Kennoda, and Clann-Colla in Fermanagh, and who was the chief adviser of all the north of Ireland, was slain by O'Hegny and Muintir-Keewan, who carried away his head, which, however, was recovered from them in a month afterwards.

Melaghlín, the son of Murtough O'Loughlin, was slain by the English.

Maelisa O'Daly, ollave (chief poet) of Ireland and Scotland, Lord of Corcaree<sup>n</sup> and Corca-Adain<sup>o</sup>, a man illustrious for his poetry, hospitality, and nobility, died while on a pilgrimage at Clonard.

The son of the King of England, that is, John, the son of Henry II., came to Ireland with a fleet of sixty ships, to assume the government of the kingdom. He took possession of Dublin and Leinster, and erected castles at Tipraídh Fachtna<sup>p</sup> and Ardfinan<sup>q</sup>, out of which he plundered Munster; but his people were defeated with great slaughter by Donnell O'Brien. The son of

River Brosnagh (which connects Lough Owel and Lough Ennell) and the baronies of Delvin and Farbil, was anciently called *Feara asail*, or *Magh asail*, and that the tract lying between the same river and the barony of Rathconrath, was called Corca-Adain. Mr. Owen Daly of Moningtown, in the barony of Corcaree, is supposed to be the present head of the O'Dalys of Westmeath.

<sup>p</sup> *Tibraghny*, τῖπραι παχνα, i. e. St. Fachna's well, is a townland containing the ruins of an old castle, situated in a parish of the same name, on the north side of the River Suir, in the barony of Iverk, in the south-west of the county of Kilkenny.—See the *Feilire Aengus*, at the 13th of February and 18th of May, and Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the same days, from which it will be seen that this place was in the west of the ancient Ossory. See also the Ordnance Map of the county of Kilkenny, sheets 38 and 39. Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 40, conjectures that this place is Tipperary; and Dr. Leland, and even Mr. Moore, have taken Cox's guess as true history.—See Leland's *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 146; and Moore's, vol. ii. p. 320.

<sup>q</sup> *Ardfinnan*, Ἀρο Φιοννάιν, i. e. St. Finnan's height, or hill. It is situated in the barony of Iffa and Offa, in the county of Tipperary. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen on a rock overlooking the River Suir. Giraldus states (*Hib. Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 34) that John erected three castles, the first at Tibractia, the second at Archphinan, and the third at Lismore. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen also state, that John Earl of Moreton, son of Henry, King of England, came to Ireland this year, accompanied by four hundred knights, and built the castles of Lismore, Ardfinan, and Tiobraid [Tiobraid Fachtna].

For the character of the English servants and counsellors who were in Ireland about the King's son at this period, the reader is referred to Giraldus Cambrensis' *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 35, where he describes the Normans as "Verbosi, iactatores, enormium iuramentorum auctores, Aliorum ex superbia contemptores," &c.; and also to Hanmer's Chronicle, and Campion's *Historie of Irelande*, in which the Normans are described as "great quaffers, louredens, proud, belly swaines, fed with extortion and bribery."—Dublin Edition of 1809, p. 97.



domnall ua brian Maíom ar gallaib mic Ríḡ Saxon Ro cúip a nár. Do deachaið una mac ríḡ Saxon tairip munn iarttain do coraio hugo delatin pe a atair uair aré hugo ba poplamaiḡ a huét ríḡ Saxon ara cionn in Erin, 7 níp léicc cior na braithe cúigepum ó ríḡraio Eireann.

Comtocebáil coceað do páp 1 cconnaétaib eoir na ríogdaimnaib .i. ettip Ruaiðri ua concobair 7 concobar maenmaiḡe, mac Ruaiðri, 7 concobar ua diarmada, Catal carpac mac concobair maonmaiḡe, 7 catal croibdearg mac toirpdealbaiḡ, po marbað rocaide storpa. Do poine Ruaiðri 7 a mac ríð lar na huairlib ele iarttain.

Iartar connaét do lorccað taiḡib, timplaib la domhnall ua mbrian, 7 la gallaib.

Catal carpac mac concobair maonmaiḡe mic Ruaiðri do lorccað cille dálua taiḡib, templaib tar a neiri, tucc a reótta 7 a maoine leir. Tusa-muna beór do milleað, 7 dorccan lá concobar maonmaiḡe mac Ruaiðri, 7 la gallaib. Na goill feirne do teaét leir co porp commain, 7 mac Ruaiðri do tabairt tri míle do buaib dóib 1 tuarparal.

Amloib ua muirḡaiḡ eppcop arðamaða, 7 cenél pḡaḡaigh loépann polurta nó poillricheað tuat 7 ecclap décc, 7 poḡarpatá ua ceapballáin do oipnḡ ina ionað.

Diarmad maḡ carḡaiḡ tiḡearna dḡmumhan do marbað la gallaib cop-caiḡe.

Domnall mac giolla pattpaicc tiḡearna oppaiḡe do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1186.

Αοιρ Cpioḡo, mile, céo, óctmoḡao, aré.

Maolcallann mac adaim mic cleircein eppcop cluana fearpa brenainn do écc.

Domnall mac aóða uí laclainn do cor a plaiḡḡ, 7 Ruaiðri ua plaithe-beartaiḡ doirpneað lá dḡpuiḡ do cenél eoḡain tealca ócc.

<sup>r</sup> The death of this bishop is thus noticed in the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1185. Amhlaim h-ua Muirḡaiḡ, eppcopur Arðamaða 7 cen-uil Epḡaiḡ, loépann polurta nó poillricḡeo

tuat 7 eclap, in Chriḡto quieuit 1 nḡu Crucnai, 7 a tabairt co h-onopað co Dairi Colum Cille, 7 a adnucal po coraib a aḡar, .i. an eppuic h-ui Cobḡaiḡ, .i. 1 toeb in tem-

the King of England then returned to England, to complain to his father of Hugo de Lacy, who was the King of England's Deputy in Ireland on his (John's) arrival, and who had prevented the Irish kings from sending him (John) either tribute or hostages.

A general war broke out in Connaught among the Roydamnas [princes], viz. Roderic O'Connor, and Conor Moinmoy, the son of Roderic; Conor O'Diarmada; Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy; and Cathal Crovderg, the son of Turlough. In the contests between them many were slain. Roderic and his son afterwards made peace with the other chiefs.

The West of Connaught was burned, as well churches as houses, by Donnell O'Brien and the English.

Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, who was the son of Roderic, burned Killaloe, as well churches as houses, and carried off all the jewels and riches of the inhabitants. Thomond was also destroyed and pillaged by Conor Moinmoy, the son of Roderic, and by the English. The English came as far as Roscommon with the son of Roderic, who gave them three thousand cows as wages.

Auliffe O'Murray, Bishop of Armagh and Kinel-Farry, a brilliant lamp that had enlightened clergy and laity, died; and Fogartagh O'Carellan was consecrated in his place.

Dermot Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond, was slain by the English of Cork. Donnell Mac Gillpatrick, Lord of Ossory, died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1186.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-six.*

Maelcallann, son of Adam Mac Clerken, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, died.

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, died; and Rory O'Flaherty [O'Laverty] was elected by some of the Kinel-Owen of Tullaghoge.

pcill bic. Thus rendered in the old translation preserved in the British Museum: "A. D. 1185. Auliv O'Mureay, Bishop of Ardmach (Tirone) and Kindred-Feray, a bright taper that lightneth spiritually and temporally, *in Christo*

*quievit* in Dun Cruthny, and [was] brought honourably to Dyry-Columkilly, and was buried at his father's feete, the Bishop O'Coffy, in the side of the church." It looks very odd that a Bishop O'Murray should be the son of a Bishop O'Coffey!

Conn ua bhrírléim (.i. taoipeac fánat) canbeal einig, 7 gairceð tuair-  
cipr Epeann do mārbað la mac mic laclainn, 7 lá dréim do cénél eoḡain, 7  
inir eoḡain dorccain fó a bítein ḡion ḡo paíbe cion doib ann.

Ḣiolla Pattraicc mac an ḡiolla cúipr taoipeac ua mbpanáin do mārbað  
lá domnall ua laclainn tré epail muintipe bpanáin fó déin.

Ruaidri ua concóbair do ionnarbað i muḡain la concóbar maonmaige  
lá a mac búdéin. Connaçtaig do milleað storpa diblinib, 7 tuccað é dia  
áir do riúiri tre cōmaiple iḡil muirpeðaiḡ, 7 do paðatτ epioça céð dḡrpann  
dó.

Hugo delatui Malapτac 7 dírcailτeac ceall momða ticchḡrḡa gall  
míðe, bhríḡne, 7 airḡiall. Ar dó ðna do bhréti cíor Connaçt. Ar re po  
ḡab ḡmop Eirḡn do gallaib. Ró ba lán míðe uile ó Shionainn ḡo fairḡḡi  
do cailpenaib gall lepp. Iar ttaipccḡin iapain cailḡén dḡrmaige dó táinic

<sup>s</sup> *Fanad* was a territory in the north of Tir-Connell, or the county of Donegal, extending from Lough Swilly to Mulroy Lough, and from the sea to Rathmeltan. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1186. Con O'Brislen, the candle of liberality and courage of the North of Ireland, killed by some of Kindred-Owen, and all Inis Owen spoyled and preyed through that, though innocent of it" [i. e. of the crime, cín co paíbe cín doib ann].

<sup>t</sup> *Mac Loughlin*.—There were some monarchs of Ireland of this family, but they were at this time only Lords of the Kinel-Owen.

<sup>u</sup> *Ḣpioça céð* signifies a cantred, or barony, containing 120 quarters of land. It is thus explained by Giraldus Cambrensis: "Dicitur autem cantaredus tam Hibernica quam Britannica tanta terræ portio quanta 100. villas continere solet."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 18.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 24, 25; and O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, at the word *Ḣpioça*. It is translated, "Cantaredus seu Centivillaria regio" by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 19, col. 2, n. 51.

<sup>w</sup> *Hugo de Lacy*.—The character and description of the personal form and appearance of Hugo de Lacy, is thus given by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis:

"Si viri colorem, si vultum quæris, niger, nigris ocellis & defossis: naribus simis, facie à dextris igne casuali, mento tenus turpiter adusta. Collo contracto, corpore piloso, pariter et nervoso. Si staturam quæris, exiguus. Si facturam, deformis. Si mores: firmus ac stabilis, & Gallica sobrietate temperatus. Negotiis familiaribus plurimum intentus. Commisso quoque regimini, rebusque gerendis in commune vigilantissimus. Et quanquam militaribus negotiis plurimum instructus, crebris tamen expeditionum iacturis, Ducis officio non fortunatus: post vxoris mortem vir vxorius, & non vnus tantum, sed plurimarum libidini datus: vir auri cupidus & auarus, propriique honoris & excellentiæ, trans modestiam ambitiosus."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. cap. 20.

<sup>x</sup> *Profaner, malapτac*.—This word is used in the best Irish manuscripts, in the sense of profaner or defiler, and the verb *malapτuigim* means, I defile, profane, curse. The following



Con O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad<sup>s</sup>, the lamp of the hospitality and valour of the north of Ireland, was slain by the son of Mac Loughlin<sup>t</sup> and a party of the Kinel-Owen; in consequence of which Inishowen was unjustly ravaged.

Gillapatrik Mac Gillacorr, Chief of the Hy-Branain, was slain at the instigation of the Hy-Branain themselves.

Roderic O'Connor was banished into Munster by his own son, Conor Moinmoy. By the contests between both the Connacians were destroyed. Roderic, however, by the advice of the Sil-Murray, was again recalled, and a trioched<sup>u</sup> of land was given to him.

Hugo de Lacy,<sup>w</sup> the profaner<sup>x</sup> and destroyer of many churches; Lord of the English of Meath, Breifny, and Oriel; he to whom the tribute of Connaught was paid; he who had conquered the greater part of Ireland for the English, and of whose English castles<sup>y</sup> all Meath, from the Shannon to the sea, was full; after having finished the castle of Durrow<sup>z</sup>, set out, accompanied by

examples of it in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 19, *b*, *b*, will prove its true meaning: *Uaip ip menic elnigtheip 7 malapraigtheip in pobul uili epia imapbur aenoume; conu aipe rin ip coip fo cedoir a malapreium nap ob guaroche vo rochaibe he 7 na taetpae epia pochaino*. "For it is often that all the people are corrupted and defiled through the crime of one man; wherefore it is proper to excommunicate him, that he may not be dangerous to the multitude, and that they may not fall through him." Also at fol. 4, *b*, *b*, *Ocup atberim, ol re, a beizh malapra, epcotcheno epia bizhu*. "And I say, quoth he, let me be accursed, excommunicated for ever."

<sup>y</sup> *English castles*.—For a curious account of the castles erected by Sir Hugh de Lacy, the reader is referred to *Hibernia Expugnata*, by Giraldus Cambrensis, cap. 19, 21, and 22. Besides his Meath castles he erected one at New Leighlin, in Idrone, called the Black Castle; one at Tachmeho now Timahoe, in the territory of Leix; one at Tristerdermot, now Castledermot, in the territory of Hy-Muiredhaigh, O'Toole's original country; one at Tulachfelmeth, now Tullow, in

the county of Carlow; one on the Barrow, near Leighlin; and one at Kilkea, and another at Narragh, in the present county of Kildare.—See also *Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dublin Edition, pp. 321, 322.

<sup>z</sup> *Dairmach*, now Durrow, situated in the north of the King's County, and close to the boundary of the county of Westmeath, where St. Columbkille erected a famous monastery about the year 550. See Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 118. At the period of the erection of this monastery, Durrow was in the territory of Teffia, and the site was granted to St. Columbkille by Brendan, Chief of Teffia, the ancestor of the Irish chieftain, Fox, or O'Caharny, at whose instigation Sir Hugh de Lacy was murdered. Adamnan, in his Life of Columba, thus speaks of the foundation of a monastery in this place by St. Columbkille: "Vir beatus in mediterraneâ Hiberniæ parte Monasterium, quod Scoticè dicitur Darmaig, divino fundavit nutu." See his Life of Columba, published by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, lib. i. cap. 31, lib. ii. c. 2, and lib. iii. c. 19.



three Englishmen, to view it. One of the men of Tefia, a youth named Gilla-gan-inathar O'Meyey<sup>a</sup>, approached him, and drawing out an axe, which he had

tatem aliquando nancisceretur animam illam tanti suorum sanguinis profusione cruentatam hauriendi; nec suâ spe frustratus est; quâdam enim vice Hugonem graviter in opus incumben-tem conspicatus, bipennem altè sublatum in ter- gum ejus adegit, animamque domicilio suo ex- egit, ac extrusit."

That this story was not invented by the honest Keating, will appear from the following entry in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed long before he was born.

A. D. 1186. Uga de Laci .i. malapzac 7 dircailteac neimeb 7 cell Epenn, a mapbað i n-einech colum cille ic denum cairceoil .i. a nDermair; do mapbað d' O Mairair do Teaba.

"A. D. 1186. Hugo de Lacy, i. e. the profaner and destroyer of the sanctuaries and churches of Ireland, was killed in revenge of Columkille, while making a castle at Durrow; he was killed by O'Meyey of Tefia."

This entry is thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster in the British Museum: "A. D. 1186. Hugh de Lacy killed by a workman. Hugh de Lacy, spoyler of churches and privileges" [neimeb] "of Ireland, killed by one of Brewny, by the Fox O'Catharny, in revenge of Colum Kill, building a castle in Dorow (his Abby, Anno 640 [540?] ex quo fundata est Daria Ecclesia)." It will be seen that in this passage the translator, who was well acquainted with the English accounts of the murder of De Lacy, renders O' mairair, by "*a workman*"! thus: "Hugh de Lacy killed by a workman of Tathva" (do mapbað d' O mairair do Teaba). But this is so manifest a blunder that it is unnecessary to descend to particulars to refute it; for O' mairair is decidedly a family name, not meaning descendant of the labouring man, but

descendant of the honourable man, for mair means honour, respect, and mairac, an honourable or estimable man. In the record of the murder of Hugo De Lacy, preserved in the Annals of Kilronan, it is stated that this O'Meyey was the fosterson of the Fox, Chief of Tefia. The passage is very curious and runs as follows: "A. D. 1186. Uga de Laci do Durrmaic Colaim cille, do denam cairlein mairi, 7 pluairg dairmair do gallair lair; uair ir ré pa ríg Míde 7 Drefni, 7 Airgiall, 7 ir dó do bepta cir Connaict, 7 po gap Epinn uile do gallair. Ro po lan dno Mhí o Smann co fairci do [recte o'á] cairleair, 7 do gallair. lair tairc- rin do in taircair rin .i. cairlen Durrmaic do denam, táinic amach do fecham an cairleim, 7 tair do gallair lair. Táinic dno en occlac do feruir mair da mairge, 7 a tuagh pa na coim .i. gilla gan mathur o mairair, dalta an tSinnair ferir, 7 tuc én puille do, gur ben a cenn de, 7 gur tair eir cend 7 colaim a cloch an cairlen."

"A. D. 1186. Hugo de Lacy went to Durrow to make a castle there, having a countless number of the English with him; for he was King of Meath, Breifny, and Oriel, and it was to him the tribute of Connaught was paid, and he it was that won all Ireland for the English. Meath, from the Shannon to the sea, was full of his castles, and English [followers]. After the completion of this work by him, i. e. the erection of the castle of Durrow, he came out to look at the castle, having three Englishmen along with him. There came then one youth of the men of Meath up to him, having his battle-axe concealed, namely, Gilla-gan-inathur O'Meyey, the fosterson of the Fox himself, and he gave him one blow, so that he cut off his head, and he fell, both head and body, into the ditch of the castle."



tuas fo a cõmm lairp. Do bñt buille do Hugo sup bñn a cñn de sup  
tuic ecpir cñn 7 cõlann 1 cclad an cairlén 1 neneac cõlann cille. Agus  
do cuad ðolla ðan ionatar do tõpaõ a peata arp, ó ðallanb 7 o ðaõbealanb

Now it is quite clear, from these authorities, that Mr. Moore is wrong in charging Keating with dull invention for having written that the murderer of De Lacy was a young *gentleman* in disguise. He should have remembered that Keating had many documents which he (Mr. Moore) could not understand, and which are probably now lost. As to calling O'Meyey a *gentleman*, we must acknowledge that the term could then be properly enough applied to a youth who had been fostered by an Irish chief of vast territorial possessions, till he had been deprived of them by De Lacy. The scheme of O'Meyey could have been known to the Irish only. The English might have taken it for granted that he was a labourer at the castle. But after all there seems to be no original English authority which calls the murderer of De Lacy a labouring man, nor any authority whatever for it older than Holingshed. Campion, who wrote in 1571, gives the following description of the occurrence, in his *Historie of Ireland*, which savours really of dull invention: "*Lacy* the rather for these whisperings, did erect and edifie a number of Castles, well and substantially, provided in convenient places, one at Derwath, vvhere diverse Irish prayed to be set on worke, for hire. Sundry times came *Lacy* to quicken his labourers, full glad to see them fall in ure with any such exercise, wherein, might they once be ground & taste the svveetness of a true man's life, he thought it no small token of reformation to be hoped, for which cause he visited them often, and merrily would command his Gentlemen to give the labourers example in taking paines, to take their instruments in hand, and to worke a season, the poore soules looking on and resting. But this game ended Tragically,

while each man was busie to try his cunning; some lading, some plaistering, some heaving, some carving; the Generall also himselfe digging with a pykeaxe, a desperate villain of them, he whose tooles the Generall used, espying both his hands occupied and his body, with all force inclining to the blow, watched his stoope, and clove his head with an axe, little esteeming the torments that ensued" [no torments ensued, for the murderer, who was as thin as a greyhound, baffled all pursuit.—Ed.] "This Lacy was conquerour of Meth, his body the two Archbishops, *John* of Divelin and *Mathew* of Cashell, buried in the monastery of Becktye, his head in *S. Thomas* abbey at Divelin."—*Historie of Ireland*, Dublin Edition, pp. 99, 100. See also Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, pp. 322, 323, where Hanmer observes of the tragical end of De Lacy: "Whose death (I read in *Holinshed*) the king was not sorry of, for he was always jealous of his greatnesse."

The only coteremporaneous English account of this event are the following brief words of Giraldus Cambrensis, in the 34th chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata*, which is headed *Brevis gestorum recapitulatio*: "De Hugonis de Lacy à securibus male securi dolo Hiberniensium suorum apud Dernach [*recte* Deruach] decapitatione." Giraldus would call both the Fox and his fosterson O'Meyey the people of De Lacy, inasmuch as they were inhabitants of Meath, of which he was the chief lord, and of which, it would appear from William of Newburg, he intended to style himself king. The Abbè Mac Geoghegan, in his *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. ii. p. 36, calls the murderer of De Lacy a young Irish lord disguised as a labouring man, ("un jeune seigneur Irlandois déguisé en ouv-

kept concealed, he, with one blow of it, severed his head from his body; and both head and trunk fell into the ditch of the castle. This was in revenge of Columbkille. Gilla-gan-inathar fled, and, by his fleetness of foot, made his

rier"), in which he is borne out by Keating, and not contradicted by the Irish annals; but he had no authority for stating that Symmachus O'Cahargy (for so he ignorantly calls an Sin-nach OC'aharny, or the Fox, Chief of Tefia), who had an armed force concealed in a neighbouring wood, rushed upon, and put to the sword the followers of De Lacy; or that the Irish obtained possession of his body. The fact would appear to be, that his own people buried De Lacy's body in the cemetery of Durrow, where it remained till the year 1195, when, as we learn from Grace's Annals and other authorities, the Archbishops of Cashel and Dublin removed it from the Irish territory ("ex Hybernica plaga"), and buried the body in the Abbey of Bective in Meath, and the head in St. Thomas's church in Dublin. It appears, moreover, that a controversy arose between the canons of St. Thomas's and the monks of Bective, concerning the right to his body, which controversy was decided, in the year 1205, in favour of the former, who obtained the body, and interred it, along with the head, in the tomb of his first wife, Rosa de Munemene.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 141, and the Abbé Mac Geoghagan (*ubi supra*). De Lacy's second wife was Rose, daughter of King Roderic O'Conor, whom he married in the year 1180, contrary (says Holingshed) to the wishes of King Henry II.—See Dublin Copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, A. D. 1180, and Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, p. 318. It is stated in Grace's Annals of Ireland, that this Sir Hugh left two sons (but by what mother we are not informed), Walter and Hugh, of whom, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, the former became King of Meath, and the latter Earl of

Ulster. It also appears from the Irish annals, that De Lacy had, by the daughter of King Roderic O'Conor, a son called William Gorm; from whom, according to Duald Mac Firbis, the celebrated rebel, Pierce Oge Lacy of Bruree and Bruff, in the county of Limerick, who flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was the eighteenth in descent; and from whom also the Lynches of Galway have descended. (See *Vita Kirovani*, p. 9, and O'Flaherty's Account of Iar-Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 36.) The race of Walter and Hugh, who were evidently the sons of Hugh I., by his first wife, became extinct in the male line. Walter left two daughters, namely, Margaret, who married the Lord Theobald Verdon, and Matilda, who married Geoffry Genevile. Hugh had one daughter, Maude, who married Walter De Burgo, who, in her right, became Earl of Ulster.—See Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, pp. 387, 388, 392. For the different accounts of the death of Hugh de Lacy the reader is referred to Gulielmus Neubrigensis, or William of Newburg, l. 3, c. 9; Holingshed's Chronicle; Camden's *Britannia*, p. 151; Ware's Annals, A. D. 1186; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 40; Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. pp. 147, 148; Littleton's Life of Henry II., book 5; and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. ii. pp. 321, 322.

It may not, perhaps, be out of place here to remark, that, in our own time, a somewhat similar disaster occurred at Durrow; for its proprietor, the Earl of Norbury, was assassinated by a hand still unknown, after he had completed a castle on the site of that erected by De Lacy, and, as some would think, after having insulted St. Columbkille by preventing the families under

πο κοίλ αν ελάρ. Ράμνec ιαραν̄ ι cεcην αν τριονναῖς γ υι βραον, uαιp αρριαδ πο φυράιλ αιp αν τιαpλα do μαpβαδ̄.

Μυpχαδ̄ mac ταῖδς υι ceallaῖgh τῖςῖpνα ua máine do μαpβαδ̄ la concobar maonmaiḡe.

Ο βpῖpλεm ταοipeac̄ pánat̄ hι ccenél cconail̄ do μαpβαδ̄ la mac mic laclainm.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΘ, 1187.

Αοιp Cpιοp̄o mίle, céo, ochtmoḡhat, a reacht.

Μυipécῖpταc̄ ua maoluiḡip ep̄roc̄ cluana pεap̄ta, γ cluana mic noip̄ decc. Maolῖop̄a ua cῖpbaill ep̄pucc̄ aip̄ḡiall dέcc.

Ρuaῖḡip̄i ua p̄laithḡῖp̄taῖς̄ ticchῖp̄na cenél eoḡain do μαpβαδ̄ ap̄ cpec̄ ι επιp Conail̄ la hua maolḡop̄aiḡ̄ .i. p̄laithḡῖp̄tach.

Cappacc̄ locha cé do loḡccaḡ do tene doant̄. Ro baῖḡc̄o γ po loip̄ceaḡ inḡḡn̄ υι eiḡḡn̄ (.i. duibeapa) bḡn̄ concobar̄i mic̄ διαpματα (τῖςῖpνα maiḡe luip̄cc̄) ḡo pεac̄t̄ ccébaῖb̄ (no cḡḡpaḡa ap̄ céo), nó ní ap̄ uille eiḡḡip̄ p̄ḡaiḡ̄ γ mnaῖb̄ p̄p̄i p̄é naon uaipē innte.

ḡiolla iop̄a mac̄ ailella υι βp̄aom̄ p̄ecnaḡ ua maíne p̄ḡchaḡdē p̄cc̄p̄ib̄mḡe, γ pεap̄̄ d̄ana d̄ecc.

his tutelage from burying their dead in the ancient cemetery of Durrow.

<sup>b</sup> *Kilclare, Coill a' élaip.*—This place, which was originally covered with wood, retains its name to the present day. It is a townland in the parish of Kilbride, in the barony of Kilcoursy and King's County.—See Ordnance Map of the King's County, sheet 8.

<sup>c</sup> *Maelisa O'Carroll.*—He was elected Archbishop of Armagh, and died on his journey towards Rome.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 180.

<sup>d</sup> *Lough Key.*—The Rock of Lough Key, cap̄paic̄ loḡa ce, is the name of a castle on an island in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. It is still kept in good repair.

<sup>e</sup> *Magh Luirg, i.e. the plain of the track, or road,*

generally anglicised Moylurg. The district is now locally called the "Plains of Boyle." This territory was bounded on the north by the River Boyle; on the east partly by the Shannon and partly by the territory of Tir Briuin na Sionna; on the south by Magh Naoi, or Machaire Chonnacht, which it met near Elphin; and on the west by the River Bridoge, which divided it from the district of Airteach. Moylurg extended from Lough O'Gara to Carrick-on-Shannon; from the Curliu Mountains to near Elphin; and from Lough Key to the northern boundary of the parish of Kilmacumshy. Mac Dermot was Chief of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir Tuathail; and at the time of dividing the county of Roscommon into baronies, these three territories were joined into one, and called the barony of Boyle. Lat-



escape from the English and Irish to the wood of Kilclare<sup>b</sup>. He afterwards went to the *Sinnagh* (the Fox) and O'Brien, at whose instigation he had killed the Earl.

Murrough, the son of Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by Conor Moinmoy [O'Conor].

O'Breslen, Chief of Fanat in Tirconnell, was slain by the son of Mac Loughlin.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1187.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-seven.*

Murtough O'Maeluire, Bishop of Clonfert and Clonmacnoise, died.

Maelisa O'Carroll<sup>c</sup>, Bishop of Oriel (Clogher), died.

Rory O'Flaherty [O'Laverty], Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain, while on a predatory excursion into Tirconnell, by O'Muldory (Flaherty).

The rock of Lough Key<sup>d</sup> was burned by lightning. Duvesa, daughter of O'Heyne, and wife of Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg<sup>e</sup>, with seven hundred (or seven score<sup>f</sup>) others, or more, both men and women, were drowned or burned in it in the course of one hour.

Gilla-Isa [Gelasius], the son of Oilíoll O'Brien, Sech-Abb [Prior] of Hy-Many, a historian, scribe, and poet, died.

terly, however, by a Grand Jury arrangement, the south-west part of the barony of Boyle has been called the barony of French-Park, from the little town of that name.—See other references to Moylurg at the years 1446 and 1595. The following parishes are placed in the deanery of Moylurg by the *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615; but it must be understood that by Moylurg is there meant all Mac Dermot's lordship, which comprised Moylurg (now the plains of Boyle), Tir Tuathail and Airteach; viz. Kilnamanagh; Ardcarne; Killumod; Assylin, now Boyle parish; Taghboin, now Tibohine; Killcoulagh; Killewekin, now Kulluckin, in Irish Cill Eibícin; Kilrudan, Clonard, and Killicknan, belonging then (as they now also do) to the parish

of Taghboyne, or Tibohine."

<sup>f</sup> *Seven score* is interlined in the original: the compilers could not determine which was the true number, and so gave the two readings. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that the number destroyed on this occasion was "un. cét, no n i p moo," and in the old translation, the number 700 is written in Arabic figures. Thus: "A. D. 1187. The Carrick of Lough Ce burnt at noone, where the daughter of O'Heiyn was burnt and drowned. Coner Mac Dermot, King of Moyloyrg, and 700 or more, men and women, were burnt and drowned within an hower."

The burning of this fortress is recorded in the Annals of Kilronan, at the years 1185 and 1187;

Carlen cille áir do loicead 7 do múrad for gallaib la concobair maímaige 7 lá maelpechlainn mbecc cona terna rzeolanga uata gan marbad, 7 mudhucchadh. Tuccrat a bfoib, a nairm, arceit, allúipeacha, 7 a neocha leó, 7 po marbaitt dír do rídeiribh leó.

Donnchadh ua ruairc do marbadh la muintir eolair hi rriull.

Oruimcliaibh do orccain do mac Maelpeachlainn uí ruairc do tigeapna ua mbriúin 7 conmaicne, 7 do mac catáil hui ruairc, 7 goill miðe amaille rriú. Do poine dia, 7 coluim cille ríort aínra innirín, uair po marbad mac maelechlainn ui ruairc ría ccionn coicdirí iar rín hi cconmaicimbh, 7 po ballad mac catáil hui ruairc la hua maoldoraid .i. plaitéirfach in enech coluim cille. Ro marbad ona ré ríchit daf gráda míc Maoipechlainn ar fud conmaicne, 7 cáirppe díoma cliaib tré miorbail dé, 7 coluim cille.

Mac diarmatta, Muirgí mac taidcc, tígína muiqe luirc décc ina tigh rín ar clonloch hi cclonn cuan.

Ragnall mág cochlain ticcína dealbna do écc.

Ad mac maileachlainn ui ruairc tigeapna breirne do marbad la macaib cuinn méq paghnall.

Aipeactach mac amalgaid taoipeac calraige do écc.

at the former year the number stated to have been destroyed is six or seven score, but at the latter the number destroyed is not stated. In the Annals of Boyle the burning of Carraic Locha Ce is recorded under the year 1186, but the number destroyed is not mentioned.

<sup>5</sup> *Muintir-Eolais*, i. e. the Mac Rannals and their correlatives, who were seated in the southern or level part of the present county of Leitrim. Their country was otherwise called Magh Rein; and they were as often called Conmaicne Maighe Rein, as Muintir-Eolais.

<sup>h</sup> *Drumcliff*, *Oruim cliaib*.—A small village in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, remarkable for the remains of an ancient round tower. O'Donnell, in his Life of St. Columbkille, states that a monastery was founded here by that saint. This is doubted by Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii.

pp. 132–137; but it must be acknowledged that St. Columbkille was held in peculiar veneration at this place, and was regarded as its patron.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 9th of June.

<sup>i</sup> *Son of Melaghlin*.—His name was Aedh, or Hugh, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>j</sup> *In revenge of Columbkille*, i. neneac coluim cille.—This phrase, which occurs so frequently throughout the Irish annals, is rendered “in revenge of Columkill” in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum, in which the above passage is rendered as follows: “A. D. 1187. Drumcliew spoyled by mac Moylegghlin O'Royreck, King of O'Briuin and Conmaicne, and by Cathal O'Royreck's son, and the Galls of Meath with them; but God shewed a miracle for Columkill there, for Moylaghlin's son was killed two weeks after, and

The castle of Killare, which was in possession of the English, was burned and demolished by Conor Moinmoy [O'Conor] and Melaghlin Beg: and not one of the English escaped, but were all suffocated, or otherwise killed; They carried away their accoutrements, arms, shields, coats of mail, and horses, and slew two knights.

Donough O'Rourke was treacherously slain by the Muintir-Eolais<sup>g</sup>.

Drumcliff<sup>h</sup> was plundered by the son<sup>i</sup> of Melaghlin O'Rourke, Lord of Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne, and by the son of Cathal O'Rourke, accompanied by the English of Meath. But God and St. Columbkille wrought a remarkable miracle in this instance; for the son of Melaghlin<sup>i</sup> O'Rourke was killed in Conmaicne a fortnight afterwards, and the eyes of the son of Cathal O'Rourke were put out by O'Muldory (Flaherty) in revenge of Columbkille<sup>j</sup>. One hundred and twenty of the son of Melaghlin's retainers were also killed throughout Conmaicne and Carbury of Drumcliff, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille.

Mac Dermot (Maurice, son of Teige), Lord of Moylurg, died in his own mansion on Claenlough, in Clann-Chuain<sup>k</sup>.

Randal Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin, died.

Hugh, the son of Melaghlin O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Con Mag Rannal.

Aireaghtagh Mac Awley, Chief of Calry, died<sup>l</sup>.

Cathal's son was blinded, with whom the army came, in O'Moyldory's house, in revenge of Columkill, and a hundred and twenty of the chieftest<sup>m</sup> [followers] "of the sons of Moylaghlin were killed in Conmacne and Carbry of Drumklew, through the miracles of Columkill."

<sup>k</sup> *Clann-Chuain*, Clann Chuain, called also Fir Thire and Fir Siuire; their territory comprised the northern part of the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo, and was originally a portion of the country of O'Dowda, under whom it was held by O'Quin of Carra; but about the year 1150, O'Quin, in consequence of the barbarous conduct of Rory Mear O'Dowda, who violated his daughter while on a visit at his (O'Quin's) house, renounced his allegiance to

him, and placed himself under the protection of Mac Dermot, Chief of Moylurg.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed in 1844, for the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 163, 204, 205. The name Claonloch is now forgotten; it was probably the ancient name of the lake of Castlebar, for we learn from the Book of Lecan that the Clann Chuain were seated on the River Siuir, which flows through the town of Castlebar.

<sup>l</sup> *Chief of Calry*, τσολρεαδ calpaige, that is, of Calry-an-chala, which, according to the tradition in the country, and as can be proved from various written authorities, comprised the entire of the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath.



## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1188.

Αοιρ Cριορθ mile, céo, ochtmoḡat, a hocht.

Μαρταν ua bpolaiḡh aipdeccnaíð ḡaoíðeal ḡ ḡḡḡ lḡḡinn Αῤῥα macha do écc.

Αεoh ua bechan eppcop innri caḡaiḡ do écc.

Αmlaoib ua oaiḡne do toḡt co hí oia oiliḡne, ḡ a ecc ann iar naíḡriḡhe toccaíðe.

Ruaíðri ua canannain tiḡḡḡna éinél cconail ḡḡi hḡó, ḡ ριοḡḡoamḡna Ερεανν bíor do μαῤῥαḡ la ḡlaiḡbíḡḡaḡ ua maolooapaḡ tpe meḡail acc oḡoichḡt Sliccḡḡhe iar na bḡéccaḡ do lap ḡḡomacliabh amach, ḡ bḡaḡaiḡ ele oó do μαῤῥαḡ amaille ḡḡḡḡ, ḡ oḡḡm oia mḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ. Μαḡḡnar ua ḡaiḡḡ toḡḡeaḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡoma (ḡo imbir láḡm ap ua ccanannáin) do ḡaḡḡaḡ la mḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ eacḡmaḡcaḡḡ uí doḡḡaḡḡaiḡ ḡ ḡḡoḡḡail uí ccanannáin.

Doḡḡḡall ua canannáin do lḡḡḡaḡ a cḡḡḡḡ oia éuaḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡ ḡḡḡḡ acc bíḡḡ apcclaiḡḡe connaíðh, ḡ a écc oḡe tḡḡa eaḡccaine ḡamḡḡa cḡolaim cille.

ḡoill cḡaiḡḡeol mḡaiḡe cḡḡa, ḡ oḡḡḡ do uib eacḡḡach ulaḡ do toḡt ap cḡḡeich ḡ tḡḡḡ eoḡan ḡo tḡḡḡaḡḡataḡ ḡo lḡḡm mḡc neill, Ro ḡabḡat bú annḡḡḡ. Do ḡeacḡaḡ doḡḡḡall ua laḡḡainn cḡḡa éḡcclaiḡ ḡḡa ḡḡeacḡḡaḡ, ḡucc oḡḡa

<sup>m</sup> *O'Brolly*, Οḡḡḡaiḡ.—This name still exists in Derry, anglicised Brawly and Broly. This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as follows: A. D. 1188. Μαρταν hua bpolaiḡ apdeccnaíð ḡaoíðeal uile, ḡ ap ḡḡḡ lḡḡḡḡḡ apḡ maḡa do ec. And thus rendered in the old English translation in the British Museum: "A. D. 1188. Martan O'Brolay, archlearned of the Irish all, and archlector of Armagh, died."

<sup>n</sup> *Inis-Cathy*, Inḡḡ Caḡaiḡ.—Now called Scattery Island. It is situated in the Shannon, near the town of Kilrush, and is remarkable for the remains of several churches, and a round tower of great antiquity. A church was founded here by St. Senan, a bishop, about the year 540.—See Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii.

pp. 2-7. It continued to be the seat of a bishop till about this period (1188), when it seems to have been united to the see of Limerick. Ussher, however, who thought that it owed its origin to St. Patrick, informs us that its possessions were divided between the sees of Limerick, Killaloe, and Ardfert: "Atq; hic notandum, Patri-cium in metropoli Armachaná successore relicto ad alias Ecclesias constituendas animum ad-jecisse: in quibus sedes illa Episcopalis fuit in *Sinei* (Shanan) fluminis alveo, *Inis cattí* & eodem sensu in Provinciali Romano *Insula Cathay* appellata. Is Episcopatus inter Limiricensem, Laonensem & Ardfertensem hodie divisus."—*Primordia*, p. 873.

<sup>o</sup> *Sincere penitence*, iar naíḡriḡhe toccaíðe, literally, *after choice penance*.—This phrase is

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1188.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-eight.*

Martin O'Broly<sup>m</sup>, chief Sage of the Irish, and Lector at Armagh, died.

Hugh O'Beaghan, Bishop of Inis-Cathy<sup>n</sup>, died.

Auliffe O'Deery performed a pilgrimage to Hy [Iona], where he died after sincere penitence<sup>o</sup>.

Rory O'Canannan, sometime Lord of Tirconnell, and heir presumptive to the crown of Ireland, was treacherously slain by Flaherty O'Muldory on the bridge of Sligo, the latter having first artfully prevailed on him to come forth from the middle of Drumcliff. The brother and some of the people of O'Canannan were also killed by him. Manus O'Garve, Chief of Fir-Droma (who had laid violent hands on O'Canannan), was afterwards slain by the people of Eachmarcach O'Doherty, in revenge of O'Canannan's *death*.

Donnell O'Canannan wounded his foot with his own axe at Derry, as he was cutting a piece of wood, and died of the wound, in consequence of the curse of the family [clergy] of Columbkille<sup>p</sup>.

The English of the castle of Moy-Cova<sup>q</sup>, and a party from Iveagh, in Ulidia, set out upon a predatory excursion into Tyrone, and arrived at Leim-mhic-Neill<sup>r</sup>, where they seized on some cows; Donnell O'Loughlin pursued them

very frequently given in Latin in the Annals of Ulster thus: "*in bona penitentia quievit*," or "*in bona penitentia mortuus est*."<sup>f</sup>

<sup>p</sup> *Columbkille*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this passage reads as follows: A. D. 1188. Qomnall hua canannan do leapa a coiri dia tuaiḡ fein i ndaipe i gaic arclainne con-naid, 7 a ec de epia mibail colum cille; and thus translated in the old work already referred to: "A. D. 1188. Donell O'Cananan cut his foote by his oune hatchet in Dyry" [when stealing] "a tree for fewell, and died thereof through Columbkille's miracles." Here it is to be remarked that i gaic is left untranslated; it means "stealing," or "while stealing." In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is aḡ buain, i. e. "cutting," or

"while cutting," and this is, in the opinion of the Editor, the true reading.

<sup>q</sup> *Moy-Cova*, maḡ cova, a plain in the barony of Upper Iveagh, in the county of Down. Its situation appears from the position of the church of Domhnach Mor Muighe Cobha, now Donaghmore, a parish lying nearly midway between Loughbrickland and Newry.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, at 16th November. ●

<sup>r</sup> *Leim-mhic-Neill*, i. e. the leap of the son of Niall.—This was the name of a place near Dunganannon, in Tyrone, called after Donnagan, the son of Niall, who was son of Maelduin, the son of Aedh Oirdnighe, monarch of Ireland, who died in the year 819.—See Duaid Mac Firbis's Pedigrees of the Kinel-Owen, p. 126.

hí ceabán na ceann áró, do patpat iomaircecc dia poile, po maidh for gallaib, po cuirfó a nár. Do radaó eim radaóh do gallga for domnall a aenar, 7 torchari innirín hí ppiotguin tigfina Aibgh, domnall mac aóda hui laclann, pioḡdamna Epeann ar crué, ar céill, 7 ar érebarpe. Ruccaó an lá rin fín ḡo harḡmaáa. Ro haḡnaicfó co nonoir, 7 co naipmíóin moip iapam.

Édaoin inḡín uí éuin baintigerna muían baí aga hoilétpe i ndoipe decc iar mbpícti buaóa ó ḡóman 7 o ḡfman.

Sluacceaó la lohn do cuirp 7 la gallaib Epeann hí cconnaétaib amaille le concobar ua ndiarmatta. Tionoiló pí connaéct .i. concobar maon-maige maite connaéct uile. Tainc domnall ua bpiain co ndpuing do fíraib Muían i pochráitte piḡh connaéct. Loipcit na ḡoill apail do céallaib na tipe pímpa. Ní po líccit pccaioleaó doib co pangattar earḡara. Ba do éeaéct i ttip conaill ón, uair na po líccpiotc connaéctaiḡ mar pia dia ttip iad. Iar bpiop pccél do ua maolḡoraíó do plaitbertac, teaḡlomaíó píde cenel conaill na ccoinne co ḡpuim éiabh. Oo cualaḡar na ḡoill rin po loipccfó earḡara co líp. Soaíó tar a naip. Tiaḡaíó ip in coip-píab. Oo beapḡaíó connaéctaiḡ 7 ppi muían ammur forpa. Marbaíó rochaíde móip óib. Páccbaíó na ḡoill an tip ar eccin, 7 ní ró millfó a beacc don chup rin.

<sup>5</sup> *Cavan na g-crann ard*, Caḡán na ceann áró, i. e. the hollow of the high trees. This name does not now exist in Tyrone, nor does it occur in the Ulster Inquisitions, or Down Survey. There are two townlands called Cavan-O'Neill in the county of Tyrone, one in the parish of Kildress, near Cookstown, and another in the parish of Aghaloo, near Caledon. Dr. Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 163, thinks that this is the place now called Cavanacaw, situated within two miles of Armagh on the Newry road; but this is far from being certain.

<sup>6</sup> *Heat of the conflict*, hí ppiotguin.—The word ppiotguin, which occurs so frequently in these Annals, literally means, the retort, or return of the assault, or onset, or the exchange of blows;

*Leabhar Breac*, fol. 52, *b*, and 104, *a*; but the Editor has translated it throughout by “the heat of the conflict,” or “thick of the battle.”

<sup>7</sup> *Spear*.—ḡallgaí is rendered *a pike* in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, thus: “A thrust of a Pike was given the King among all, and fell there unhappily, viz. Donell mac Hugh O’Loghlin, King of Ulster [Aileach] and heire of Ireland for personage, witt, liberality and housekeeping, and was caried the same day to Armagh and was honerably buried.”

<sup>8</sup> *O’O’Quin*, Uí Chuinn.—This was O’Quin, Chief of Muintir-Iffernan in Thomond, now represented by the Earl of Dunraven. The situation of the territory of O’Quin, from whom Inchiquin derives its name, is thus given in O’Heerin’s topographical poem:



with his retainers, and overtook them at Cavan na g-crann ard<sup>s</sup>, where an engagement took place between them; and the English were defeated with great slaughter. But Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, Lord of Aileach, and presumptive heir to the throne of Ireland, on account of his personal symmetry, intelligence, and wisdom, alone received a thrust from an English spear<sup>t</sup>, and fell in the heat of the conflict<sup>u</sup>. His body was carried to Armagh on the same day, and there interred with great honour and solemnity.

Edwina, daughter of O'Quin<sup>v</sup>, and Queen of Munster, died on her pilgrimage at Derry, victorious over the world and the devil.

John de Courcy and the English of Ireland made an incursion into Connaught, accompanied by Conor O'Dermot; upon which Conor Moinmoy, King of Connaught, assembled all the chieftains of Connaught, who were joined by Donnell O'Brien, at the head of some of the men of Munster. The English set fire to some of the churches of the country as they passed along, but made no delay until they reached Eas-dara (Ballysadare), with the intention of passing into Tirconnell, because the Connacians would not suffer them to tarry any longer in their country.

As soon as O'Muldory (Flaherty) had received intelligence of this, he assembled the Kinel-Conell, and marched to Drumcliff to oppose them. When the English heard of this *movement*, they burned the entire of Ballysadare, and returned back, passing by the Curliu mountains, where they were attacked by the Connacians and Momonians. Many of the English were slain, and those who survived retreated with difficulty from the country, without effecting much destruction<sup>w</sup> on this incursion.

O' O'Chuinn an cpoise neamháir  
Muintir papping Ipehnáin;  
Tir topaio an gille glom  
Fa éopa pinne pleadóig.

"To O'Quin of the good heart belongs  
The extensive Muintir-Ifernan;  
The fertile district of this splendid man  
Is at the festive Corafin."

<sup>w</sup> *Much destruction*, 7 ni po millpeo a beacc.  
In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: 7  
pagbuio na gaill in tir cen a bec do milleo

don cup pin. "And the English left the country  
without doing much damage on this occasion."  
In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it  
reads: pagbair na gaill in tir ap eicm cen a  
becc do gleuó, which is rather incorrectly rendered,  
"And left the country by force without  
much fight," in the old translation in the British  
Museum.

It is added in the Annals of Kilronan, that  
Murrough, the son of Farrell O'Mulrony, and  
O'Madden, and many others [*alii multi cum eis*],  
were slain at the Curliu on this occasion.

Creach la gallaib ulað for cénél neoghain co rugurtoir domnall mac aoda uí lachloinn tigearna cenel neoghain forru, 7 po chuipre áir for gal-laib, 7 atpochair domnall i ppiotghum an chatha rin.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1189.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, mile, céδ, oétmoğað, anaoi.

Maolcainniğ ua pfpcomair pep leccinn doipe do bathað eττιρ áipð 7 mup eoğain.

Arðmaca do opccain la hiohn do cuipre 7 la gallaib Epeann ina pochair.

Arðmaca do lopccað o cporraib bpiğðe co pecclefp bpiççði eττιρ pait, 7 tpiar, 7 teampall.

Mupcha ua cfpbaill tigearna oipğiall do écc ip in mainipðip móip iar naitpççi toğaði.

Domnall mac Muipçeartauğ mec loçlainn do mapbað la gallaib ðal apaiðe aca pfin.

Echmilið mac mec cana, ponar 7 pobapçan típe heocchain uile do ecc.

Mac na hoitçe ua Maolpuanaid tigearna pfi manac do çop ar a tigeap-nar, 7 é do ðol do çum ui cfpbaill. Taincc pluagğ gall ðon típ iapççann, 7 do pað ua cfpbaill 7 ua maolpuanaid taçap ðoib. Maiðð for ua cçfp-baill, 7 mapbçar ua maolpuanaid.

Concoðar maonmaiğe (.i. mac Ruaiðpi) aipð pi connaçt eιττιρ gallaib 7 çaiððealaib do mapbað la ðpuiğ ðia muinçip pfin 7 ðia oipeçt .i. la

\* *Aird* is now called Ardmagilligan and Tam-laght-ard; it is a parish, situated in the north-west extremity of the county of Londonderry, and is separated from Inishowen by the straits of Loughfoyle. That part of this parish which verges on Lough Foyle is low and level; but the high mountain of ðeann Foibne, now Ben-eveny, is situated in the southern part of it, from whence it has got the name of Ard, or height.

† *The Great Monastery*, i. e. the Abbey of Mellifont, in the county of Louth which was erected by Donough O'Carroll, Chief of Oriel, in the

year 1165. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1189. Murogh O'Carroll, Archking of Argiall, died in the greate Abbey of Melifont after good repentance."

‡ *Eghmily*, *Éçmilið*.—This name, which is anglicised Eghmily in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, and Acholy, in the Ulster Inquisitions, is compounded of ech, Lat. *equus*, a horse, and milið, Lat. *miles*, a soldier. The country of Mac Cann is shewn on an old map preserved in the State Papers' Office, London,

The English of Ulidia took a prey from the Kinel-Owen; but they were overtaken and slaughtered by Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, Lord of the Kinel-Owen; but Donnell himself fell fighting in the heat of the battle.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1189.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-nine.*

Mulkenny O'Fearcomais, Lector of Derry, was drowned between Aird\* (Ardmagilligan) and Inishowen.

Armagh was plundered by John De Courcy and the English of Ireland.

Armagh was burned from St. Bridget's Crosses to St. Bridget's Church, including the Rath, the Trian, and the churches.

Murrough O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, died a sincere penitent in the Great Monastery<sup>v</sup>.

Donnell, the son of Murtough Mac Loughlin, was slain by the English of Dalaradia while he<sup>a</sup> was [*staying*] amongst them.

Eghmily<sup>z</sup>, the son of Mac Cann, the happiness and prosperity of all Tyrone, died.

Mac-na-h-Oidhche [son of the night] O'Mulrony<sup>a</sup>, Lord of Fermanagh, was driven from his lordship, and fled to O'Carroll. Shortly afterwards an English army arrived in that country, to whom O'Carroll and O'Mulrony gave battle; but O'Carroll was defeated, and O'Mulrony killed.

Conor Moinmoy (the son of Roderic), King of all Connaught, both English and Irish, was killed by a party of his own people and tribe<sup>b</sup>; i. e. by Manus,

as the north-eastern angle of the county of Armagh, which borders on Lough Neagh, and through which the River Bann flows on its way into that lake.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Mulrony*, O'Maolpuanaib.—There were many distinct families of this name in Ireland. The O'Mulrony here mentioned, was of the same race as Maguire, by whom the former, as well as O'Hegny, who was by far more illustrious, was soon after subdued.

<sup>b</sup> *His own tribe*.—This passage reads as follows in the Annals of Ulster: Concoibun Maenmaigi, mac Ruaidóir, aiporí Connaéct, 7 ríabanna Éirenn uile, do marbaó dá luét gnaóa fém tría epail a bpaéar; and is thus rendered in the old translation: "Coner Moynmoy mac Roary, archking of Connaught, and to be king of Ireland, was killed by his minions, by his brother's advice."





the son of Flann O'Finaghty (usually called an Crossach Donn<sup>c</sup>); Hugh, son of Brian Breifneach, the son of Turlough O'Conor; Murtough, son of Cathal, son of Dermot, the son of Teige; and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Gilla-Coman, who was the son of Murray Bane [the Fair] O'Mulvihil of the Tuathas<sup>d</sup>.

Alas for the party who plotted this conspiracy against the life of the heir presumptive to the throne of Ireland! To him the greater part of Leth-Mhogha had submitted as king. Donnell O'Brien had gone to his house<sup>e</sup> at Dunlo<sup>f</sup>, where he was entertained for a week; and O'Conor gave him sixty cows out of every cantred in Connaught, and ten articles ornamented with gold; but O'Brien did not accept of any of these, save one goblet, which had once been the property of Dermot O'Brien, his own grandfather. Rory Mac Donslevy, King of Ulidia, had gone to his house. Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, was in his house, and O'Conor gave him a great stipend, namely, five horses out of every cantred in Connaught. Melaghlin Beg, King of Tara, was in his house, and took away a large stipend; and O'Rourke had gone to his house, and also carried with him a great stipend.

After Conor Moinmoy had been slain, the Sil-Murray sent messengers to Roderic O'Conor, *the former* King of Ireland, to tell him of the death of his son<sup>g</sup>, and to give [offer] him the kingdom: and as soon as Roderic came to Moy Naei<sup>h</sup>, he took the hostages of the Sil-Murray, and of *all* Connaught; for

king to whom obeisance was made, always presented those submitting with gifts. Of this custom we have a remarkable instance on record in the Irish work called *Caithreim Toirdhealbhagh*, or *Wars of Turlough O'Brien*, in which it is stated that at a national assembly held by the Irish at Caol Uisce, near Ballyshannon, O'Neill sent Teige O'Brien one hundred horses as wages of subsidy, and as an earnest of the subordination and obedience due to him from O'Brien; but O'Brien, rejecting the subsidy and denying the superiority of O'Neill, sent him two hundred horses, to be received in acknowledgment of O'Neill's submission to O'Brien.

<sup>f</sup> *Dunlo*, *Dun leoða*.—It is the name of a townland, which contains that part of the town

of Ballinasloe lying to the west of the River Suck, in the county of Galway. Dunlo-street, in Ballinasloe, still preserves the name.

<sup>g</sup> *His son*.—This passage is so confusedly given in the original that the translator has thought it necessary to transpose the order of the language in the translation, but the original is printed exactly as in the autograph.

<sup>h</sup> *Moy Naei*, *maḡ naoi*.—This is otherwise called *Machaire Chonnacht*. The inhabitants of the town of Roscommon and its vicinity, when speaking of the country generally, call the district lying between them and Athlone, the *Barony*, and that between them and Elphin, the *Maghery*; but they say that you are not in the *Maghery* till you are two miles and a half to the north of the town of Roscommon. The following are the bounds

Ruaidrí go maí naoi ro gab gíalla ríl muirfóidh 7 Connaéct, ar ar ann ro bátaí geill Concobair maonmuige i nimir cloépann for loc rib an tan rin.

Plaitbearcáí ua maoldoraid tigeanna cenél cconail cona toiceptal do bhíe illongporc ir in ccorann, 7 connáctaid uile eitir gall 7 gaoideal ina naghaid don leit aile.

Concobair ua diarmata do marbaí la catál cappaí mac concobair maonmuige a ndioḡail a átur.

An ceo Rírdrí do ríogad or Scharb .6. Iulij.

Sluaigeas la hua Maoldoraid (plaitbharcáí) do gabail firi connachtaib gur ro gab longporc ir in Corann. Tangatar connáctaid uile eitir gal-laib 7 gaoidealaib ina aghaid, ar a aoí m ríó cúmáinḡrfe ní dó, 7 ro star-pcarrat firi aroile don chur rin.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΕΡΙΟΣΘ, 1190.

Αοιρ Εριορ, mile, céo, nochat.

Diarmait ua rabartaid abb dshmaige do ecc.

Maelpeaclainn ua neactain 7 Giollabearaid ua Sluaḡadaid do marbaí la toirpdealbáí mac Ruaidrí ui concobair.

Mor inḡean toirpdealbaid ui Concobair, 7 Duibhíra inḡh diarmata mic taidḡ do ecc.

Coinne eitir Catál cpoibdearcc 7 Catál cappaí hi ccluan fearra brenann do denam ríoda stoppa. Tíccait ríol muirpeadaid uile ir in ccoinne cedna im comarba Rátraice, 7 im Concobair mac diarmata, 7 im aipeac-tach ua roduib, 7 ní ro peadaí a roducchaí pe poile don chur rin.

of the Maghery, according to the general tradition of the people in the county of Roscommon. It extends northwards as far as Lismacool, in the parish of Kilmacumshy; eastwards, to Falsk, in the parish of Killuckin; westwards, from the bridge of Cloonfree, near Strokestown, as far as the bridge of Castlereagh; and southwards, to a hill lying two miles and a half north of the town of Roscommon. The natives of the parish of Baslick call a hill in the townland of

Drishaghan, in that parish, the navel or centre of the Machaire or plain of Connaught, which conveys a distinct idea of the position of this plain.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac Teige*.—It is added in the Annals of Kilronan, that she was the wife of Cosnamhach O'Dowda.

<sup>k</sup> *Cathal Crowderg*, Catál cpoibdearḡ, i. e. Cathal, or Cahill, the Red-handed. The name *Cathal*, which means warlike, and appears to be



the hostages that had been delivered up to Conor Moinmoy were on Inish-cloghran, an island in Lough Ree, at that time.

Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Tirconnell, encamped with his forces in Corran; and all the Connacians, both English and Irish, were against him on the other side.

Conor, grandson of Dermot, was slain by Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, in revenge of the death of his father.

Richard I. was crowned King of England on the 6th of July.

O'Muldory (Flaherty) marched with his forces against the Connacians, and pitched his camp in Corran. All the Connacians, both English and Irish, came to oppose him; however, they were not able to injure him, and both departed *without coming to an engagement* on that occasion.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1190.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety.*

Dermot O'Rafferty, Abbot of Durrow, died.

Melaghlin O'Naghtan and Gilla-Barry O'Slowey were slain by Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor.

More, daughter of Turlough O'Conor, and Duvesa, daughter of Dermot Mac Teige<sup>1</sup>, died.

A meeting was held at Clonfert-Brendan, to conclude a peace between Cathal Croiderg<sup>k</sup> and Cathal Carragh. All the Sil-Murray repaired to this meeting, together with the successor of St. Patrick<sup>1</sup>, Conor Mac Dermot, and Aireaghtagh O'Rodiv; but they could not be reconciled to each other on this occasion.

synonymous with the Welsh *Cadell*, is now generally anglicised Charles, as the Christian name of a man, but Cahill as a surname, which is in Irish O'Cathail. Dr. O'Conor, in treating of this king in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, translates his name "Charles the Red-handed."—See p. 32 of that work. O'Flaherty translates it "Cathald Red-fist."—See his account of Hiar Connaught, printed for the Irish

Archæological Society in 1845. See also note under the year 1224.

<sup>1</sup> *The successor of St. Patrick*, *Comarba Pádraic*, i. e. the Archbishop of Armagh. He was Thomas, or Tomaltach, O'Conor, who was related to the rival princes, and "a noble and worthy man," who was anxious to restore his native province to tranquillity.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 62.

Tanaice ua concobair 7 riol muiréadaiḡ go cluain mic noir in adaiḡ rin, 7 po eiriḡ an coblaḡ go moḡ ara barach, 7 tangatar pompa ar fuo na Sionna go pangatar go loḡ rib. Ro eiriḡ anfaḡ anbaill doib ar an loch go po pccaoilriot a nartraiḡe ó aroile 7 po éuairce an tanfaḡ an tḡtar 1 mboí ó concobair conar lamad a luamaircaḡt la méo an anfaḡ, 7 ba ir in arḡrach 1 mboí ua Concobair .i. Catal cpoibdeice, bai Aipeachtach ua poḡuib, 7 concobair mac catal. Do cóidh an tḡtar po uirce go po baideḡ 1 mboi innte cenmotá pēirpar tēarna im Chatal cpoibdearḡ. Ro baidead Aipeactaḡ ua poḡuib, 7 Concobair mac catal, Concobair 7 Amlaib da mac Aoda méḡ oipechtaiḡ, ua Maoilbrenainn, 7 mac ui mannaḡain co poḡaibde ele.

### AOIS CRÍOSD, 1191.

AOIR CRÍOPD, mile, céo, nochat a haín.

Ruairi ua Concobair do paccbáil Connaḡt 7 a dol co tēir Conaill do paighiḡh plaitḡbḡtariḡ ui maoidoparḡ, 7 1 tḡir neoḡain iar rin diarraid roḡraite ar éuaircearḡt nḡreann do ḡabáil Ríḡe Connacht do riḡiri, 7 ni po pascrat ullta pēaronn dpaḡail dó ó connaḡtairḡ, 7 do cóid poime do paigḡḡ ḡall na mīde, 7 ní po ḡrḡḡtēur riḡhe leir, 7 do tād ar rin ir in muman, comḡ eirḡi rin tuccrat riol muirḡadaiḡ pḡrann dó, .i. tēir piachrach, 7 cenel aoda na heḡtḡe.

Aillḡn inḡḡ Ríaccáin ui maílpuanaḡ, bḡn aipeactaiḡ ui poḡuibh do écc.

<sup>m</sup> *It foundered*, do cóidh an tḡtar po uirce, literally, “the vessel went under water.”

<sup>n</sup> *Conor, son of Cathal*, i. e. Conor, Cathal Croiderg’s own son. The translator has been obliged to transpose a part of this sentence, which is not properly arranged in the original, but the Irish text is printed exactly as in the autograph.

<sup>o</sup> *Tir Fiachrach*, i. e. *Tir Fiachrach Aidhne*.—The country of the O’Heynes in the south-west of the county of Galway.

<sup>p</sup> *Kinelea of Echtghe*, cenel aoda na heḡtḡe,

i. e. the race of Aodh, or Hugh, of Slieve Echtghe, now Slieve Aughtee. This was the tribe name of the O’Shaughnessys and their correlatives, which became also that of their country, for the custom of ancient Ireland was, “not to take names and creations from places and countries, as it is with other nations, but to give the name of the family to the seignior by them occupied.”—See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia Vindicated*, p. 170, and Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 354, note 8. O’Shaughnessy’s country of Kinelea comprised the south-eastern half of the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in

O'Connor and the Sil-Murray went to Clonmacnoise on that night, and early next morning embarked in their fleet, and sailed up the Shannon until they came to Lough Ree. A violent storm arose on the lake, by which their vessels were separated from each other; and the storm so agitated the vessel in which O'Connor was, that it could not be piloted. Such was the fury of the storm, it foundered<sup>m</sup>, and all the crew perished, except O'Connor himself and six others. In this vessel with O'Connor (Cathal Crovderg) were Areaghtagh O'Rodiv and Conor, son of Cathal<sup>n</sup>, who were both drowned, as were also Conor and Auliffe, the two sons of Hugh Mageraghty; O'Mulrenin, and the son of O'Monahan, and many others.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1191.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-one.*

Roderic O'Connor set out from Connaught, and went to Flaherty O'Muldory in Tirconnell, and afterwards *passed* into Tyrone, to request forces from the north of Ireland, *to enable him* to recover his kingdom of Connaught; but the Ultonians not consenting to aid in procuring lands for him from the Connacians, he repaired to the English of Meath, and these having also refused to go with him, he passed into Munster, whither the Sil-Murray sent for him, and gave him lands, viz. Tir Fiachrach<sup>o</sup> and Kinelea of Echtg<sup>p</sup>.

Ailleann, daughter of Regan O'Mulrony, and wife of Aireachtagh O'Rodiv, died.

the county of Galway.—See map prefixed to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843. For a list of townlands in Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy's country in the year 1543, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the same Society in 1844, pp. 375, 376. Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the erection of the castle of Rath Cuanartaighe, but without giving the name of the builder, or the situation of the castle. They also contain the following entry under this year, respecting the drying up of the River Galway: A. D. 1191. In gáillim do tpaigh-aó an bliacáin p, 7 ppié tuad innce, 7 lám

ón cúipp go céle ói, 7 ppié pleg innce 7 epí duipn 7 epí meop illeiceo plenna na pleige rin, 7 lám o'n ngualum a pao."

"A. D. 1191. The *River* Galliv dried up this year, and there was a hatchet found in it, *measuring* a hand from one point to the other, and there was a spear found in it measuring three hands and three fingers in breadth, and a hand from the shoulder in length."

See O'Flaherty's Account of Iar-Connaught, published by the Irish Archæological Society, p. 29, and Ware's *Antiq. Hibernicæ*, c. xii., where we read: "In Annalibus Roscomanensibus, ad annum MCXC, fit mentio capitis Hastæ, ad



## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1192.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, mile, céo, nochat, adó.

Doiur ppoiuticé an duibpecclíra colaim cille 1 ndoipe do óshamh la hua ccátain na craibe, 7 la hinghin ui lnníprge.

Taichleac ua dubda ticchírna ua namalgaða 7 ua pfiacraç muaidi do marbað la da mac a mec pén.

Αεð ua plaimn τοιρεαç írl Maoilepuain do écc.

Maidm acc capaid Eachapað ap gallaib la muinntiur maoileíonna.

Cairlén atha an upcair 7 cairlen cille birgi do ósham ír in mbliaðain ír.

longitudinem uniuscubiti, reperti in fluvio Galivæ tum desiccato.”—See note under the year 1178.

<sup>q</sup> *Of Creeve, na craoibe.*—The district near Coleraine, west of the River Bann. The cataract, now called the Cutt’s Fishery, was anciently called Eas Craoibhe.—See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia, Domestica*, cap. 3, where, describing the course of the River Bann, he writes: “Banna inter Leam et Elliam præter Clanbresail regionem scaturiens per Neachum lacum transiens Ændromensem agrum et Fircriviam (Fírn na Craoibe) Scriniamque in Londinodorensi agro intersecat, et tertio e Culrania, et Cataracta *Eascribe* lapide se in oceanum transfundit, salmonibus totius Europæ longè fæcundissimus.”

<sup>r</sup> *O’Inneirghe*, now anglicised Henery.—This family descends from Brian, grandson of Niall of the Nine Hostages, Monarch of Ireland in 406. There are several of this name in the parish of Ballynascreen, in the county of Londonderry, of whom Dr. Henery, of Maghera, in the same county, is at present the most respectable.—See Duaid Mac Fírbis’s *Irish Pedigrees*, Lord Roden’s copy, p. 178, with which the copy in the Royal Irish Academy corresponds.

<sup>s</sup> *Hy-Awley and Hy-Fiachrach*, i. e. the inhabitants of the baronies of Tirawley and Tireragh.

<sup>t</sup> *Sil-Maelruain.*—This was the tribe name of the O’Flynn’s of Connaught, and it also became

the name of their territory, which comprised the entire of the parish of Kiltullagh, and part of the parish of Kilkeevin, in the present county of Roscommon. The present head of this sept of the O’Flynn’s told the Editor in 1837, that it was the constant tradition in the family, that O’Flynn’s country extended southwards as far as the bridge of Glinske, in the county of Galway, but the Editor has not found any authority for extending it beyond the limits of the present county of Roscommon. It comprised the entire of the mountainous district of *Sliabh Uí Fhloinn*, i. e. O’Flynn’s mountain, which contains twenty townlands, and lies partly in the parish of Kiltullagh, and partly in that of Kilkeevin. The lake called *Lough Uí Fhloinn*, i. e. O’Flynn’s lake (incorrectly anglicised Lough Glynn by Mr. Weld, in his *Statistical Account of the county of Roscommon*), also lies in this territory, as does the village of Ballinlough, called in Irish *baile locha Uí Fhloinn*, i. e. the town of O’Flynn’s lake. O’Flynn’s castle, of which the foundations only are now traceable, stood on the top of the hill between the village and the lake.

The present head of this sept of the O’Flynn’s is Edmond O’Flynn, Esq., of Newborough (the son of Kelly, son of Edmond, son of Colla), who possesses but a few townlands of the territory.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1192.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-two.*

The doorway of the refectory of Duv-regles-Columbkille was made by O'Kane, of Creeve<sup>a</sup>, and the daughter of O'Henery<sup>r</sup>.

Taichleach O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Awley and Hy-Fiachrach<sup>s</sup> of the Moy, was slain by his own two grandsons.

Hugh O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, died<sup>t</sup>.

The English were defeated at the weir of Aughera<sup>u</sup>, by Muintir Maoil-t-Sinna.

The castle of Ath-an-Urchair<sup>w</sup> and the castle of Kilbixy<sup>x</sup> were erected in this year.

Dr. O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, printed at Paris in 1768, states that Edmond O'Flin, of Ballinlagh, Esq. (the grandfather of the present Edmond), was then the chief of this ancient family. He also states that "the Right Hon. Lady Ellen O'Flin, Countess de la Hues of Lahnes-Castle, in Normandy, was of the same direct branch of the O'Flins, her ladyship being daughter to Timothy O'Flin, of Clydagh, in the Co. of Roscommon, Esq." The Connaught O'Flynnns are of a different race from O'Flynnns of Arda, in Munster, and from the O'Flynnns, now O'Lynnns, of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, the warlike opponents of Sir John De Courcy.

<sup>u</sup> *The weir of Aughera*, capaidh Eacapaod.—This place is called Acharudh Lobran at the year 1163. The only place near the country of the Muintir Maoil-tsionna, or Mac Carroons, called Aughera, is the parish of Augher, in the barony of Deece, in the county of East Meath. The Mac Carroons were seated in Cuircne in Teffia, which was the western part of the county of Westmeath. According to the Annals of Kilronan the Mac Carroons were defeated this year at Rath Aodha (Rathhugh, near Kilbeggan), by the English, on which occasion the two sons of Mac Carroon, the two sons of Teige Mac Ualgairg [Magoalric], O'Hart, Branán Mac Branán, and

many others, both Irish and English, were slain.

<sup>w</sup> *Ath-an-Urchair*, now called in Irish baile ára upchuir, and in English Horseleap: it lies in the barony of Moycashel, in the south of the county of Westmeath. Sir Henry Piers of Tristernagh, who wrote in 1682, says, that Sir Hugh De Lacy was murdered here by a mere villain or common labourer, and a native, as he was stooping down to give some directions to the workmen; but this cannot be true, as it appears, from the old Irish annals, that Sir Hugh was murdered in 1186 by O'Meyey, the foster-son of the Fox, prince of Teffia, i. e. six years before this castle was erected.—See note under the year 1186.

Piers says that this place was called *Horseleap*, from Sir Hugh de Lacy having leaped on horseback over the drawbridge of the castle.—See Vallancey's *Collectanea*, vol. i. pp. 84, 85: He describes this castle as a stately structure, and such no doubt it was, but there are no distinct ruins of it at present, except the two piers of the drawbridge; masses of the walls are seen scattered over the hill, but the ground-plan of the building could not now be determined.—See other references to this place at the years 1207 and 1470.

<sup>x</sup> *Kilbixy*, Cill Bixy, recte Cill Bixy, i. e.

Cneach mór do ðenam la gallaib laigín ar ðomnall ua mbriam, go pangattar tré élar éille dalua riar go magh ua ttoirpðealbais, 7 pucc-ratt dál ccair oppa go po marðrat rocharðe diobh. Do ponpat goill cairlen éille riacal, 7 cairlen cnuc Raffonn don chur rin.

Maðm mor ría ndomnall ua mbriam for gallaib oppraige go po cuipæð a nár.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1193.

Αοιρ Cριοθ mile, ceð, nochat, atpí.

Eochaid ua bairgill do marðað lá huib riachpac apða ppaða.

Maolpattpaicc ua cobðais do écc.

Catal mac gairhéne do écc.

the church of St. Bigseach.—This place is described in the Gloss to the *Feilire* or Festilog of Aengus at 4th October, as in the territory of Ui Mac Uais (Moygoish), in Meath. It afterwards became an English town of some importance, according to Sir Henry Piers, who wrote in 1682: “Kilkixy, of old a town of great note, having, as tradition telleth us, twelve Burgesses in their scarlet gowns, a Mayor or Sovereign with other officers suitable to so great a port, &c.” The Editor visited this place in 1837, and found but few traces of this ancient town. They were as follows: 1. The Leperhouse, a mere ruin; 2. The site of the castle, but no remains whatever of its walls; 3. A moat surrounded by one circular fosse; 4. Site of the gallows. There is a holy well near the church still bearing the name *Ṭobar Ḍiḡrige*, i. e. the well of St. Bigseach, a virgin, whose memory was venerated here, according to the Irish Calendars, on the 28th of June and 4th of October.—See other references to Kilkixy at the years 1430 and 1450.

<sup>1</sup> *Magh-Ua-Toirdhealbhaigh*, a plain near the Shannon, in the parish of Killaloe, in the east of the county of Clare.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill Fiacta*, now Kilfeakle, an old church, giving name to a parish, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, and about four miles and a half to the east of the town of Tipperary. In the Book of Lismore, fol. 47, *b*, *b*, this church is described as in the territory of Museraighe Breogain, which was the ancient name of the barony of Clanwilliam. See also Annals of Innisfallen, at the years 1192, 1196, and 1205; Colgan's edition of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. iii. c. 32; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 290.

<sup>3</sup> *Knockgraffon*, *Cnoc Raffon*, i. e. the hill of Raffon, who, according to Keating and the older writers, was the nurse of Fiacha Mulleathan, King of Munster, in the third century. It is a townland in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Middlethird, and county of Tipperary, and about two miles to the north of the town of Cahir. O'Brien has the following notice of this place in his Irish Dictionary, *voce* GRAFANN: “GRAFANN, Knockgraffan, or Raffan, in the county of Tipperary, one of the regal houses of the kings of Munster in ancient times, where Fiacha Muilleathan, and other Momonian kings, had their courts; it was to that seat Fiacha



The English of Leinster committed great depredations against Donnell O'Brien. They passed over the plain of Killaloe, and directed their course westwards, until they had reached Magh-Ua-Toirdhealbhagh<sup>1</sup>, where they were opposed by the Dalcassians, who slew great numbers of them. On this expedition the English erected the castles of Kilfeakle<sup>2</sup> and Knockgraffon<sup>3</sup>.

Donnell O'Brien defeated the English of Ossory, and made a great slaughter of them.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1193.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-three.*

Eochy O'Boyle was slain by the Hy-Fiachrach of Ardstraw<sup>b</sup>.

Mulpatrick O'Coffey died.

Cathal Mac Gaithen died.

brought Cormac Mac Airt, King of Leath-Coinn, prisoner. In after ages it was the estate, together with its annexes, of the O'Sullivans. A very remarkable moat yet remains there to be seen to this day." Again, under the word RAFFAN, he writes; "RAFFAN, Cnoc-Raffan, a beautiful hill near the River Suire, the centre of the primitive estate of the O'Sullivans, descended from Finin, elder brother of Failbhe Flann, ancestor of the Mac Cartys."

The Editor visited Knockgraffon in the year 1840, and found the ancient ruins to consist of a large moat surrounded by a rath of ample dimensions. The moat is about fifty-five feet in perpendicular height, and sixty feet in diameter at top. At the foot of the moat on the west side is a curious platea measuring seventy paces from north to south, and fifty-seven paces from east to west. This place remained in the possession of the descendants of Fiacha Muilleathan, the O'Sullivans, until the year 1192, when the English drove them from their rich plains into the mountains of Cork and Kerry, and erected, within their Rath of Knockgraffon, a strong castle to secure their conquests. Of this

castle only one small tower now remains, but the outlines of some of the walls are traceable to a very considerable extent. See Cormac's Glossary, *voce* *Qna*; and Keating's History of Ireland, reign of Cormac Mac Art.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen records the erection of the castles of Kilkenny and Kilfeakle, by the English, in this year.

<sup>b</sup> *Hy-Fiachrach of Ardstraw*, *uí fiaépaí arda rraáa*, i. e. the descendants of Fiachra of Ardstraw. Their territory was situated along the River Derg, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone, and comprised the parish of Ardstraw and some adjoining parishes. Ussher states (*Primordia*, p. 857), that the church of Ardstraw, and many other churches of *Opheathrach*, were taken from the see of Clogher, and incorporated with the see of Derry. This tribe of the Hy-Fiachrach are to be distinguished from those of Connaught, being descended from Fiachra, the son of Erc, who was the eldest son of Colla Uais, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, P. iii. c. 76.

Ὀρροργαῖλλ (ἰ. βῆν τιγερναιν υἱ Ρουαρπε) ἰνγῆν μурцаδα υἱ Μαιολεαχλαινν  
 do ecc 1 mainpoidir ὀροίετ αθα ἰρ ἰν cuicclō bliadan ochtmoḡat α haoiri.

Θιαρμαῖο mac Conbroḡda υἱ ὀiomurais ταιορεαῖ cloinne maioiugra, γ  
 ticchsrna ua pailge ppi pḡ pōda do écc.

Cathal oḡar mac mḡs capṑais do mapbavh la doinnall mḡs capṑaigh.

Μυρπεστὰς mac μурцаδα Mec μурцаδα ticchsrna ua ccennrelais dḡs.

Αοoh ua maioibrenainn ταιορεαῖ cloinne concobair do mapbaḡ la gal-  
 labh αθα cliath.

<sup>c</sup> *Dervorgilla*, *Dearbporgaill*.—She was, there-  
 fore, born in the year 1108, was forty-four years  
 of age when she eloped with Dermot Mac Mur-  
 rough, King of Leinster, who was then in the  
 sixty-second year of his age, a remarkable in-  
 stance of a *green* old age. Dermot was expelled  
 in eight years afterwards, but, as Dr. O'Connor  
 observes, not for the seduction of this woman.—  
 See O'Connor's *Prolegomena ad Annales*, part ii.  
 p. 146. O'Reilly, in his Essay on the Brehon  
 Laws, attempts to defend the character of this  
 woman; but it cannot be defended, as we have  
 the authority of these Annals, and of the older  
 Annals of Clonmacnoise, to prove that she not  
 only consented to go home with Dermot, but  
 also carried with her, her dowry and cattle.—  
 See Mageoghegan's Translation of the Annals  
 of Clonmacnoise, and note under the year 1172,  
 p. 4.

<sup>d</sup> *Monastery of Drogheda*, Μανηριρ Ὀροίετ  
 Αῖτα.—Colgan observes that, by the Monastery  
 of Drogheda, the Four Masters mean that of  
 Mellifont, which is near that town.—See *Trias*  
*Thaum.*, p. 309, and *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 655,  
 776; see also Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History  
 of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 167, note 22.

<sup>e</sup> *Clanmalier*, clann maioiugra. — This,  
 which was the territory of the O'Dempsys, ex-  
 tended on both sides of the River Barrow, in the  
 King's and Queen's Counties. It appears from  
 an old map of the countries of Leix and Ophaley,  
 made in the reign of Philip and Mary, that the

territory of Clanmaliere extended to the margin  
 of the Great Heath of Maryborough, and com-  
 prised the barony of Portnahinch in the Queen's  
 County, on the south side of the River Barrow,  
 and the barony of Upper Philipstown, in the  
 King's County, on the north side of that river.  
 This Dermot O'Dempsey was the only man of  
 his name that obtained the chieftainship of all  
 Offaly. Hḡ founded, on the site of an ancient  
 church dedicated to St. Evin, about the year  
 1178, the great Cistercian abbey of Rosglas,  
 now Monasterevin (Μανηριρ Εἰμῖν), which  
 he richly endowed.—See his Charter of Found-  
 ation published in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*,  
 vol. ii. p. 1031. For the extent of Uí Failghe  
 before the English invasion, see note under the  
 year 1178.

<sup>f</sup> *Murtough*, son of *Murrough Mac Murrough*.—  
 He was Murtough *na maor* (i. e. of the Stew-  
 ards), son of Murrough *na nGaedhal* (of the  
 Irish), who was the brother of Dermot *na nGall*  
 (of the English), who first brought the English  
 to Ireland). According to the Book of Leinster,  
 a very important fragment of a MS. preserved  
 in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H.  
 2, 18), Murrough *na nGaedhal* was the ancestor  
 of the celebrated family of Mac Davy More, or  
 Mac Damore, said by Sir George Carew to be a  
 branch of the Barrys, and also of Mac Vaddock,  
 whose country was situated round Gorey, in the  
 north-east of the county of Wexford, supposed  
 also, but without any proof whatever, except

Dervorgilla<sup>c</sup> (i. e. the wife of Tiernan O'Rourke), daughter of Murrough O'Melaghlin, died in the monastery of Drogheda<sup>d</sup> [Mellifont], in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

Dermot, son of Cubroghda O'Dempsey, Chief of Clanmalier<sup>e</sup>, and for a long time Lord of Offaly, died.

Cathal Odhar, the son of Mac Carthy, was slain by Donnell Mac Carthy.

Murtough, the son of Murrough Mac Murrough<sup>f</sup>, Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh<sup>g</sup>, died.

Hugh O'Mulrenin<sup>h</sup>, Chief of Clann-Conor, was slain by the English of Dublin.

mere conjecture, to be of English descent. From Donnell Kavanagh, the illegitimate son of Dermot *na nGall* Mac Murrough, are descended all the Kavanaghs, including the Mac Dermots Láv-derg; and from Enna, another illegitimate son of the same Dermot, are descended the family of the Kinsellaghs, now so numerous in Leinster. The country of Mac Davy More, or Mac Damore, was in the barony of Ballyghkeen, comprising the lands of Glascarrick, &c. In the State Papers' Office, London, is preserved a petition, dated 1611, of Art Mac Dermott Kavanagh, Chief of the Kinsellaghs, and Redmond Mac Davimore, Richard Mac Vaddock, and Donnell Kavanagh Spaniagh, and other gentlemen and freeholders of the countries of Mac Dermott, Mac Davimore, and MacVaddock, through their agent, Henry Walsh; and another petition, dated May, 1616, of Redmond Mac Damore, gent., Chief of Mac Damore's country, in the county of Wexford, to the English Privy Council, regarding the new Plantation in Wexfordshire. In this petition Mac Damore states that he holds his lands by descent and not by tanistry. This, however, is not enough to prove his descent from the Barrys, in opposition to the Book of Leinster, a vellum manuscript, at least five centuries old, which traces his pedigree to Murrough *na nGaedhal*, the brother of Dermot *na nGall*. It is highly probable, now-ever, that Murrough *na nGaedhal*, had married

a lady of the Barrys, and thus brought the names David and Redmond into this branch of the Mac Murrough family, as the Kavanaghs have that of Gerald, Maurice, Walter, &c., from intermarriages with other English or Anglo-Irish families. The pedigrees of the above septs of the Mac Murroughs are also given in Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, p. 473, and in Peregrine O'Clery's, p. 82.

<sup>g</sup> *Hy-Kinsellagh*.—The people called Hy-Kinsellagh, were the descendants of Eochy Kinsellagh, King of Leinster, about the year of Christ 358. Their country originally comprised more than the present diocese of Ferns, for we learn from the oldest lives of St. Patrick, that Donaghmore, near Sletty, in the present county of Carlow, was in it. In an ancient Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, quoted by Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 863), it is called the larger and more powerful part of Leinster. "*Ordinavit S. Patricius de gente Laginensium alium episcopum nomine Fyacha virum religiosissimum: qui jussione beatissimi Patricii gentem Ceanselach ad fidem convertit et baptizavit; quæ gens major atque potentior pars Laginensium est.*" The country of Hy-Felmeadha, north, which was the ancient name of the district around Tullow-Ofelimy, in the present county of Carlow, was also in the territory of Hy-Kinsellagh.

<sup>h</sup> *O'Mulrenin*, OMaolBpenamn.—The exact limits of the cantred of Clann-Conor, the terri-





O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, was taken by the English, who first put out his eyes, and afterwards hanged him.

Inishcloghran<sup>1</sup> was plundered by the sons of Osdealv<sup>k</sup>, and the sons of Conor Moinmoy.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1194.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-four.*

Constantine O'Brain [O'Brien?], Bishop of Killaloe, died.

Donnell, son of Turlough O'Brien, King of Munster, a beaming lamp in peace and war, and the brilliant star of the hospitality and valour of the Momonians, and of *all* Leth-Mogha, died; and Murtough, his son, assumed his place.

The English landed upon [the island of] Inis-Ua-bh-Fionntain<sup>1</sup>, but were forcibly driven from it.

Cumee O'Flynn<sup>m</sup> was slain by the English.

Gilbert Mac Costello marched, with an army, to Assaroe<sup>n</sup>, but was compelled to return without being able to gain any advantage by his expedition.

Innisfallen, it was plundered by Gilbert de Nangle; and this is correct, for De Nangle was the original name of the Costelloes.

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the erection of the Castle of Domhnach maighen, now Donaghmoyne, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan, but do not give the name of the builder. Under this year, also, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the erection, by the English, of the Castle of Briginis, in Thomond, with the consent of Donnell More O'Brien, who, it was believed, permitted its erection for the purpose of distressing Mac Carthy. The same chronicle also enters under this year the death of the daughter of Godfred, King of the Isle of Mann, and wife of John de Courcy.

<sup>1</sup> *Inis-Ua-bh-Fionntain*, i. e. *insula O'Fintanorum*.—The situation of this island is unknown to the Editor. It is not called from St. Fintan,

after whom several places in Ireland are named, but from a family of the name O'Fintan.

<sup>m</sup> *Cumee O'Flynn*.—This is the celebrated chieftain, who, in the year 1178, defeated De Courcy in the territory of Firlee, and cut off all his men except eleven. The name of the person by whom Cumee was slain is not given in the Annals of Ulster, Kilronan, or Innisfallen. *Do marbað do gallaib* is the phrase used by them all, and the old translator of the Annals of Ulster renders the passage: "Cumie Offlin killed by the Galls." The term *Galls* is at this period always applied to the English, though in the previous century it means the Danes, or Scandinavians.

<sup>n</sup> *Assaroe*, *eap puab*, i. e. the Red Cataract, but the name is more correctly *Eap Aodha puab*, i. e. the cataract of Aodh Ruadh, the son of Badharn, who was drowned here in the year of the world 4518, according to the chronology of these an-

Maolpeachlainn mac domnaill uí gíollapatreicc ticcína orraige do écc.

Concobair mac Maighara mic dunnpleibe uí eochaða do marbhad la hUa nannluain i meabail.

Aedh dall mac toirpdealbais uí concobair do écc.

Sitrucc mac ploinn uí fíndaéta taoipeac éloinne murchaða do ég.

Donnchað mac Muircshetaig mic toirpdealbais do marbhad la Muircshetach mac domnaill uí brian.

Murchað mac Ámlaib uí éindeidig do marbhad la lochlainn mac micraé uí chinneitrig i fiongaíl.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1195.

Αοιρ Crioρ, mile, ced, nochatt, a cúicc.

Domnaill ua Conaing eppcop cille dalua do écc.

Florent mac Ríaccáin uí maolruanaid eppcop oile fíno do écc.

Domnaill ua fíno comarba cluana físta brénaino decc.

Eacmarcach uá catáin do écc i pecclép póil.

Concobair maig fáctna do écc i pecclép doipe.

Sitrucc ua gairmleðais do marbhad do mac dunn Slebe.

Slúaiseað lá lohn do cuirte, 7 la mac Hugo de lati do gabáil nírt ar gallaib laigín, 7 munán.

Sluaicched la Catal ccoibdsícc ua cconcobair, la mac goirdeibais go nopeim do gallaib, 7 do gaoidealaib na míde imaille ppur ip in munáin go pangattar imleach iubair, 7 cairiol go po loircead cétpe moicairlein leo 7 araile do mioncáirleib.

Cathal mac diarmada do tocht i cconnachtaib ar in munáin, 7 ba corgrach in gach maigin triara tuðchað go paimig co loch mίr, 7 co hinir Roðba, 7 po gabait longá cathail ccoibdeirg uile lair, 7 pug lair iat co

nals, but in the year 3603, according to O'Flaherty's corrected Irish Chronology.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 36. This name is now pronounced *Assaroe*, but the cataract is more generally known by the appellation of the Salmon Leap. It is on the River Samhaoir, now more usually

called the Erne, in the town of Ballyshannon.

° *O'Finnaghty*.—There were two families of this name in Connaught, of whom one was Chief of Clann-Murrough, and the other was Chief of Clann-Conway, and had his residence at Dunamon, near the River Suck. These families were



Melaghlin, the son of Donnell, who was the grandson of Gillapattrick, Lord of Ossory, died.

Conor, son of Manus, who was son of Donslevy O'Haughey, was treacherously slain by O'Hanlon.

Hugh Dall (the Blind), the son of Turlough O'Conor, died.

Sitric, the son of Flann O'Finnaghty<sup>o</sup>, Chief of Clann-Murrough, died.

Donough, son of Murtough, who was son of Turlough, was slain by Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Brien.

Murrough, the son of Auliffe O'Kennedy, was slain in *fingail*<sup>p</sup> by Loughlin, the son of Magrath O'Kennedy.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1195.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-five.*

Donnell O'Conaing [Gunning], Bishop of Killaloe, died.

Florence, the son of Regan O'Mulrony, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Donnell O'Finn, Coarb of Clonfert-Brendan, died.

Eachmarcach O'Kane died in St. Paul's church.

Conor Mag Fachtna died in the abbey church of Derry.

Sitric O'Gormly was slain by Mac Donslevy.

John De Courcy and the son of Hugo De Lacy marched with an army to conquer the English of Leinster and Munster.

Cathal Crowderg O'Conor and Mac Costelloe, with some of the English and Irish of Meath, marched into Munster, and arrived at Imleach Iubhair (Emly) and Cashel. They burned four large castles and some small ones.

Cathal Mac Dermot marched from Munster into Connaught, and passed victoriously through the province. On arriving at Lough Mask and Inishrobe<sup>q</sup>, he seized upon all the vessels [i. e. boats] of Cathal Crowderg O'Conor, and

supplanted by that sept of the Burkes called Mac David, who had their chief castle at Glinsk, on the west side of the River Suck, in the county of Galway.—See note under the year 1225.

<sup>p</sup> *Fingail*.—The crime of *fiogáil* was counted worse than simple murder by the Irish. It in-

cluded patricide, matricide, fratricide, and the murder of any relation.

<sup>q</sup> *Inishrobe*, *iníſ roöba*, i. e. the island of the River Robe. A small island in Lough Mask, opposite the mouth of the River Robe, not far from the town of Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.

cairlén na caillige co ndearna ulca iomda ar ar gach leit de co ttaimig cathal croibdearg co ndreim do gallaib̃ 7 do cloinn maolpuana, 7 do ponad̃ ríð fód dóioð pe mac diarmada ger uo móri na huile do poine go rin.

## ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1196.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, mile, céo, nochat, aré.

Recclér Póil 7 Petair in Ardmaccha cona tsmplaib̃, 7 go mbloib̃ moir̃ don Ráit̃ do lorccað.

Muiréscirtach mac muiréscirtaig uí laclainn tigearna cenél eógan Riog-  
danna Epeann tuir gaircceð, 7 eangnama leite cuinn, díorgaoiltið caépac̃,  
7 cairlén gall, turgbalaid̃ ceall, 7 caomneimeað, do marbað lá donnchað  
mac blogaioð uí caéaiñ tpe comairle cenel neogain iar ttabairt na tteopa  
rpríne, 7 cánóme Patraig dóib̃ im dilri dó. Rugað a corp iapom̃ go doipe  
colaim cille, 7 po haðnaet̃ hipuðe go nonóir, 7 cátaioð.

Slóigeað lá Ruáioiri mac duinnplebe co ngallaib̃, 7 go macaib̃ toírec̃  
connaet̃ do roighið cenél neogain, 7 na nairter̃, Tangatтар vna cenél  
eógan telca ócc, 7 pīopu airteir̃ co macairpe árdamaða ina naðaioð, 7 do  
paðpat cat̃ dóib̃ go paioimeað por̃ mac duinnplebe 7 po láo dfrgár a mun-

<sup>r</sup> *Caislen na-Caillige*.—Now called the Hag's Castle in English: it is situated in Lough Mask, and is a round enclosure of great extent.

<sup>s</sup> *The rath*, or fort, that surrounded the cathedral of Armagh extended, according to tradition, as far south as the present market house.

<sup>t</sup> *Churches and fair nemed*s.—Turgbálaioe ceall 7 caomneimeað is translated by Colgan "Multarum Basilicarum et Sanctuariorum fundator."—*Vide Trias Thaum.*, p. 504, col. 2.

<sup>u</sup> *Blosky O' Kane*.—That this Blosky is the ancestor of the numerous clans of the Mac Closkeys, in the county of Londonderry, can scarcely be doubted. The Erenagh Mac Closkey signed his name Blosganus in the reign of James I., which at once affords a clue to the true original name of this family.

<sup>w</sup> *Honour and respect*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in his *Annals of Derry, Trias Thaum.*, p. 504: "A. D. 1196. Murchertachus Hua Lachlainn, filius Murchertachi, Hiberniæ regis, Princeps de Kinel-eoguin, & expectatione multorum Rex Hiberniæ futurus, turris fortitudinis & defensionis Aquilonaris Hiberniæ, victoriosus Anglicarum Ciuitatum & fortalitorum expugnator, & multarum Basilicarum & Sanctuariorum fundator, de consilio quorundam procerum de Kinel-eoguin qui per tria Scrinia, & Canones S. Patricij iuramentum fidelitatis ante ipsi præstiterant; manu Dunchadi filij Bloscadii O Cathain dolosè interemptus occubuit: eiusque corpus Doriam delatum ibi cum funebri pompa & honore sepultum est." And thus, very carelessly in the

brought them away to Caislen na-Caillighe<sup>r</sup> [the Hag's Castle], where he proceeded to commit great ravages in all directions, until Cathal Crovderg, accompanied by a party of the English and of the Sil-Maelruana, arrived and made peace with him (Mac Dermot), although he (Cathal) had thitherto committed great injuries.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1196.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-six.*

The Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh, with its churches, and a great part of the Rath<sup>s</sup>, were burned.

Murtough, the son of Murtough O'Loughlin, Lord of Kinel-Owen, presumptive heir to the throne of Ireland, tower of the valour and achievements of Leth-Chuinn, destroyer of the cities and castles of the English, and founder of churches and fair nemed<sup>s</sup> (sanctuaries), was killed by Donough, the son of Blosky O'Kane<sup>u</sup>, at the instigation of the Kinel-Owen, who had pledged their loyalty to him before the Three Shrines and the Canoin-Phatruig [i.e. the Book of Armagh]. His body was carried to Derry, and there interred with honour and respect<sup>v</sup>.

Rory Mac Donslevy, with the English, and the sons of the chieftains of Connaught, marched an army against the Kinel-Owen and Oriors<sup>x</sup>. The Kinel-Owen of Tulloghoge and the men of Orior proceeded to the plain of Armagh to oppose them, and there gave them battle. Mac Donslevy was

old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A.D. 1196. Murtagh mac Murtagh O'Loghlin, King of Kindred Owen, and that should be King of all Ireland, the supporting Post of Lethquin for feates of Armes and courage [εὐριπ γαυρ-  
cið 7 engnoma leiri cumn], Banisher [recte destroyer] of Galls and Castles, Rearer of churches and holiness" [neimeð], "killed by Donogh mac Blosgy O'Catban, in counsel of all Kindred Owen, after bringing the three schrines and canons of Patrick with him into the south church of Armagh, and he was carried to Dyrý Columkille, and he was buried honorably."

<sup>x</sup> Oriors, αἰρεῖρ, i. e. the inhabitants of

Orior, i. e. of Upper and Lower Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh. The word αἰρεῖρ signifies Oriental, or Eastern; and the territory and people were so called from their situation in the east of Oriel; and the name of the inhabitants is accordingly latinized *Artheri* and *Orientales*, by Probus, Colgan, O'Flaherty, and other writers. Probus calls this territory *Regio Orientalium*.—See the second Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*; Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 857, 1047; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76; Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), pp. 107, 130; and Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 103.



τιρε. Τονοπαταρ ανν θνα αδό δέεε δο macaib πλατα, γ τοίρεαδ Connaēt zo rochaiōib oile do doīscuīrluaḡ imaille pīú. Θα δια ματεib brian buide ua plaitēbertaig, mac maoliora ui concobair a connacētaib, mac ui concobair pailze, γ mac ui faolain na ndeire.

Mac blopccaō uí cuiriū do arḡain tēpmann dābeōcc, γ po marbaō é pēn zo ndīrgār a muinṭipe pīa ccinō mīora tṛia pīortaiḃ dé, γ dābeōḡ.

Domnall mac diarmada mēcc capētaig do bṛireāō caṭa ar ḡallaiḃ luimniḡ γ muīan, γ po cūir a ndearḡ ár, γ po diocuiṛ a luimneāc, γ po bṛiṛ dā maīōm oile fopra cén moṭá an maīōm pīn.

Concubair mac diarmada tiḡearna maige luirḡ do dōl hī nupō i mainṛ-  
tir na búille, γ po ḡab tomaltach tiḡearnup dia éri.

Adō uá pearḡail tiḡearna muinṭipe hanḡaile do marbaō i meabail lá macaib Siṛpīoga uí cuinn.

Maite muinṭipe heólaiṛ do marbaō la mac caṭail ui Ruairc hī meabail.

Muirōac mácc Ragnaill .i. an ḡiolla ruāō taoīreāc muinṭipe heólaiṛ do marbaō la mac maḡnupa uí Concobair tṛé pṛáil mic caṭail ui Ruairc lár po marbaō na maite pémpáite.

Mathḡamhain mac Concobair maonmaige pīoḡdamna Connaēt do mar-

<sup>y</sup> *Desies, Déire*.—At this period the territory of Desies extended from Lismore to Credanhead, in the county of Waterford. The last chief of the Desies, of the family of O'Faelan, was Melaghlin, or Malachy, who was deprived of his principality shortly after the English invasion, when it was granted to Robert Le Poer, whose descendants (now called Powers) for ages after possessed the territory.—See Cambrensis' *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 16; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, P. iii. c. 69.

<sup>z</sup> *Termon-Daveog, Tēpmann dābeog*, i. e. the sanctuary of St. *Daveog*.—The church of this Termon was situated on an island in Lough Derg, in the county of Donegal, but not a trace of it now remains. For some account of this celebrated island in Lough Derg, commonly called the island of St. Patrick's Purgatory, see Dean Richardson's work entitled *Folly of Pilgrimages*,

and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 368. The stone chair of St. Daveog, or Daibheog, the patron of this Termon, is yet shewn in a townland of Seeavoc, which verges on Lough Derg on the south side. The church lands of Termon Daveog are now called Termon-Magrath.

<sup>a</sup> *Limerick*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state, under this year, that Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy destroyed the castle of Kilfeakle, and slew many of the English there, and took two of their chiefs prisoners; that he also plundered the territory of Imokilly, where he destroyed another castle and slew many of the English; that he and his Eugénian forces joined Cathal Crovderg O'Conor and O'Brien, and marched to Cork, then in the possession of the English, to destroy it; but that he did not suffer the town to be burned, on condition that the

defeated with dreadful slaughter; and twelve of the sons of the lords and chieftains of Connaught, with many of an inferior grade, were slain. Among the chieftains slain were Brian Boy O'Flaherty; the son of Maelisa O'Connor, of Connaught; the son of O'Connor Faly; and the son of O'Faelain (Phelan), of the Desies<sup>y</sup>.

The son of Blosky O'Currin plundered Termon-Daveog<sup>z</sup>; but in a month afterwards he himself was slain, and his people were dreadfully slaughtered, through the miracles of God and St. Daveog.

Donnell, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, defeated the English of Limerick<sup>a</sup> and Munster in a battle, with dreadful slaughter, and drove them from Limerick. He also defeated them in two other battles *in this year*.

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, embraced Orders<sup>b</sup> in the monastery of Boyle; and Tomaltagh assumed the lordship in his stead<sup>c</sup>.

Hugh O'Farrell, Lord of Muintir-Annaly, was treacherously slain by the sons of Sitric O'Quin.

The chiefs of Muintir-Eolais were treacherously slain by the son of Cathal O'Rourke.

Murray Mac Rannall, *surnamed* the Gillaroe<sup>d</sup>, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the son of Manus O'Connor, at the instigation of the son of Cathal O'Rourke, who had procured the deaths of the above-mentioned chiefs.

Mahon, the son of Conor Moinmoy, Roydamna<sup>e</sup> of Connaught, was slain by O'More (Donnell) and the men of Leix<sup>f</sup>, who attempted to prevent him

English should quit it. The same chronicle records an excursion made by the English this year to Fordruim, where they slew O'Kedfy, and the two sons of Buadhach or Victor O'Sullivan, namely, Murtough and Gilycuddy (Ḡiolla Moćubá). In the margin of this work is the following note, which was probably taken from Dr. O'Brien's copy of the Annals of Innisfallen: "Vide Waræum ad hunc annum, ubi actiones hic descriptas in sensum a reipsâ alienum et Anglis favorabilem, uti in suis passim annalibus, detorquet."

<sup>b</sup> *Embraced Orders*, ḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡ, i. e. took the habit of a monk.—The Annals of Kilronan, under the year 1197, in recording the death of

this chief, state, that he died ḡ nouici manag, "in the noviceship of a monk."

<sup>c</sup> *In his stead*, ḡḡ ḡḡ: literally, "after him."

<sup>d</sup> *The Gillaroe*, an Ḡiolla puacó, i. e. red or red-haired youth.

<sup>e</sup> *Roydamna*, ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, i. e. *materies* of a king, a term applied to the sons of a king, like prince, in the modern acceptation of the word.

<sup>f</sup> *Leix*, ḡḡḡḡḡḡ.—This territory, which was the patrimonial inheritance of the family of O'More, comprised a considerable part of the Queen's County. If we take from that county the baronies of Portnahinch and Tinahinch, which belonged to the families of O'Dunn and O'Demp-

βαδ λα ηυα μόρδα δομνall, γ λα λαιγυρr occ copnarη na ηεδαλα δο βήrτ ο  
 ḡallaibh ppyr, γ cathal cappaδ do μαρβαδ uί μόρδα ina διοghail.

Congalach mac p̄r̄gail uί Ruairc do μαρβαδ λα λαιγmb ap p̄liab da én.  
 Ιοδναδe uά mannachain τiḡf̄r̄na uά mbriúin na Sionna do écc.

Cathal mac aḡoḡa uί p̄laithb̄f̄r̄taig do μαρβαδ λα macaib muipef̄r̄taig  
 m̄iḡ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1197.

Αοιρ Cπιορo, mίle, céo, nocarτ, a p̄eaδτ.

Sluaḡeαδ lá lohn do Cuipτ co ηḡallaib ulaδ co h̄f̄r̄p̄cpaibē, γ do p̄ón-  
 p̄arτ caplén cille Sanctáin, Ró páraiḡeαδ γ po p̄olm̄aḡeδ τp̄ioḡa céo  
 cianaḡḡa leó. Ro páḡaib Roit̄r̄el p̄itún co p̄oḡpaibē moip immaile p̄pyr

sey, and were a portion of the territory of Ui Failghe, and the barony of Upper Ossory, which was a part of the ancient Osraighe, and belonged to the Mac Gillapatricks, or Fitzpatrick's, the remainder will be Leix.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 818, 943, and Map of Leix and Ophaley, in the British Museum. The territory of Laoighis, or Leix, was originally divided into seven parts, the boundaries of which met at a stone, called Leac Riada, on the plain of Magh Riada, now Morett, which originally comprised all the Great Heath of Maryborough. These seven districts were under the government of seven petty chiefs, who were all under the jurisdiction of one arch chief, called Righ Riada, who generally resided at Dun Mask, now Dunamase.—See Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, under the head LAOIGHIS LAIGHEAN. For the bardic account of the original acquisition of this territory by Laoighseach Ceannmhor, the ancestor of the O'Mores, the reader is referred to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, reign of Felym Reaghtwar; and to Keating's History of Ireland, reign of Cormac Mac Art.

<sup>2</sup> *In revenge of him, ina διοḡail.*—The An-

nals of Kilronan state that Mahon was slain by an archer of Donnell O'More's people, and that Donnell O'More fell on the same day by the hand of Cathal Carragh, in revenge of his brother. The entry is thus given in the Annals of Kilronan at the year 1196: *m̄aḡamain mac concobair maenmaḡe do μαρβαδ le peppenach .i. Congoban, do m̄uincip̄ Domnall uί mop̄a. Domnall ua mop̄a p̄ein do τuizim ip in uaip ceḡna do lam̄ caḡail cappaḡ.* And thus in the Annals of Boyle, but under the year 1197: "A. D. 1197. *M̄aḡamain mac Concubair maenmaḡi occisus ab aliquo sagittario de familia Domnall uί mop̄a, et in eadem hora Domnall ua mop̄a cecidit de manu caḡail cappaḡ.*"

<sup>1</sup> *Congalach, Congalac.*—This name is now obsolete, as the Christian name of a man, but is preserved in the surname of Conolly, in Irish O'Congalacḡ.

<sup>2</sup> *Slieve-dá-én, p̄liab dá én, i. e. the mountain of the two birds.*—This mountain, which retains this name to the present day, lies principally in the parish of Kilross, barony of Tirrerrill, and county of Sligo, and extends from near Lough



from bearing off the spoil which he had taken from the English; but O'More was killed by Cathal Carrach [O'Conor], in revenge of him<sup>s</sup> [Mahon].

Congalach<sup>b</sup>, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, was slain by the men of Leyny, on Slieve-da-én<sup>i</sup>.

Iodnaidhe O'Monahan, Lord of Hy-Briuin ná-Sinna<sup>k</sup>.

Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Flaherty, was slain by the son of Murtough Midheach<sup>l</sup> [Midensis].

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1197.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-seven.*

John De Courcy and the English of Ulidia marched, with an army, to Eas-Creeva<sup>m</sup>, and erected the castle of Kilsanctan<sup>n</sup>, and wasted and desolated the territory of Kienaghta<sup>o</sup>. He left Rotsel Pitun, together with a large body of

Gill to Colooney. It is worthy of remark, that there is a lough on the north side of this mountain called *Loch da ghedh*, i. e. the lake of the two geese.—See Map prefixed to the *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed in 1844.

<sup>k</sup> *Hy-Briuin na-Sinna*, now locally called *Tirua-Riuin*.—It is a beautiful territory lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon, and comprising the parishes of Cill mor na Sinna, now Kilmore, Eachdhruim mac n-Aodha, now Aughrim, and Cluain creamha, now Cloncruff. According to the tradition of the district, O'Monahan lived at Lissadorn, near Elphin, now the seat of John Balf, Esq., where there is a well called Monahan's well; and the last of the O'Monahans, who was chief of this territory, was killed here by O'Beirne with a blow of his fist, *unde nomen*, Lissadorn, i. e. *the fort of the fist*.

<sup>l</sup> *Murtough Midheach*, i. e. the Meathian. He was so called from having been fostered in Meath.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state, that Gilbert de Nangle was expelled from Meath by the King's Deputy, Hamon de Valentiis [De Valoignes] who took

possession of his castles and lands.

<sup>m</sup> *Eas-Creeva*, Ἐρεφανίβε, now called the Salmon Leap, or the Cutt's Fishery, is a cataract on the River Bann, to the south of Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

<sup>n</sup> *Kilsanctan*, Cill Sanctáin.—In the Annals of Kilronan it is called carlen cille Sanctaúl, and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, "the Castle of Killsandle." It was situated on the east side of the River Bann, not far from Coleraine. There is still a remarkable mound near the Salmon Leap on the Bann, called Mountsandall.—See Ordnance Map of Londonderry, sheet 7.

<sup>o</sup> *Kienaghta*, Cianácta, now the barony of Keenaght, in the north-west of the county of Londonderry.—The tribe called Cianácta, i. e. the race or progeny of Cian, were descended from Cian, the son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster in the third century. After the establishment of surnames the principal family of the Cianachta of this territory took the surname of O'Conor, and is distinguished in the Irish Annals by the appellation of O'Conor of Glenn Geimhin.

irim ccairtiall hírim, 7 po gábrat ag indrað, 7 occ arðain tuat 7 ceall ar. Tainig iarom Róitrel Píitun ar cpeic co port doipe, 7 po aipg cluain í, eanac, 7 ðírgbruach, Rug ðna plaitbearpac ua maoidopaid tigeapna conaill 7 eóðain co nuatad do clandab néill an tuaircirt porpa, Ro pígeð iomairg eatarpa por tpaig na huacongbála, 7 po cuipead a nár im mac arðgail méc loclann tpa míoibail colaim cille, cannoig, 7 breacain ipa cealla po aipcreat.

<sup>p</sup> *The territories and the churches, tuat 7 ceall.*—By this phrase the annalists often mean lay and ecclesiastical property. Ior tuat 7 cill generally means “both laity and clergy.”

<sup>q</sup> *Cluain-I, Enagh, and Dergbruagh, cluain í, eanac 7 ðírgbruach.*—The Editor has been able after much study and attention, to identify these three churches, though Colgan, a native of this part of Ireland, had done much to confound them. Cluain í is the present townland of Clooney, containing the ruins of an old church, in the parish of Clondermot, not far from the city of Londonderry; Eanac is the old church of Enagh, situated between the two loughs of the same name, in the north of the parish of Clondermot; and ðírgbruach, i.e. the red brink, is the townland of Gransha, in the same parish. Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 505, gives an incorrect translation of the following part of the this passage, viz.: Táinig iarom Róitrel Píitun ar cpeic go port doipe 7 po aipg cluain í, eanach 7 ðírgbruach. “Rotsellus Pitun venit ad portum Dorensem, Ciuitatem ipsam, Ecclesiis de Cluain an Eanach, & Dearg-bhuach spoliatis, invasurus.”

Here he reads Cluain í, Eanach, “*Cluain an Eanach*,” as if í were an abbreviation of the article m or an; but in this he is undoubtedly mistaken, for we learn from the older Irish Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan, that three churches are distinctly mentioned in the passage, viz., Cluain í, and Eanach, and Deargbruach. The passage runs as follows in the Annals of Ul-

ster: A. D. 1197. Tainic ðno Róitrel Píitun co port Doipe, co po aipg cluain 7 eanach 7 ðeapbruach. And thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals, preserved in the British Museum, MSS. add. 4795. “This Rochel Pitun came to Port Dyry, and spoyled Cluain hie and Anagh and Dergbruagh.”

Colgan, who thought that he understood the passage correctly, concluded that only two churches are mentioned, and took for granted that *Cluain í Eanagh* was the name of one church, and this he evidently took to be the one now in ruins between the two lakes Enagh already mentioned. Thus in the note on his wrongly made name of *Cluain an Eanach*, he writes: “Est Capella Diæcesis Dorensis, juxta Eanach arcem nobilissimæ familiæ O’Cathanorum; a qua et Cluain Enaich appellatur.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 450, n. 51. And again, in his notice of the church of *Eanach*, he writes: “Ecclesia vulgo Eanach dicta (juxta quem est arx nobilissimæ familiæ O’Cathanorum) tertio tantum milliari versus aquilonem distat ab ipsa civitate Dorensi.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 377, col. 2.

The Editor, who took for granted that Colgan’s knowledge of the topography of this part of Ireland was next to perfect, as he was a native of Inishowen, was very much puzzled by these notes; but on examining the parish of Clondermot in 1834, he found that *Cluain í* and *Eanach* were two distinct townlands, containing each the ruins of an old church. O’Donnell, in his Life of Columbkille, distinctly points out

forces, in the castle, out of which they proceeded to plunder and ravage the territories and the churches<sup>p</sup>. Rotsel Piton afterwards came on a predatory excursion to the harbour of Derry, and plundered the churches of Cluain-I, Enagh, and Dergbruagh<sup>q</sup>. But Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Kinel-Owen and Kinel-Conell, with a small party<sup>r</sup> of the northern Hy-Niall, overtook him; and a battle was fought between them on the strand of Faughanvale<sup>s</sup>, in which the English and the son of Ardgall Mac Loughlin were slaughtered, through the miracles of SS. Columbkille, Canice<sup>t</sup>, and Breacan, whose churches they had plundered.

the situation of *Cluain i*, which he calls simply *Cluain*, in the following words:

"In loco quodam quem *Cluain* vocant, a Dorensi oppido ad adversam Feabhailii lacus marginem non procul distante templum excitavit." (Columba). O'Donnell then goes on to state, that Nicholas Boston [Weston], an English Bishop, had, not long before his own time (1520), pulled down this church and commenced erecting a palace with the materials obtained from its ruins, at a place called *Bunseantuinne*, not far from Derry. "Paucis retro ab hinc annis, Episcopus Anglicus, Nicholaus Boston dictus, præfatum templum demolitus, ex ejus rudibus palatium molitus est, sed consummare non potuit vindicante Deo." &c.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 399, col. 1.

The place called Dergbruagh by the annalists is called the "Grange of Dirgebroe," in an inquisition taken at Derry, in the year 1609, and is now, beyond dispute, the townland of Gransha, or Grange, in the parish of Clondermot, but its church has been totally destroyed.—See Ordnance Map of Londonderry, sheets 13 and 14.

<sup>r</sup> *A small party*, *uaṛaō*.—This word is used throughout these annals to denote "a few, or a small party."—See O'Brien's Dictionary, *in voce*. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster the passage is rendered thus, under the year 1196 [*recte* 1197]: "An<sup>o</sup>. 1196. An army by John de Coursy with the Galls of Vlster to Eas-

Krivy, and made the castle of Killsandle, and wasted the Trichaced of Kyanaght" [out] "of that castle. In that castle was Rochel Pitun left with a number to him. This Rochel Pitun came to Port Dyry, and spoyled Cluain hie and Anagh and Dergbruagh. Flaithvertagh O'Moildory, King of Kindred Owen overtook him with a few of Conels and Owens, and broke of them uppon the shore of Vochongvail, that most of them were killed through the miracles of Columkill, Caineagh, and Brekan, whom they spoyled [i. e. whose churches they had plundered]." There is no reference to Ardgall Mac Loughlin in this translation, but his name is inserted in a more modern hand in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The son of Ardgall Mac Loughlin seems to have joined the English on this occasion, as he is stated to have been slain through the miracles of the patron saints of the district.

<sup>s</sup> *Faughanvale*.—Colgan writes it *Nuachongbail*. There are several other places of this name in Ireland: one near the foot of Croaghpatrick, in the county of Mayo; a second in the county of Westmeath, on the borders of the county of Longford; a third on the River Boyne, to the west of Drogheda; and a fourth in the county of Clare. The name is translated *Nova habitatio* by Colgan.—See *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 141, note 8.

<sup>t</sup> *Canice*, *cainvech*.—He is the patron saint of the territory of Kienaghta, in which he was born in the year 516.—See Colgan, *Trias*



Mac etig do ñianaçtaib do ðlat alçóra teampaill móip doipe colaim çille, 7 çñte cuipn bað peapp po ðaoi in Eþino do bpeit eipre, .i. mac Riabac, mac polar, copn uí maoidopaið, 7 cammcopainð copn uí doçaptauç, Ro bþipite imopna 7 do all a monnmappa, 7 a loppa oib. Þopit [þpiti] imopna na peoid ip in tpiþ ló iar ná ngoio, 7 an tí po goio, 7 po cpoçað lá ðlaiðbeaptauç aç cpoipþ na puaç i neneac çolum çille ipa halçóip po íapaiaç.

Þlaiðbþpauç ua maoidopaið tiçearna cenél cconail, eoçain, 7 aipçiall copnaiaç tñmpa, 7 pioçðamna Eþeann uile; Conall ap láoçðac t epioe, Cúculaimn ap çaipceacð, Guaipe ap eneac, Mac luçac ap ócclaçup décc (an ðapa la feþpuaþi) iar tpeablaio toçaiðe, i niniþ Saimeþ ipin tpioçatmað bliaðain a þlaiçupa, 7 ipin nomac bliaðain ap çaoçat t a aoipe. Açup po haðnaç t noþuim çuama co nónoip amail po bað oioþ.

Þabaip eaçmapac ua doçaptauç (.i. an çiolia pponmaol) cñnuþ çenél cconail þó çéðóip, 7 i ccionn coicçioip iapoñ tauioç lohn do cuip co poçpau t móip imaille þpup tap tuaim hi ttiþ eoçain, aipþioe co hapþpaua iaþp in timçeall go doipe colaim çille. Aipþit coice haioçe ann. Tiaçaið iaþaí co cnoc napcain ðia momapcap tauip. Teccait ðna cenél conail im eçmapac ua noçaptauç ðia paiaçio, þepçap caç ttoppa, 7 toþcpatoþ poçaiðe moþ aoiú 7 anall. Þio iað cenél conail ann po ðíthiçit i ttopioe uaiþ toþ-

*Thaum.*, p. 182; and *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 190; also Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 200, 202.

<sup>u</sup> *Mac Etigh*.—In the Annals of Ulster and Kilonan he is called Mac Gilla Edich.

<sup>w</sup> *Their jewels*.—Α monmapa 7 a loppa.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is: 7 tall a ninnmapa 7 a lapa oib; which in the old translation is rendered, “broke their gilt and silver off them.”

<sup>x</sup> *Defender of Tara*, copnaiaç tñmpa.—This might also be translated *contender for Tara*, i. e. for the sovereignty of Ireland.

<sup>y</sup> *Connell . . . Cuchullin*.—These were two of the most distinguished of the Red Branch heroes, who flourished in Ulster under Concovar Mac Nessa in the first century.

<sup>z</sup> *Guaire in hospitality*.—He is here compared to Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, who was so distinguished for hospitality and bounty that he became the personification of generosity among the Irish bards. Guaire was King of Connaught for thirteen years, and died in the year 662.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 391.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Lughach in feats of arms*.—He was the best spearman among the Fiana Eireann, or Irish Militia, in the third century. He was the son of Daire Derg, and grandson of Finn Mac Cumhaill, the Fingal of Mac Pherson's Ossian, and was called Mac Lughach, from his mother Lughu.—See Book of Lismore, fol. 204, b, where St. Patrick is introduced as asking the senior

Mac Etigh<sup>u</sup>, one of the Kienaghts, robbed the altar of the great church of Derry, and carried off the four best goblets in Ireland, viz. Mac Riabhach, Mac Solas, the goblet of O'Muldory, and the goblet of O'Doherty, called Cam-Corainn. These he broke, and took off their jewels<sup>w</sup> and brilliant gems. On the third day after this robbery, these jewels and the thief were discovered. He was hanged by Flaherty [O'Muldory] at Cros-na-riagh (i. e. the Cross of Executions), in revenge of Columbkille, whose altar he had profaned.

Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Kinel-Connell, Kinel-Owen, and Oriel, defender of Tara<sup>x</sup>, heir presumptive to the sovereignty of all Ireland, a Connell in heroism, a Cuchullin<sup>y</sup> in valour, a Guaire<sup>z</sup> in hospitality, and a Mac Lughach in feats of arms<sup>a</sup>, died on Inis Saimer<sup>b</sup>, on the second day of February, after long and patient suffering, in the thirtieth year of his reign, and fifty-ninth of his age, and was interred at Drumhome<sup>c</sup> with due honour.

Eachmarcach O'Doherty (i. e. Gilla Sron-mael) immediately after assumed the chieftainship of Kinel-Connell. A fortnight afterwards John De Courcy, with a numerous army, crossed Toome into Tyrone, thence proceeded to Ardstraw, and afterwards marched round to Derry-Columbkille, where he and his troops remained five nights. They then set out for the hill of Cnoc Nascain<sup>d</sup>, to be conveyed across it; but the Kinel-Connell, under the conduct of Eachmarcach O'Doherty, came to oppose them, and a battle was fought between them, in which many fell on both sides. The Kinel-Connell were much

Caoilti Mac Ronain, who this Mac Lughach was, thus : Cia bap mac Mac lughach, no fiafraigeir oic a péip, a Caiti, ap Pátraic. Mac do Dáire Derg mac Finn, ap Caiti. "Whose son was Mac Lughach, I asked of thee last night, O Caiti, said Patrick. He was the son of Daire Derg, the son of Finn, replied Caiti."

<sup>b</sup> *Inis Saimer*, an island in the River Erne, immediately under the Cataract of Eas Aodha Ruaidh, at Ballyshannon. For the origin of the name *Imp Samen*, see Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's Edition, p. 164; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 2. O'Muldory had a house on this island. The monastery of Eas Aodha Ruadh is not on this island, but on the north

side of the river, about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon.

<sup>c</sup> *Drumhome*, *δρυμιν εὐαμα*, a church and parish in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. This church is referred to under the Latinized name of *Dorsum Tommæ* by Adamnan in his *Vita Columbae*, lib. iii. c. 23. It is also mentioned in O'Donnell's Life of Columba, lib. iii. c. 61; in Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 969; and also in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 23rd September, where it is stated that it is one of St. Adamnan's churches.

<sup>d</sup> *Cnoc Nascain*, was the ancient name of a hill near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, but the name is now obsolete.

εραταρ δά céo díob im eaémarcaé ferrin, im éonnhad ua tairceirt toircaé cloinne sneóigile cong einig, 7 eangnamá, ceille, 7 comairle cenél cconall uile im giolla mbriúde ua ndóartais, im mág ndubain, im Mhág fírgail, 7 im macaib ua mbaoigill, 7 im íaróclanóib oile, 7 po airccrfo imir eoúain, 7 do beartaratt bóraithe móri leó erce, 7 íompoibítt iarí rin.

Concóbar ua catáin do écc.

Concóbar mac taidg tigeapna maíge luirg 7 máige aóí, tuir orðain, airéair, einig, 7 comairce connact uile décc iar naítrige éoúaide i mainir-tir aía dalaarg.

Macraic ua laitébertais tanairi típe heoúain 7 Maolruanaid ua cairpelláin toirpeé cloinne diarmada do marbad.

Domnall mac Raúnaill méc Raúnaill do marbad do macaib méc duib-dara i fiull.

Ruaíori ua flaitébsitais tigeapna iaréair connact do gabail lá catál cpoibdearg lá rig connact.

#### ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1198.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, céo, nócat, a hoct.

Giolla macliacc ua branáin do atéur a éomarpair uaða, 7 giollacpirt ua éirnaig do oirðnead ina ionad in abbóaine colaim cille do ríir toúga laoc 7 cléipeac tuaircpirt Epeann i ccoitcínne.

Ruaíori ua concóbari Rí Connact 7 Epeann uile eitir gallaib 7 gaoide-

<sup>e</sup> *Tower*, tuir. — The word tuir properly means a prop, pillar, support, or fulcrum, and tor means a tower. But as Colgan has translated tuir throughout his works by the Latin *turris*, the translator has adopted the word *tower*, but it should be understood in the sense of support, or prop, throughout.

<sup>f</sup> *Roderic O'Conor*, Ruaíori ua Concóbari. — The name Ruaíori, which is to be distinguished from Ruópaige, seems to be of Danish origin in Ireland. It first occurs in the Irish Annals at the year 780. — See O'Conor's edition of the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters,

p. 295; but Ruópaige is found among the Irish as the proper name of a man at the earliest period of their history. — *Id.*, pp. 26, 59, 293. Throughout this translation the name Ruaíori is anglicised Rory, except in the name of this last monarch of Ireland, which is made Roderic for the sake of distinction. During ten years of his life this unfortunate prince reigned over Connaught only, for the eighteen following he was acknowledged by the greater part of the Irish chieftains as monarch of all Ireland; but finally, upon the unnatural revolt of his sons, he retired, according to the Annals of Kilronan,



slaughtered, for two hundred of them were slain, besides Eachmarcach himself and Donough O'Tairchirt, Chief of Clann-Snedhgile [Clann-Snelly], the prop of the hospitality, valour, wisdom, and counsel of all the Kinel-Conell; and also Gilla-Brighde O'Doherty, Mag-Duane, Mag-Fergail, the sons of O'Boyle, and many other nobles. The English then plundered Inishowen, and carried off a great number of cows from thence, and then returned.

Conor O'Kane died.

Conor, the son of Teige, Lord of Moylurg and Moynai, tower<sup>e</sup> of the grandeur, splendour, hospitality, and protection of all Connaught, died after exemplary penance in the monastery of Ath-da-laarg (Boyle).

Magrath O Laverty, Tanist of Tyrone, and Mulrony O'Carellan, Chief of Clann-Dermot, were slain.

Donnell, son of Randal Mac Ranall, was treacherously slain by the sons of Mac Duvdara.

Rory O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, was taken prisoner by Cathal Crowderg, King of Connaught.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1198.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-eight.*

Gillamacliag O'Branan resigned his abbacy; and Gilchreest O'Kearney was elected coarb of St. Columbkille by the universal suffrages of the clergy and laity of the north of Ireland.

Roderic O'Conor<sup>f</sup>, King of Connaught and of all Ireland, both the Irish and

in 1183, into the abbey of Cong, which had been founded and endowed by himself, where he spent the last thirteen years of his life. The late Dr. O'Conor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, has endeavoured to invest the life and character of this weak monarch with heroic dignity and interest, asserting that "in his adversity his fortitude was not of that ignoble species, which flows from resentment;" but that "his constancy shone forth in all its

lustre, without any alloy from temerity, revenge, and despair," p. 28. But Mr. Moore, who has weighed his character without any bias from family pride, has come to the conclusion, that "the only feeling his name awakens is that of pity for the doomed country which at such a crisis of its fortunes, when honour, safety, independence, national existence, were all at stake, was cursed, for the crowning of its evil destiny, with a ruler and leader so utterly unworthy of his high calling."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii.

λαῖβ δέcc hi ccανάncαῖβ ι ccungα ιαρ ναίεπιγε τοῖγαῖδε, γ ιαρ mβpήcε buαῖα  
ό δόman, γ ο θεάman, γ puccαδ α cōpp co cluain mic nóip, γ po haδhαιceαδ  
don ταοῖ τυαῖδ θαλτοιp εῖmpaill móip cluana mic nóip.

Mac bpiain bpiépmiz mic τοιpπδεαλβαiz uí concobaip do mαpβαδ la caṭal  
caprac mac concobaip maonmαizε.

Caṭalan ua maolpabaill τιῖεapna cappze bpaṭaizε do mαpβαδ dua  
• δεράin, γ uά δεράin pειpιν do mαpβαδ ina δioḡail pό céδóip.

• Sluáicceαδ la lohn de cuipte hi ττίp εόḡain ap puc na cceall, γ po  
• hαιpccεαδ, γ po milleαδ Αpδppaṭa, γ paṭboṭ laip, Raimic ιapoim doipe  
• colaim cille, γ baoi ainnpṭhe δι oṭḡe pop pεαṭctman aḡ milleαδ mpi heoḡain  
• γ an τίpe apṭhα, γ ní paḡαδ ap p ιπι meallma muna τοιppeαδ αοῖδ ό néll  
• luṭc cóicc long co cill \* \* \* ι laṭapnaῖb, γ po loipc ní don baile, γ pό mαpḃ  
oṭc ppiṭ δέcc do ḡallaῖb, Ro cionóipcṭ ḡoill mαizι line, γ θαλ apαῖde τpi  
céδ do poṭtain αοῖα, γ ní po paṭhaiz αοῖ naṭ ní co po doipepṭc ina éfn aḡ

p. 340. The only remark which the Editor deems necessary to add here on the history of this unfortunate monarch is, that it is stated in the *Historia Familiæ De Burgo*, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that Rickard More, the son of William Fitz Adelm De Burgo, in the battle of Leithridh, near Dublin, deprived him of his arm and kingdom with one stroke of his sword! a fact which, if true, has been concealed by all other writers on Irish history. The descendants of Roderic have been long extinct in Ireland, in the male line; but, if we believe the author of *Vita Kirovani*, and O'Flaherty, the Lynches of Galway descend from him in the female line.—See Account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 36. According to Duaid Mac Firbis, the Lacys of the county of Limerick have sprung from William, the son of Sir Hugh De Lacy, by the daughter of Roderic O'Conor.

<sup>g</sup> *Carrick-Braghy*, caprac bpaṭaṭe, a territory comprising the north-western part of Inishowen, where the family of O'Maelfabhail is still

in existence; but the name is anglicised Mulfaal, and sometimes, incorrectly, Mac Paul.

<sup>h</sup> *John De Courcy*.—This passage is also given in the Annals of Ulster and of Kilonan, nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, except that they add that some of the English of Moylinny and Dalaradia were dressed in iron mail. It is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. The Irish phrases in brackets are from the Dublin copy of the Ulster Annals. "A. D. 1198 [*recte* 1199]. An army, by John de Courcy, into Tir-owen among the churches [ap puc na ceall], viz., Ardsraha and Rathboth spoyled by him, untill he came to Dyry, and was there nine nights, spoyling of Inis Owen and the country about, and [*would not have*] went [*gone*] from thence for a long tyme [γ ní paḡαδ ap ppi pe po-ṭa], untill [*unless*] with five ships Hugh O'Neale went [*had gone*] to Killaharna and burnt part of the town, and killed forty wanting two. There were the Galls of Moyline and Dalnaray, three hundred before them in iron plate and without iron, and wist nothing untill they rushed upon

the English, died among the canons at Cong, after exemplary penance, victorious over the world and the devil. His body was conveyed to Clonmacnoise, and interred at the north side of the altar of the great church.

The son of Brian Breifneagh, who was the son of Turlough O'Connor, was slain by Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy.

Cathalan O'Mulfavil, Lord of Carrick-Braghy<sup>g</sup>, was slain by O'Dearan, who was himself slain immediately afterwards in revenge of him.

An army was led by John De Courcy<sup>h</sup> into Tyrone, among the churches; and Ardstraw and Raphoe were plundered and destroyed by him. He afterwards went to Derry, where he remained a week and two days, destroying Inishowen and the country generally. And he would not have withdrawn all his forces from thence had not Hugh O'Neill sailed with five ships to Killi \* \* \* in Latharna, burned a part of the town, and killed eighteen of the English. The English of Moylinny<sup>k</sup> and Dalaradia mustered three hundred men, and marched against Hugh, who had no intimation of their approach until they

them, burning the town. Then they fought in the midst of the town [ap lap in baile] untill the Galls were put to flight, and gave them five overthrows after untill they went to their ships, and killed but five of O'Neal's men. Then went John away [from Dyry] hearing of this."

<sup>i</sup> *Kill\*\* in Larne*, cill \* \* \* i laēapna.—In the Annals of Ulster this name is written cill, with a blank left for the latter part of the name, exactly as in the text of the Four Masters; but in the Annals of Kilronan it is written cill a laēapna, i.e. a church in the territory of Latharna; and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster it is made Killaharna. Latharna is now called Larne, and is the name of a village in the east of the county of Antrim; but it was originally a tuath, cinament, or regiuncula, near Lough Laoigh in Ulster.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 188, and 5th Index. There can be little doubt that the cill, or church, whose name is here left imperfect by the annalists, is the celebrated church of Cill Ruad, now anglicised

Kilroot—but anciently Kilroegh and Kilreugh—which was certainly in this district.—See the Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 16th October. This church, whose patron saint was a Bishop Colman, son of Cathbhadh, is described as situated on the brink of Loch Laoigh in Dalaradia, in Ulster. See also the *Feilire*, or Festilog of Aengus, at the same day, where this church is described, as pop bpu locha laig i n-Ulltaib, "on the brink of Loch Laigh in Uladh." For the descent of the tribe originally seated in the regiuncula of Latharna, the reader is referred to Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical work, Marquis of Drogheda's copy, p. 248.

<sup>k</sup> *Moylinny*, Maḡ line.—This name is still preserved as that of a townland in the parish of Antrim, in the county of Antrim. But Moylinny, before the present arrangement of the baronies in the county of Antrim, was a territory which extended from Lough Neagh to Carrickfergus.—See note <sup>i</sup>, p. 23, on *Dal Buinne*. For its boundaries in 1609, see note under the year 1503.



lorccað an baile. Ro fñað iomaireacc eatoppa iapoim, 7 po muið for gal-  
laib, 7 tuccað cóicc maðmanna forpa ó tá rin co nbeácpat ina longab, 7  
ní po marbað do muinrip aóða áct coizeap namá. Iap celop na pccél rin  
do lohn po págaib an baile 1 paibe .i. doipe colaim cille.

Coccað eirip cenél conaill 7 eoðain, 7 cenél conaill do coiméfnal la  
hua neccmiz in acchað cenél eoðain, 7 po boi coinne ftoppa do naiðm a  
ccapaðpað hi ttepmann dábeócc. Taimic epá aóð ua néill go ccenél eoðain  
imme do éoirmeapcc na coinne, 7 po ionnpaiz ua héiccmiz, 7 po meabað  
paip co bpaiccaib bpaicéde lá hua neill.

Do deachað aóð go ccenél eoðain ip in ló éfona, co nðepnpat epéic for  
cenél conaill hi macáipe Maize híóta, 7 tucpat bópaime dípime iap marbað  
leó uí ðuibðioipma for pceimleáð mapcpluaiz.

Sluaizeað lá haóð ua néill 7 lá cenél neoðain ðopiðip go macáipe Maize  
híóta do tabaipc áta do cenél cconaill, 7 po págaibpct cenél cconaill a  
longpopt leó, 7 do pónað bloðað píte 7 caðac ftoppa don éup rin.

Caðal epoiðeapiz ua concobaip do ðenañ píoða ppi caðal cappac mac  
concobaip maonmaize, 7 a tabaipc don típ, 7 pcapann do tabaipc dó.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1199.

Αοιρ Cπιopð, mile, ced, nochatt, anaoi.

Maolíoipa mac giolla epáin, aipéindeac éille moipe ua malláin, 7 aóðap  
comapba Πατpαιc décc.

Sanctup Maupitup ua baotcáin décc in hí colaimm éille.

Do pónpat goill ulað epí plóiz mópá hi típ neoðain, 7 an tpep plóiz do  
pónpat, po gáðpat longpopt az ðomnac móp maize iomcláip, 7 do éuppct

<sup>1</sup> *O'Hegny*.—He was at this period the Chief of all Fermanagh, the Maguires not having as yet acquired any power over that territory.—See *O'Flaherty's Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76.

<sup>m</sup> *A skirmish*, pceimleáð mapcpluaiz, a skirmish of cavalry. In the old translation of the *Annals of Ulster*, it is rendered “Nell O'Duivdirma was killed uppon a skirmish.”

<sup>n</sup> *The plain of Moy Itha*.—This, as already

observed, was the level part of the barony of Raphoe, now called the Lagan.

<sup>o</sup> *Kilmore-Oneilland*, cill móp ua malláin.—Now the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Oneilland, and county of Armagh, about three miles east of the city of Armagh.

<sup>p</sup> *Donaghmore-Moy-Imclare*, ðomnac mop muize imcláip.—Now Donaghmore, a church and parish in the barony of Dungannon, and

poured round him, while he was burning the town. A battle was then fought between them, in which the English were defeated. The English were routed five successive times before they retreated to their ships; and there were only five of Hugh's people slain. As soon as John [De Courcy] had heard of this, he left the place where he was [*determined upon making conquests*], that is, Derry-Columbkille.

A war broke out between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The Kinel-Connell joined O'Hegny<sup>1</sup> against the Kinel-Owen; and they had a meeting at Termon Daveog, for the purpose of forming a league of amity with him. Hugh O'Neill, however, repaired thither to prevent the meeting, and attacked and defeated O'Hegny, who delivered him hostages.

On the same day Hugh and the Kinel-Owen went to the plain of Magh Ithe, and plundered the Kinel-Connell. From this place they drove off a vast number of cows, after killing O'Duvdirma in a skirmish<sup>m</sup> between the cavalry.

Hugh O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen made a second incursion into the plain of Moy Itha<sup>a</sup>, to give battle to the Kinel-Connell; but the Kinel-Connell left their camp to them, upon which terms of peace and friendship were agreed on between the parties.

Cathal Crowderg O'Connor made peace with Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, brought him into his territory, and gave him lands.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1199.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-nine.*

Maelisa, son of Gilla-Ernain, Erenagh of Kilmore-Oneilland<sup>o</sup>, and intended successor of St. Patrick, died.

Sanctus Mauritius O'Baedain died in Hy-Columbkille.

The English of Ulidia made three great incursions into Tyrone, and on the third incursion they pitched their camp at Donaghmore-Moy-Imclare<sup>p</sup>, and sent

three miles west of the town of Dungannon. This church was founded by St. Patrick, who placed there a St. Columba, called in Irish Colum Ruis Glanda. The place where this church stands was called Ros Glanda, from a well named Glan,

before St. Patrick's time, as we learn from the Festilogy of Aengus, at the 6th September: *Ropp glanda ainm in baile ppiur .i. glan ainm na cibrao fil ann, 7 domnach mop ainm inoiu*; "Ross Glanda was the name of the place

ὄρονς ἰόρ δια μιντιρ δο ἰνλεαδ ἡ δο ἐρεαχαδ αν εἶρε. Ταινιc οἷα αὐδ  
 ὁ νέλλ ινδ οἱρῖ αν εἰλῶις comá comraimic δό, ἡ δο na gallaib, ἡ pio la a  
 nár, ἡ αν δο ἱρνα uaδa po élaioṛῖc pan aiðce gan naç cairsṛeam co nðea-  
 çatar tap tuaim.

Sluaiccead la Ruaiðri ua nduinplebe co ní do gallaib miðe, ἡ po aircc-  
 pet mainṛṛṛṛ Phóil, ἡ Peattair co nár fáccaibṛῖc ινnte acṛ aon bó.

Domnall ua doçartaiḡ tiḡearna cenél nénda ἡ ápda mioðair décc.

Donnchað uaitneac mac Ruaiðri ui Concobaip do marbað la Saḡaib  
 luimniḡ.

Roðub mac poéðis toipeç cenél aongura do marbað lá gallaib ap cpeç  
 in ua neapca céin.

Catal cpoibðearḡ ua concobaip do ionnarbað a piḡe Connaçṛ, ἡ catal  
 cappaç do ḡabáil a ionaib.

Sluaiccead lá hað ua néill ι πόριτιν catal cpoibðeipḡ ḡo bṛṣṛaib maiḡe  
 hioṛa, ἡ co naipḡiallaib ḡu pangatṛap cṛḡ baioitin airtiḡ. Soṛṛῖc ιapoṛ ḡo

(*baile*) first, i. e. from Glan, the name of the well which is there; and Domnach mor is its name at this day." See also the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the same day, where it is added that Domhnach mor Moighe Iomchlair is in Tir Eoghain, now Tyrone. Magh Imchlair was the ancient name of the plain in which the church of Donaghmore stands. It is explained by Colgan as follows: "*Imchlair*, quæ et aliquando *Maghclair*, i. campus planus, sive planities legitur vocata; est ager regionis Tironiæ, non procul a *Dungenainn*, et in ecclesia eiusdem regionis *Domnach mor* dicta colitur S. Columba Præbyter 6. Septemb."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 184, c. 1.

<sup>9</sup> *Toome*.—This passage is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster: A. D. 1200. Do ponpat ḡaill ulað ep cpecha ι ep neogain, ἡ in epṛ cpech do ponpat do ḡabpat longpoṛc ic domnach mop muḡi imclap, do cuipṛet cpech mop imach. Tainḡ aed ua neill in aipciṛ na cpeice co po compac do ἡ na ḡaill ἡ co po mað ap ḡallaib, ἡ co

capait ap diaimide forpo, ἡ po eladup pan aiðce co nðeçabap tap Tuaim. It is rendered as follows in the old translation: "A. D. 1199" [*recte* 1200]. "The Galls of Vlster this yeare prayed" [preyed] "thrice in Tyrowen, and the third tyme they camped at Donnaghmore, and sent forth a great army. Hugh O Neale came to prevent them, and fought with the Galls and broke of them, and slaughtered a great number of them, and they stole away by night, untill they went beyond Toame."

<sup>1</sup> *O'Donslevy*, ua duinnpleibe; more correctly mac Duinnplebe, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1199. An army by Rory Mac Dunleve to" [with] "some of the Galls of Meath, and spoyled the Abbey of Paul and Peter, so as they left but one cowe."

<sup>2</sup> *Kinel-Enda and Ard-Mire*.—Kinel-Enda was the ancient name of the district situated between the Rivers Foyle and Swilly, in the county of Donegal.—See p. 19, note <sup>d</sup>. Ard-mire, or Ard Miodhair, was the name of a ter-



forth a large body of their troops to destroy and plunder the country. Hugh O'Neill set out to oppose this host; and they came to an engagement, in which the English were slaughtered, and such as escaped from him fled secretly by night, tarrying nowhere until they had passed Toome<sup>a</sup>.

Rory O'Donslevy<sup>r</sup>, and some of the English of Meath, mustered a body of troops, and plundered the Monastery of SS. Peter and Paul (at Armagh), and left only one cow there.

Donnell O'Doherty, Lord of Kinel-Enda and Ard-Mire<sup>s</sup>, died.

Donough Uaithneach, the son of Roderick O'Conor, was slain by the English of Limerick.

Roduv Mac Roedig, Chief of Kinel-Aengusa, was slain by the English, on a predatory incursion, in Hy-Earca-Cein<sup>t</sup>.

Cathal Crovderg O'Conor was banished from the kingdom of Connaught; and Cathal Carrach assumed his place.

Hugh O'Neill, with the men of Moy-Itha and the men of Oriel, marched to Tibohine-Artagh<sup>u</sup>, to relieve Cathal Crovderg O'Conor. They returned again,

ritory lying westwards of Kinel-Enda, in the direction of Lough Finn. It is to be distinguished from Ceann Maghair, near Fanaid. The O'Dohertys were afterwards settled in the territory, now the barony of Inishowen, which had been previously possessed by families of the Kinel-Owen race, who were all tributary either to Mac Loughlin, or O'Neill; but after the settlement of the O'Dohertys, who were of the Kinel-Connell race, the inhabitants of Inishowen generally paid tribute to O'Donnell.

<sup>t</sup> *Hy-Earca-Cein*.—This was the ancient name of a tribe situated in a valley in the present barony and county of Antrim.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 183, col. 2, note 221.

The Kinel-Aengusa were a tribe of the Clanna Rury, in the same neighbourhood. They descend, according to Duald Mac Firbis, from Aengus, the second son of Maelcobha, and the Chiefs of Leath Cathail, now the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down, were of them.—

See his Genealogical Book (Lord Roden's copy), p. 568: *Da mac Maoilcobha .i. blaëmac, a quo pioḡnaio ulað, 7 aongur, a quo cimeil n-aongura: ar dið pioḡnaio leie caḡail.*

<sup>u</sup> *Tibohine-Artagh*, *Teac Baoithin airteig*, i. e. the house, or church of St. Baoithin, of the territory of Airteach. It is now the name of a parish church in the diocese of Elphin.—See the *Feilire Aenguis* at 19th of February, where this church is described as lying to the west of Croghan, in Connaught: "*ḡḡi cpuacham Connach amap;*" and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the same day, where the saint is called "Bishop Baoithin, the son of Cuanach, of Airteach."—See also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 370, col. 1, notes 17, 18, 19; and *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 369, 370; also Erck's Ecclesiastical Register; Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland; and Archdall's Monasticon (at Tibohin). The parish called after this church is still sometimes locally called Airteach; but the territory

πανγαδαν εαρδαρα, 7 ρυcc ορρα κατ'αλ cappac co ματιβ connact, 7 uilliam buyc go ngallab luimniḡ maille ppyr. Peacap iomaireacc eatopra, 7 no ppaoneac for tuaircepe Epeann, 7 no págbað ann ua heccniḡ tiḡearna oirḡiall, 7 pochariðe cenmozá pom.

Sluaighead lá lohn do Cuirt co ngallab ulað, 7 lá mac hugo de lati co ngallab miðe hi foiriēin cātail cpoibdeirḡ go pangadap cill mic duað. Taimcc iarom cātail cappac co cconnactab imaille ppyr, 7 no cātaigriſt ppy apoile. Spaoimceap for ḡallab ulað 7 miðe aipm hi pabatcap cūicc cāta, ni ēpna acēt dā cāt dīb, 7 no leanað iad allātair an cāta go pinn dūin for loç pib, 7 no ḡabað iomcūmanḡ for lohn ainnriðe, 7 no mapbað opoḡ mōri do ḡallab, 7 no báidib apail dīob ap ní puapattap conap ēicḡið acēt a ndeacāib i neāpnaib tap loç foip uaēa.

Ruapc ua Maoibpēnainn toipecḡ cloinne concōbap do écc.

Ri Saḡan lohn do pioḡhadh of Saḡain .6. Aprii.

Mupchað mac cochlān tiḡearna dealbna ſēḡra do écc.

of Airteach was more extensive than the present parish of Tibohine.—See note under the year 1197. There is another parish church called Teagh Baoithin, in the barony of Raphoe, but the name is now anglicised *Taughboyne*, though always pronounced Tiboyne by the Scotch settlers, and Tibweeheen by those who speak the Irish language. This is called after St. Baoithin, or Baithenus, son of Brendan, son of Fergus, the relative and companion of St. Columbkille, and his immediate successor in the abbacy of Iona.

<sup>w</sup> *Kilmacduagh*, Cill mic Duac, i. e. the church of Mac Duach, an ancient cathedral church in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway. This church was erected by Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, about the year 610, for his kinsman, Colman Mac Duach, who is the patron saint of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, a tribe who possessed the entire of the present diocese of Kilmacduagh before the English invasion.—See Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 245; and *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for

the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 71, note <sup>b</sup>, and map to the same work.

<sup>x</sup> *Rindown*, Rinn dūin, i. e. the point or peninsula of the *dun*, or earthen fort. This peninsula extends into Lough Ree, in the parish of St. John's, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, and is about eight miles to the north of the town of Athlone.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 46. This peninsula contains the ruins of a castle of great size and strength, and of a military wall, with gates and towers, of considerable extent and magnificence, measuring five hundred and sixty-four yards in length, and dividing the *Rinn*, or point, from the main land by extending from water to water. It is stated in the Irish Annals that the Danish tyrant, Turgesius, built a fortress on Lough Ree, and it has been conjectured that by him was erected the *dun*, or fort, from which this point of land was denominated Rinn dūin.—See a very curious description of this place, by Mr. Petrie, in the Irish

however, and on coming to Easdara (Ballysadare), were overtaken by Cathal Carragh, with the chiefs of Connaught, and William Burke, with the English of Limerick: a battle was fought between them, in which the *forces of* the north of Ireland were defeated; and O'Hegny, Lord of Oriel, and many others beside him, were slain.

John de Courcy, with the English of Ulidia, and the son of Hugo De Lacy, with the English of Meath, marched to Kilmacduagh<sup>w</sup> to assist Cathal Crovderg O'Connor. Cathal Carragh, accompanied by the Connacians, came, and gave them battle: and the English of Ulidia and Meath were defeated *with such slaughter that*, of their five battalions, only two survived; and these were pursued from the field of battle to Rindown<sup>x</sup> on Lough Ree, in which place John was completely hemmed in. Many of his English were killed, and others were drowned; for they found no passage by which to escape, except by crossing the lake in boats.

Rourke O'Mulrenin, Chief of Clann-Conor<sup>y</sup>, died.

John was crowned King of England on the sixth of April.

Murrough Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin Eathra, died<sup>z</sup>.

Penny Journal, No. 10, pp. 73, 74, 75.

<sup>y</sup> *Clann-Conor*.— See note under year the 1193.

<sup>z</sup> The Annals of Kilronan and of Clonmacnoise enter these transactions under the year 1200; and the former contain a much fuller and more detailed account of the battles between the two rivals of the house of O'Connor in this and the two succeeding years. The Annals of Clonmacnoise add, that soon after this slaughter of the English at Lough Ree, Cathal Carragh was treacherously taken prisoner by Hugh De Lacy, who confined him in the Castle of Nobber (an Obair), there to be kept until he should give them their pay. The whole passage is thus translated by Connell Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1200. Cahall Crovedearg O'Connor, accompanied with the forces of John De Coursey and Hugh Delacie, passed through Connought, untill they came to Tyrefiaghrah Aynie, where they

were mett by Cahall Carragh O'Connor, with all his Irish and English forces, and were overthrown and pursued to Royndown (now called Teagh Eoyrn, or John's house, near Loghrie). John Coursey was driven to take boate when he came to that place, and his people knew not where to betake themselves for their safety, but only by sailing into the islands of Loghrie, where an infinite number of them were slain and drowned. Soone after Cahall Carragh was taken deceitfully by the English of Meath, and by Hugh Delacy the younger, and was conveighed to the Castle of the Obber, there to be safely kept, untill he had given them their pay, which he was content to give in part, and for the rest to give security, by which means he was sett at Liberty, and immediately went to Munster to Macarthis and William Burke. And for John Coursey, after slaying of his people, [he] returned to Ulster again."



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1200.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mīle, δά céo.

Cadhla ua dubéaiḡ aihdeppcop tuama decc iar rfhvataið.

Uaipeirḡe mac maohmórho mic uaipeirḡe uí neacéain uapal ppuit do ppuitib cluana mic nóir, pñ lán do ðeḡepc, ḡ dá ḡac róaléio apéñna, ḡ ceann cele noé cluana décc an deacémaið lá do mapea.

Maoleóin ua capmacáin comarba commáin décc.

Αοð ua néill do aḡeirḡaið lá cenél neóḡain, ḡ concóðar ua loclainn do rḡaið ma ionað, ḡ do rónað cpeac lair hi ctip nenda, Ro mapb daoine, ḡ pucc buar ionbha.

Do deachaið tpa Eccneacán ua domnaill tḡḡñna cenél conaill co longḡñ cenél conaill ar muir lair, ḡ cona plóḡ ar tír, ḡ po ḡabrat longpopt az ḡaoḡ an éairpḡñ, tanḡatcar clann diarpmaða don leiḡ oile ḡo popt Roir do

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan state that Gormgal O'Quin, *Dux*, or Captain of Muintir Gillagan, was taken prisoner by the English, who plundered his people, and reduced them to great distress for want of food and raiment. They also record the erection of the Castle of Granard under this year, but without giving the name of the builder. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state that it was built by Richard Tuite, as a stronghold against O'Reilly in south Breifny; and this appears to be correct: for Granard is very close to the ancient *dunchladh*, boundary wall, or ditch, between Breifny and Annally, extending from Lough Gawna to Lough Kinclare.

Under this year also the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record the death of Rowland Mac Uchtry, King of the Gall-Gaels in Scotland.

<sup>a</sup> *Kyley O'Duffy*, cadhla ua dubéaiḡ.—This is the prelate called *Catholicus Tuomenensis* by Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 34. He succeeded Edan O'Hoisin in the year 1161. In the year 1175 he was sent to Eug-

land, together with Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, and Concors, Abbot of St. Brendan's, by King Roderic O'Conor, to negotiate with King Henry II.; and they waited on the King at Windsor, where a grand council was held, and a convention ratified, by which Henry granted to his liegeman Roderic, that as long as he continued to serve him faithfully he should be a king under him ready to do him service as his vassal, and that he should hold his hereditary territories as firmly and peaceably as he had held them before the coming of Henry into Ireland. Roderic was likewise to have under his dominion and jurisdiction all the rest of the island, and the inhabitants, kings and princes included, and was bound to oblige them to pay tribute through his hands to the King of England, &c.—See this treaty in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. i.; and also as given in the original Latin in Cóx's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 29; and an abstract of it in Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 104; and in Moore's History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 287.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1200.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred.*

Kyley [Catholicus] O'Duffy<sup>a</sup>, Archbishop of Tuam, died at an advanced age.

Uaireirghe, son of Mulmora, the son of Uaireirghe O'Naghtan, one of the noble sages of Clonmacnoise, a man full of the love of God, and of every virtue, and head of the Culdees of Clonmacnoise, died on the tenth of March.

Malone O'Carman, Successor of St. Coman<sup>b</sup>, died.

Hugh O'Neill was deposed by the Kinel-Owen, and Conor O'Loughlin was elected in his stead. The latter plundered Tir-Enda, killed many persons, and drove off many cows.

Egneghan O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, sailed with the fleet of Tirconnell [thirteen vessels] by sea, and despatched his army by land, and pitched his camp at Gaeth-an-Chairrgin<sup>c</sup>. The Clandermot repaired to Port-Rois<sup>d</sup> on the

In the year 1179, Cadhla, or Catholicus O'Duffy, attended the second Council of Larteran, together with Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin; Constantine, Bishop of Killaloe; Brictius, Bishop of Limerick; Augustin, Bishop of Waterford; and Felix, Bishop of Lismore: but on their passage through England, they were obliged to take an oath that they would not say or do anything at the council prejudicial to King Henry or his kingdom.—See note under the year 1180, p. 51. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he died in the Abbey of Cong, in the year 1201.

<sup>b</sup> *Successor of St. Coman*, i. e. abbot of Roscommon.

<sup>c</sup> *Gaeth-an-Chairrgin*, i. e. the inlet of Carrigin.—Carrigin is a village three miles to the south of the city of Londonderry, on the west side of the River Foyle. The word *gaeṛ*, or *gaeṛ*, enters into the names of three other places in the county of Donegal, as *ḡaeṛ Dóip*

(Gweedore), *ḡaeṛ Deapa* (Gweebarra), *ḡaeṛ Cuacpoir* (Loughros Bay), all on the western coast.

<sup>d</sup> *Port-Rois*, i. e. the port or harbour of Ross. —This is not the Portrush in the parish of Balillywillin, in the county of Antrim, but Rosses Bay, a short distance to the north of Derry. This story is very confused in the original. It should be told thus: "Egneghan O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, despatched the ships of Tirconnell, thirteen in number, by sea, ordering their commanders to meet him at Gaeth-an-Chairrgin. He then marched the remainder of his forces by land, and pitched his camp at Gaeth-an-Chairrgin. As soon as the Clann-Dermot, his opponents, had heard of this division of his forces, they marched to Port-Rois (Rosses Bay), to intercept the passage of the ships, and prevent them from joining the land forces; but the crews of the thirteen ships attacked and defeated them. This shews how unequal they were to compete with the combined forces of O'Donnell.

gabail ppur an loingir. Oð conncadar foirne na ttrí long ndécc baai an coblaic indrin, Ro léccrft pothab iatc zop paoiméað pop cloinn ndiarmada. Ticc macc laclonn (.i. concobar becc mac muircefric), ina bfoirpém, 7 po zonað a eac poo, 7 po tparccpað romh di, torcair iapom lá cenél cconall in eneað colaim cille, a comarba, 7 a pcpini po diuizneað pect piam. Ap tpiapan dímiad céona po marbadh Murcað ua epicáin tigeapna ua pfiacpach. Leanait muintir éccneacain an maðm iapctain zup po cuipreat ap ap eozanchaib 7 ap cloinn ndiarmada.

Sluacceað lá Melir 7 lá gallaib laizín zo cluain mic nóir i ccoinne caatall capraig. Ro batap dí oioce i celuain, 7 aipccéfr leó an baile eitip cpod 7 biað, 7 do cóiopeað po a éfmplab.

Caatal cpoidceapz do dol ip in mumain do paignó mic mec captaiz 7 ulliam bupc.

Zeppmaide ua baoigelláin do marbað la hua ndomnaill .i. la héccneacán.

Iomapeacc eitip ua ndomnaill 7 ua puapc, ualzapcc, 7 concobar na zlaipféne ua Ruapc. Ro mað pop uib bpiúin, 7 po cuipeað dfrzár a muintipe eitip báað, 7 marbadh, 7 po báitheað concobar pcpin don cup rin, occ leic uí maoidopcað do ponnaadh po pzhídh an iomazgoil rin.

<sup>e</sup> *Murrough O'Creaghan*, Murcað na cpicáin. —This name would be now anglicised Morgan Creighan, or Cregan.

<sup>f</sup> *Hy-Fiachrach*, i. e. Hy-Fiachrach of Ardstraw.—See note under the year 1193.

<sup>g</sup> *The Clann-Dermot*, Clann diarmada.—These were a tribe of the Kinel-Owen, who inhabited and gave name to the present parish of Clondermot (anciently Clandermot), on the east side of the River Foyle, in the barony of Tirkeerin, and county of Londonderry.

<sup>h</sup> *Meyler*, i. e. Meyler Fitz-Henry, natural son of King Henry I., by Nesta, the mother of Maurice Fitzgerald. He was made Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1199.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 102; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 46. His personal form and character are described as follows by his cotemporary, Giraldus

Cambrensis: “Meylerivs vero vir fuscus, oculis nigris, & toruis, vultuque acerrimo. Staturæ paulo mediocri plus pusillæ. Corpore tamen pro quantitatis captu perualido. Pectore quadrato, ventreq; substricto, brachiis ceterisq; membris ossosis, plus neruositatis habentibus, quam carnositatis. Miles animosus & æmulus. Nihil vnquam abhorrens, quod aggredi quis vel solus debeat vel comitatus. Primus in prælium ire: vltimus conserto prælio redire consuetus: in omni conflictu omnis strenuitatis opera seu perire paratus, seu præire: adeo impatiens & præceps: vt vel vota statim, vel fata complere dignum ducat. Inter mortis & Martis triumphos, nil medium ponens: adeo laudis cupidus & gloriæ, quod si viuendo forte non valeat: vincere velit vel moriendo. Vir itaq; fuisset cumulata laude dignus vterque, si ambitione posthabita,



other side, to attack the fleet: when the crews of the thirteen vessels perceived their intentions, they attacked and defeated the Clann-Dermot. Mac Loughlin (Conor Beg, son of Murtough) came to their assistance; but his horse was wounded under him, and he himself was dismounted. He was afterwards slain by the Kinel-Connell, in revenge of Columbkille, his coarb and shrine, that he had violated some time before. And it was for the same violation that Murrrough O'Creaghan<sup>e</sup>, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach<sup>f</sup>, was killed. Egneghan's troops followed up the route, and slaughtered the Kinel-Owen and the Clann-Dermot<sup>g</sup>.

Meyler<sup>h</sup>, and the English of Leinster, marched to Clonmacnoise against Cathal Carragh (O'Conor), where they remained two nights: they plundered the town of its cattle and provisions, and attacked its churches.

Cathal Crowderg O'Conor went into Munster, to the son of Mac Carthy and William Burke [to solicit their aid].

Gerrmaide O'Boylan<sup>i</sup> was slain by O'Donnell (Egneghan).

A battle was fought between O'Donnell [on the one side], and O'Rourke (Ualgarg) and Conor na-Glaisfene O'Rourke [on the other]. The Hy-Briuin (O'Rourkes) were defeated, and their men dreadfully cut off, both by drowning and killing. Conor himself was drowned on this occasion. This battle was fought at Leckymuldory<sup>k</sup>.

Christi Ecclesiam debita deuotione venerantes, antiqua & autentica eiusdem iura non tantum illibata conseruassent: Quinimo tam nouæ, tamque cruentæ conquisitionis (plurima quippe sanguinis effusione, Christianæq; gentis interemptione fœdata) partem placabilem Deoq; placentem, laudabili largitione contulissent. Verumtamen quod mage stupendum est, amplioriq; dolore dolendum: postremum hoc vitium toti fere militiæ nostræ à primo adventu, vsque in hodiernum constat commune fuisse."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. x. This Meyler was the founder of the abbey of Great Connell, in the county of Kildare, in which he was buried in the year 1220.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*, at Great Connell, county of Kildare, where there are some curious notices of this "Tameless tamer of the Irish all."

<sup>i</sup> *O'Boylan*, *ua baioigeallán*.—The O'Boylans were chiefs of the territory of Dartry-Coininsi, now the barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan. O'Dugan calls them the blue-eyed, white-handed, red-lipped host, the griffins of splendid horses, and the bold kings of Dartry.

<sup>k</sup> *Leckymuldory*, *leac uí maoilbopaí*, i. e. O'Muldory's flag-stone, or flat surfaced rock. The Editor, after a minute examination of the topographical names in O'Muldory's country, has come to the conclusion that this is the remarkable flat surfaced rock called the *leac*, under the cataract at Bellice, now Belleek, on the River Erne, about two miles to the east of Ballyshannon.—See it described in the notes under the years 1409, 1522. Hy-Briuin, or Hy-Briuin Breifne, was the tribe name of the O'Rourkes and their correlatives.

Donnchað uaitneach mac Ruaidrí uí Concóbaire do marbað la gallaib luimniḡ.

Mathgamain mac giolla-patraice uí chialpda do marbað la gallaib cluana ioraird.

Cluain ioraird do lopecað dua ciarða do foḡail for na gallaib batap innte.

Cneach la cataí croiddearg i Mumain sup po loirḡ cairlén uí éonaing, ḡ marḡað luimniḡ, ḡ cairlen uileín, ḡ tuc uileín cona mnaoi illaím lair iar marbað di riðepe décc, ḡ iolar daoine cenmóthát.

Fiáera ua flainn taoircaé ril Mhaoilruain do écc.

Cathal cappaé do gabáil Ríge connact, ḡ cataí croiddearg do ionnarbað do i nultuib ḡo paimḡ co teaḡ uí Eighniḡ tighairna fearmanac, ḡ airðe do faigib lohn do cuirte sup po naidm a cupa ppiir.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1201.

Αοιρ Cpiopd, mile, da chéd, a haon.

Tomaltach ua concobaire comorba Pattraice, ḡ ppiómað na hEireann décc.

Conn ua meallaiḡ eppcop eanaig dúin, ḡin ḡloimíe ecclaptaçda décc.

Iohanneḡ de monte celion capdinál comorba peatair do éoçt ó Romh co hépino. Sñað móri do teaḡlamað ina dáil co hát chiat eioir eppcopaib,

<sup>1</sup> *To injure the English*, dofoḡail for na gal-laib, i. e., not for the sake of destroying the monastery, but to take revenge of the English; or rather, he ran the risk of committing sacrilege to wreak his vengeance on the English.

<sup>m</sup> *Besides them*, cenmóthát.—This phrase is very generally used throughout these Annals, though it has little or no meaning, and might be left untranslated throughout.

<sup>n</sup> *Banished into Ulster*.—This is a repetition, for it is mentioned under the last year.

<sup>o</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain the following notice

of the affairs of Munster, of which the Four Masters have collected no account: "A. D. 1200. A great army was mustered by William De Burgo, and all the English of Munster, joined by Murtough Finn, Conor Roe, and Donough Cairbreach, the three sons of Donnell More O'Brien; and they marched through Munster to Cork. They encamped for a week at Kinneigh, where Auliffe More O'Donovan, King of Cairbre Aodha, and Mac Costello were slain. Then came Mahon O'Heney, the Pope's Legate, and the bishops of Munster, and made peace between the O'Briens [on the one side] and the

Donough Uaithneach, the son of Roderic O'Connor, was slain by the English of Limerick.

Mahon, the son of Gilla Patrick-O'Keary, was slain by the English of Clonard.

Clonard was burned by O'Keary, to injure the English<sup>l</sup> who were in it.

Cathal Crovderg O'Connor made a predatory incursion into Munster, and plundered Castleconning [Castleconnel], the market of Limerick, and Castle-Wilkin; and led Wilkin and his wife away captives, after having killed thirteen knights, and many other persons besides them<sup>m</sup>.

Fiachra O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Mailruana, died.

Cathal Carragh assumed the government of Connaught, and Cathal Crovderg was banished by him into Ulster<sup>n</sup>. He arrived at the house of O'Hegnny, Lord of Fermanagh, and went from thence to John de Courcy, with whom he formed a league of amity<sup>c</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1201.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred one.*

Tomaltagh O'Connor, successor of St. Patrick, and Primate of Ireland, died.

Conn O'Melly, Bishop of Annaghdown, a transparently bright gem of the Church, died.

Johannes de Monte Celion, the Pope's Legate, came to Ireland, and convoked a great synod of the bishops, abbots, and every other order in the Church,

Mac Carthys, O'Donohoes, and the rest of the Eugenians" [on the other].

In a marginal note is the following observation in Latin: "O'Donovan, Rex Carbríæ Aodha; nam ab anno 1178 relagatus erat O'Donovan ex ditione sua de Cairbre Aodhbha in regione Limericensi in occidentalem partem regionis Corcagiensis. Vid. supra ad istum annum." The substance of this passage is thus given by Dr. O'Brien, in his History of the House of O'Brien, published by Vallancey, in the first volume of his *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, under the title of Law of Tanistry. "A. D. 1200. He

[Mortogh Fionn O'Brien] marched at the head of the Dal-Cassians, his brothers, Connor Ruadh and Donough Cairbreach, serving as officers under him, against the Eugenians, whom he greatly harassed, and slew Auliff O'Donovan, chief of that family, with many others of the Eugénian nobility. After which a peace was concluded between him and Donall Mor Mac Carthy, surnamed na Curadh, King of Desmond, by the mediation of Mahon O'Heney, Archbishop of Cashel, who was the Pope's Legate in Ireland at that time."—See note under the year 1254.



ἡ ἀββαδαῖς, ἡ γὰρ γράδ eccailpí, ἡ ποχαῖδε δὸ παρὲλανδαῖς Ἑρεανν imaille ppiú. Ro opdaigríðo iarom̃ a ccaingne uile iar na ccóir eictip ecclaiy ἡ tuaíτ.

Senad̃ condaét (immon caird̃mal cédna) laochaῖς, cléipchib̃ occ at luain hi cino coicéid̃ipí iarom̃, ἡ po cinor̃st a ccaingne pēb̃ poba tēcta.

Níall ua ploinn δὸ m̃arbaḃ lá gallaῖς ulaḃ i meabail.

Maḡnur mac diarmada uí laclainn δὸ m̃arbaḃ lá muirceartaḃ ua néll, ἡ muirceartaḃ δὸ m̃arbaḃ ina éionad̃.

Concobar mac muirḡíra uí edin décc.

Ταḡ ua b̃raoin tigeapna luigne m̃ide décc.

Muireadaḃ mac neill mic an tpionnaiḡ ui catap̃naiḡ décc.

Murchaḃ ua Maḡad̃án leḃ toipeḃ píl nanm̃c̃ada δὸ ḡuin ina éinn δὸ p̃oig̃it ἡ a écc tpeim̃it.

Sluaigeaḃ lá cataḃ cpoib̃deap̃ḡ, ἡ la huilliam búpc cona p̃oḃpaide gall ἡ ḡaoid̃eal hi cconnac̃taῖς o ḃa luim̃neac̃ ḡo tuaim̃ dá ualann, aip̃p̃ide ḡo

<sup>p</sup> *Lune*, luigne.—This was a territory of considerable extent in ancient Meath; and its name is still preserved as that of a barony, anglicised *Lune*, and now corruptly pronounced in Irish *luibne*; but the ancient territory of *Luighne* was much more extensive than the modern barony, for we learn, from the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, that *Domhnach mor Muighe Echnach*, now *Donaghmore*, near *Navan*, was situated in it.

<sup>q</sup> *Forces*.—The account of the death of *Cathal Carragh*, and of the actions of *William Fitz-Adelm De Burgo*, is given as follows in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as translated by *Macgeoghegan*: “A. D. 1201. *Cahall Crovedearg* and *William Burk*, with all their forces of English and Irishmen, came to *Connaught*, pass’d from *Limbrick* to *Twayme*, from thence to *Owran*, from thence to *Alfyn*, from thence to the *Carrick of Loghke*, from thence to the *Abbey of Athdalaragh*, where the chambers and roomes of that abbey were the lodgings of the armie. *Cahall mac Connor O’Dermott* went to prey the lands of *Mac Dermott*” [*recte Hy-Diarmada*], “and was

slain by *Teige mac Connor Moenmoye* there; also *Cahall Carragh O’Connor*, King of *Connaught*, came in view of the said forces to a place called *Gurthin Cowle Lwachra*, and from thence he went to the skirmish between his forces and them, who finding his people discomfited, and put to flight, was killed himself, by the miracles of *St. Quæran*, together with *Kollye mac Dermott O’Moylerwayne*, and many others.

“*Cathal Crovedearg* and *William Burk*, after committing these great slaughters, went with their forces to *Moynoye* and *Moylorge*, over *Donleoy* into *Moynemoye*, from thence to *West Connought*, until they came to *Cowynge of St. Ffehine*, where they kept their *Easter*. At that time *William Burke*, and the sonne of *O’Flathvertye*, privily consulted and conspired together to kill *Cahall Crovederge O’Connor*, which God prevented, for they were by great oaths sworn to each other before, which whosoever wou’d breake was to be excommunicated with booke, bell, and candle.

“*William Burk* sent his forces to distrain for

at Dublin, at which also many of the nobles of Ireland were present. By this synod many proper ordinances, for the regulation of the Church and the State, were enacted.

A fortnight afterwards the same Legate called a meeting of the clergy and laity of Connaught at Athlone, at which meeting many excellent ordinances were established.

Niall O'Flynn [O'Lynn] was treacherously slain by the English of Ulidia.

Manus, the son of Dermot O'Loughlin, was slain by Murtough O'Neill; and Murtough was killed in revenge of him.

Conor, the son of Maurice O'Heyne, died.

Teige O'Breen, Lord of Lune<sup>n</sup>, in Meath, died.

Murray, son of Niall, who was son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny, died.

Murrough O'Madden, Chief of half Sil-Anmchadh, was wounded in the head by an arrow, and died of the wound.

Cathal Crovderg and William Burke, at the head of their English and Irish forces<sup>a</sup>, marched from Limerick, through Connaught, to Tuam, and proceeded

his pays and wages throughout Connought, who were soone cut off, for six or seven hundred of them were soone after slain. William Burk afterwards repaired to Limbrick, and Cahall Crovederge tooke upon him the name of King of Connought again."

The Annals of Kilronan, which may be considered the chronicle of the district, contain a much fuller account of the battles between these two rivals of the house of O'Conor. The account of the profanation of the abbey of Boyle, and of the death of Cathal Carragh, is given as follows, under the year 1202: "A great army was led into Connaught by Cathal Crovderg, joined by William Burke, the sons of Donnell O'Brien, viz., Murtough and Conor Roe, and by Fineen Mac Carthy. They marched to the monastery of Ath-dalarac, on the *River* Boyle, and took up their quarters in it; and they remained there for three days, during which time they profaned and defiled the whole monastery; and such was

the extent of the profanation that the archers of the army had women in the hospital of the monks, in the houses of the cloister, and in every apartment throughout the whole monastery; and they left nothing in the monastery without breaking or burning, except the roofs of the houses only, and even of these they broke and burned many. They left no part of the monastery to the monks excepting only the dormitory and the house of the novices. On this occasion William Burke commenced the erection of a cashel [or circular wall] around the great house of the guests, on which he bestowed two days' work. On the third day after the commencement of this wall, Cathal Carragh, King of Connaught, was killed by the English, as were also Dermot, son of Gilchreest, son of Dermot, who was son of Teige O'Mulrony, and Tomaltagh, son of Taichleach O'Dowda, and many others. They then departed from the monastery, after which William Burk dismissed

huarán go hoilpinn go cappaic loéa cé, go mainirtir aéa da loarg, 7 ariao tige na mainirtre robtar boéa longpuirt dóib. Do cóid dín catál mac diarmada for cpeé in uib diarmada.

Rucc tadg mac concobair maonmaige fair. Ro rígead eargal eatoppa, 7 toréair catál.

Dala catál cappaig ríge connacht tionolaid ríde a roéairde, 7 tamic do ríogid an tglóig go ríacé gurcin cúil luáca hi ccomfocraib don mainirtir. Batar ramlaid ué pé huét co éinn pectéinne, 7 deabaid gac laoi ftoppa. Hi poréinn na pee hirín do deachaid catál cappaic do déccrín na deabta. Spantear rpuetmaidm dia muintir ina éinn, 7 tairtear efrín ina tpecommarcc, 7 ro marbad é, ba tria fíorairib dé 7 ciaráin inoirín. Ro marbad beór an collaid mac diarmada uí máoilpuanaid don deabaid rín i maille pe rochaidib ele. Luíó catál croibdearg 7 uilliam búrc cona rlogaib ar a hantle i muig luircc, i muig naoi, aipride co hiaréar connacé. Rangattar congá feicim, 7 ar innte do rónrat an éaircc. Cíó tra, acé ro cograó lá huilliam búrc, 7 lá cloinn Ruaidrí uí plaitébrtaig feall do dénam for catál croibdearg, 7 ro ríar dia é don éur rín tria rlanad na

the sons of O'Brien and Mac Carthy and their forces. The resolution to which Cathal Croyderg and William Burke then came, was to despatch their archers throughout Connaught to distrain for their wages, and William Burke and his attendants, and Cathal Croyderg, repaired to Cong. Then a miraculous report was bruited abroad, and it is not known whether it proceeded from a man, or from the spirit of God in the shape of a man, namely, that William Burke was killed! There was not a way or road in Connaught through which this report had not passed. On hearing this news a resolution was adopted by the tribes of Connaught, as unanimously as if they had all met in council for the purpose, and this was, that each person should kill his guest [i. e. the soldier billeted on him]. This was done: each tribe killed the number billeted among them, and their loss, according to the report of their own people, was nine hun-

dred, *vel amplius*. When William Burke had heard of the killing of his people he sent for O'Connor. A forewarning of his intention reaching O'Connor, he shunned the place where William was. William then set out for Munster, having lost the greater part of his people."

<sup>1</sup> *Oran*, uarán, now Oran.—A well-known place, containing the ruins of a church and round tower, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Roscommon.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 136, where the name is thus explained: "*Huaran enim sive fuaran idem Hibernis sonat quod fons vivus, sive viva vel frigida aqua è terra scaturiens.*" See also the year 1556, at which mention is made of Gillacolumb O'Clabby, Coarb of St. Patrick, at this place. The place is still called Uaran Uí Chlabairg, and "Patrons" are yet held there annually on St. Patrick's day (17th March), and on the last Sunday in July, called Garland Sunday. Not many years ago the senior of the



from thence *successively* to Oran<sup>t</sup>, to Elphin, to the Rock of Lough Key, and to the monastery of Ath-da-Loarg (Boyle); and the houses of the monastery served them as military quarters.

At this time Cathal Mac Dermot went on a predatory excursion into Hy-Diarmada<sup>s</sup>: Teige, the son of Conor Moinmoy, overtook him, and a battle was fought between them, in which Cathal [Mac Dermot] was slain.

As to Cathal Carragh, King of Connaught, he assembled his forces, and marched against this army, and arrived at Guirtin Cuil luachra<sup>t</sup>, in the vicinity of the monastery. They remained confronting each other for a week, during which daily skirmishes took place between them. At the end of this time Cathal Carragh went forth to view a contest; but a body of his people being violently driven towards him, he became involved in the crowd, and was killed. This happened through the miracles of God and St. Kieran. Ancolly, the son of Dermot O'Mulrony, and many others, were also killed in this battle. After this Cathal Crovderg and William Burke passed with their forces through Moylurg and Moy-Nai, and thence through West Connaught, and arrived at Cong, where they spent the Easter. William Burke and the sons of Rory O'Flaherty, however, conspired to deal treacherously by Cathal Crovderg, but God protected him on this occasion from their designs, through the guarantee of the ecclesiastical witnesses to their league of mutual fidelity.

O'Clabbys used to appear at the *Patrons*, and point out to the people the extent of the Termon lands possessed by his ancestors, on which occasion the people were accustomed to make a collection for his support. The O'Clabbys, now Clabbys, are numerous in the county, but have retained no property in this Termon.

Colgan calls this church *nobilissima ecclesia de Huaran*, but little of its magnificence, however, remains at present, there being at the place but a mere fragment of the ruins of the church, and the base of its *clogás*, or round tower, measuring about fifteen feet in height. The *uaran*, or spring, from which the place derives its name, is still accounted a holy well, and frequented by pilgrims. It has a small stone cross over it before

which the pilgrims kneel. Traces of the foundations of other buildings are also observable in the field adjoining the church, which shew the ancient importance of the place.

<sup>s</sup> *Hy-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe name of the family of O'Concannon, in the county of Galway. The chief of the name had his seat, in 1585, at Kiltullagh, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, p. 19. The Hy-Diarmada are to be distinguished from the Clann-Diarmada, who were at Dun Doighre, now Duniry, in the barony of Leitrim, in the county of Galway.

<sup>t</sup> *Guirtin Cuil luachra*, i. e. the little field of the rushy corner or angle. This name is now ob-

heaccailpe baol eatorpa im ðilpi ppi apoile. Tangadar muintip uilliam búppe iapðtain do òbaò a ttauapapðail pop connactaib, lingit connactaig poppapom, 7 mapðait 700. ðib. Soaip uilliam co luimneac iap pin 7 gabait catat epoiððearg piçe óoiçio connact.

Slóigheað la hualçapcc ua Ruaipe do ðul i ccenél cconail, 7 ap pochtain ðóib ipin cepích Rugpat bú 7 gabála. Rug ua domnaill éccneachán poppa occ leic uí maoidopaið. Peachap pçainðear ftoppa zo paimeð pop uib bpiúm cona poçpauðe, 7 po laað a ndeapçár eitip mapðað 7 baðað. ba don çup pin po baiðeað conçobap na çlaiypene.

Cenél neoçain do tocht pop cpeich naile i ccenél conuill ipin ló çfta. Do pala ftappa 7 ua domnaill çup pió ppaimeað pop cenél neoçhain 7 po mapðað çearpimaidi ua baiçgeallám co poçhaiðib aile do chenél neoçhain i maille ppi.

Tiçfnán mac domnaill mic catat uí Ruaipe do mapðað la maç pçacpác 7 lá cloinn chathail, 7 an teoçanaç maç pçacpác do mapðað ap an látau ppi.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1202.

Αοιρ Cπιopð, mile, ða céð, aðó.

Mupçftaç ua capmacain eppcop cluana pftu bpenainn do écc.

Maolcolaimm ua bponain aipcinðeac topaiçe décc.

Domnaill ua bpolçáin ppióip 7 uapal pçanóip, Saoí ðeapçaiçte ap çéill, ap çpuç, ap ðelb, ap míne, ap mopðact, ap çpaðað, 7 ap eaçna ðég iap ndeiçbftaið an peactmað lá piçft Apil.

solete, for the oldest men in the parish of Boyle never heard of it.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Carman*, O Capmacáin, now anglicised Gormican. The family of this name were seated in the parish of Abbey-Gormican, in the north-west of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, which parish derived its name from a monastery founded by a chief of this tribe. The name is written O'Gormagan in the Galway Inquisitions.

<sup>w</sup> *Maelcolum*, Maolcolaimm, i. e. the servant

of, or devoted to, St. Columba. This name is made Malcolm in Scotland.

<sup>x</sup> *Of Tory*, Topaiçe, and sometimes called *Top-inip*, i. e. the island of the tower.—It is an island off the north coast of the county of Donegal, where St. Columbkille is said to have erected a monastery and *cloigtheach*, or round tower belfry, in the sixth century.—See O'Donnell's *Life of Columba*, lib. i. c. 73, lib. ii. c. 20, and *Calendar of the O'Clerys*, at 9th June. For the early history of this island the reader is referred

The people of William Burke afterwards went to demand their wages from the Connacians; but the Connacians rushed upon them, and killed seven hundred of them. William then returned to Limerick, and Cathal Crovderg assumed the regal sway of Connaught.

Ualgarg O'Rourke mustered an army, and marched into Tirconnell. On their arrival in the country, they seized upon a number of cows and other property. O'Donnell (Egneghan) overtook them at Leck-I-Muldory, where a battle was fought between them, in which the Hy-Briuin (O'Rourkes) and their army were defeated and cut off with terrible havoc, both by killing and drowning. It was on this occasion that Conor na-Glais-fene (O'Rourke) was drowned.

On the same day the Kinel-Owen made another predatory incursion into Tirconnell; and a conflict took place between them and O'Donnell, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and Gearrmaidi O'Boylan and many others of the Kinel-Owen were slain along with him.

Tiernan, the son of Donnell, who was the son of Cathal O'Rourke, was slain by Mag-Fiachrach and the Clann-Cahill; but Mag-Fiachrach, *surnamed* Eoganach [i. e. the Tyronian] was killed on the same spot.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1202.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred two.*

Murtough O'Carmacan<sup>u</sup>, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, died.

Maelcolum<sup>w</sup> O'Bronan, Erenagh of Tory<sup>x</sup> (island), died.

Donnell O'Brollaghan, a prior, a noble senior, a sage illustrious for his intelligence, personal form, and comeliness, and for his mildness, magnanimity, piety, and wisdom, after having spent a good life<sup>y</sup>, died on the twenty-seventh of April.

to Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's Edition, pp. 122, 180, 182; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 7. See also *Battle of Magh Rath*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842, p. 106, note <sup>x</sup>. A St. Ernan, son of Colman, son of Maen, son of Muireadhach, who was son of Eoghan, ancestor of the Kinel-Owen, was

the most distinguished saint of this island next after St. Columbkille.

<sup>y</sup> *A good life*.—Thus expressed in Latin, in the Annals of Ulster: "*Domnall h Ua Broilchain, Prior, &c. &c., post magnam tribulationem et optimam penitenciam in quinta Kalendas Maij uitam finiuit.*"



Μαολφιννειν mac colmáin ρεανόρι τοῖς αἰὲς ἡ. conn cpaibdeḃ ua flanna-  
gáin déḡ.

Domnall cappaḃ ua doḃartaig (i. ριοῖς ἑσπεραḃ ἄρδα μιοḃαιρ) do μαρ-  
βαḃ lá muinntir baogill iar nargain ceall ἡ tuaḃ nomda.

Concobar ruad mac domnall uí brian do μαρβαḃ lá α. deapbraḃair ρín  
ἡ lá muirḃrtaḃ mac domnall mic toirpdealbair uí brian.

Τοιρḃdealbair mac Ruaidri uí concobair do éluḃ α. geimeal, ἡ caḃal  
croiddearg do denam ριοḃα ρuir, ἡ ρεραν do tabairt dó. Τοιρḃdealbair  
iarom do ionnarbaḃ lá caḃal ἡ ρío do denom ρuir ρο céḃóir τρια impiḃe na  
ngall.

Domnall mac muirḃrtaig uí maoileachlainn do écc.

Διαρμαιττ mac airt uí maoileachlainn do μαρβαḃ la mac lochlainn uí  
concobair.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1203.

Αοιρ Cριορḃ, mile, da céḃ, atri.

Αν τεppcop mac giolla céallair í ruaidin eppcop cille mic duach do ecc.

Δοιρ colaim cille do lopcaḃ ο. ἑα pelecc Μαρταιν co τιοppair adam-  
nann.

Μαινριρ do denam lá ceallaḃ ar lár cpoi la gan nach dliḡeḃ tap  
rápucaḃ muinntir la ρoḃéin, ἡ ρο mill an baile co móρ. Cleirig an tuair-  
cirt do ḃionol co haoín ionaḃ do dul go hí .i. Florent ua cḃrballán eppcop  
ḃipe heogain, Maoliora ua doirig eppcop ḃípe conall, ἡ abb peccléra póil  
ἡ ρεαḃair in ἄρḃmaḃa, amalgair ua ρerḡair abb pecclepa doirpe, ἡ anmipe  
ua cobḃair, ἡ dponḡ móρ do muinntir doirpe, ἡ ρochaide do cléiricib an  
tuaircirt genmoḃairḃíde. Τιαḡair iarom co hí, ἡ ρcaolteap leó an mairp-

<sup>z</sup> O'Boyles, muinntir baogill.—According to O'Dugan's topographical poem, the O'Boyles were chiefs of Cloch Chinnfhaolaidh, now Claghineely, in the north-west of the barony of Kilmacrennan, and of Tir Ainmire, now the barony of Boyleagh, and Tir Boghaine, now Banagh barony, in the west of Tirconnell, now the county of Donegal.—See notes under the years

1284 and 1343.

<sup>a</sup> At once, ρο céḃóir .i. ρο céḃ uair.—This adverbial expression, which occurs so frequently throughout these Annals, signifies *at once, without delay, sine mora*.

<sup>b</sup> Awley, Amalgair.—This name, which has been anglicised Awley throughout this translation, existed among the Irish from a remote pe-

Maelfinen Mac Colman, a venerable senior, and Conn Craibhdheach (the Pious) O'Flanagan, died.

Donnell Carragh O'Doherty, Royal Chieftain of Ardmire, was slain by the O'Boyles<sup>z</sup>, after he had plundered many churches and territories.

Conor Roe, the son of Donnell O'Brien, was slain by his own brother, i. e. Murtough, son of Donnell, who was son of Turlough O'Brien.

Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, escaped from confinement; and Cathal Croiderg made peace with him, and gave him land. He afterwards expelled him, but, at the intercession of the English, made peace with him at once<sup>a</sup>.

Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Melaghlin, died.

Dermot, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, was slain by the son of Loughlin O'Conor.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1203.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred three.*

The son of Gillakelly O'Ruaidhin, Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

Derry-Columbkille was burned, from the cemetery of St. Martin to the well of St. Adamnan.

A monastery was erected by Kellagh without any legal right, and in despite of the family of Iona, in the middle of Iona, and did considerable damage to the town. The clergy of the north of Ireland assembled together to pass over into Iona, namely, Florence O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone [i. e. of Derry]; Maelisa O'Deery, Bishop of Tirconnell [Raphoe], and Abbot of the church of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh; Awley<sup>b</sup> O'Fergahail, Abbot of the regles of Derry; Ainmire O'Coffey; with many of the family [clergy] of Derry, besides numbers of the clergy of the north of Ireland. They passed over into Iona; and, in accordance with the law of the Church, they pulled down the aforesaid monas-

riod of their history. It is to be distinguished from *Amhlaoib*, which they derived from their connexion with the Danes, and which has been anglicised Auliffe in this translation. This latter is identical with the Danish Amlaff, Anlaff, Olaf, and Olé. The surname O'Fergahail was, and is still, very common in Tirconnell, but usually

written O *Fingil*. It was the name of the hereditary Erenaghs of Kilmacrenan, by whom the O'Donnells were inaugurated. It is now pronounced as if written O'Fingil, by a metathesis or transposition of letters, not unusual in many words in the modern Irish, and always anglicised Freel, without the prefix O'.

τιν πεμεπερτμαρ δο πέρν δλιζεὸ na heccalrī, 7 no hóirpneð an tamalgarð  
pempáite in abðaine ia tpiā tōga gall 7 gaoiðeal.

Διαρματτ mac muirceptaiz uí loclainn co noþuinz do gallaib do ðul  
ar cpeð hi ttrī neoðain, 7 no aiggrīe Scpīn colaim cille, 7 ruþrat ðpeam  
do cenél eoðain oppa, 7 ppaoinτερ leó for ðiarmaitτ co na gallaib, 7 no map-  
bað ðiarmait pñpīn tpiā miorþaibib na Scpīne.

Slóizεað la mac hugo de lati co noþuinz do gallaib miðe i nultuib co po  
ðioðuiprð lohn do curp a hulcoib iar ccor çata ctuppa i nouu ða lēglaþ,  
in po mapbhað pochaðe.

Muirceptaç tetbaç mac concobaip masonmāige mic Ruaiðpī uí concobaip  
do mapbað la ðiarmait mac Ruaiðpī 7 la hað mac Ruaiðpī .i. ða ðeapþrā-  
tair a atar pēn ar paithce cille mic duach.

Maðm pīa noðinnall mac meþ captaiz 7 pīa noðpīumūain for gallaib  
ðú hi ttopcraτop pεapcatt ar céð nó ní ar uille.

Paolan mac paolain tizgīna ua ppaolain do ecc i mainpitiþ Congalaiz.

<sup>c</sup> *Galls*, i. e. the northmen or inhabitants of Scotland who were not of the Gaelic or Scotie race.

<sup>d</sup> This passage is translated by Colgan as follows: "A. D. 1203. Kellachus extruxit Monasterium in Insulā Hiensi, contra ius & æquitatem rententibus loci senioribus. Quo facto audito Clerus Aquilonaris Hiberniæ indicit publicum conuentum; ad quem Florentius O'Kervallan-Episcopus Tironiæ, Moelia O'Dorigh Episcopus Tironalliæ, & Abbas Monasterij SS. Petri & Pauli Ardmachæ; Amalgadius Hua Fergail, Abbas Dorensis, Anmirius O Cobhthaich, & multi alij de Clero convenerunt. Et postea omnes profecti sunt ad Insulam Hiensem, & Monasterium jam memoratum à Kellacho ibi extructum, destruxerunt: & prædictum Amalgadium, communibus suffragiis electum, Hiensi Monasterio præficiunt."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 501.

<sup>e</sup> *Screen-Columbkille*, Scpīn Colaim cille.—This is not the shrine of Columbkille in Ardmagilligan, as assumed by Archdall and Sampson, but the present old church of Ballynascreen, in the barony of Loughinsholin. This Colgan

clearly shews in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 494, col. 2: "Hic locus est Diæcesis Dorensis jacens in valle de *Gleann Connacdhain*, unde diversus ab alio cognomine loco ejusdem Diocesis." The valley of Gleann Connacdhain here mentioned by Colgan still retains its name, which is correctly anglicised Glenconkeyne in the Ulster Inquisitions, and other Anglo-Irish official documents. It is a wide and beautiful valley in the west of the barony of Loughinsholin, and county of Londonderry, bounded on the south by the remarkable mountain of Sliabh Callain, Anglicè Slieve Gallion, and on the north by the Dungiven and Banagher mountains. According to the tradition of the country, which is corroborated by written documents, this district, which was the patrimonial inheritance of O'Henery, comprised the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kileronaghan, and Desertmartin.

There is a remarkable esker, or long hill, to the south of the old church of Ballynascreen, in the west of this district, called Eisgir Mhic Lochlainn, which tradition points out as the site of a



tery; and the aforesaid Awley was elected Abbot of Iona by the suffrages of the Galls<sup>c</sup> and Gaels<sup>d</sup>.

Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Loughlin, went on a predatory excursion into Tyrone, and plundered the Screen-Columbkille<sup>e</sup>. He was encountered, however, by a party of the Kinel-Owen, who defeated Dermot and his English; and Dermot himself was killed through the miracles of the Shrine.

An army was led by the son of Hugo de Lacy and a party of the English of Meath into Ulidia; and they banished John de Courcy from thence, after they had defeated him in a battle fought at Dundaleathglas (Downpatrick), in which many had been slain.

Murtough the Teffian, son of Conor Moinmoy, who was the son of Roderic O'Connor, was slain by Dermot, the son of Roderic, and Hugh, the son of Roderic, namely, by his own two paternal uncles, on the green of Kilmacduagh.

A victory was gained by Donnell, the son of Mac Carthy, and the people of Desmond, over the English; in the conflict one hundred and sixty persons, or more, were slain.

Faelan Mac Faelan<sup>f</sup>, Lord of Hy-Faelain<sup>g</sup>, died in the monastery of Connell<sup>h</sup>.

great battle fought between the two rival chiefs. O'Neill and Mac Loughlin, in which the latter was defeated and slain, and there can be little, if any, doubt that this tradition alludes to this Dermot O'Loughlin.—See note at 1526.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Faelan*.—He is called Mackelan in the work attributed to Maurice Regan.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. pp. 192, 193.

<sup>g</sup> *Hy-Faelain*.—This was the name of the tribe and territory of the O'Byrnes. Before the English invasion, their country comprised the present baronies of Clane and Salt, and the greater portion, if not the entire, of those of Ikeathy and Oughteranny, in the present county of Kildare, as appears from the Irish calendars, and other documents, which place in this territory the town of Naas, and the churches of Claenadh, now Clane; Laithreach Briuin, now Laraghbrine, near Maynooth; Domhnach Mor Moighe Luadhat, now Donaghmore parish; Cluain Co-

naire, now Cloncurry; and Fiodhchuillinn, now Feighcullen. Shortly after the English invasion, however, the Hy-Faelain, or O'Byrnes, were driven from their original level territory, and forced to take refuge in the mountain fastnesses of Wicklow, where they dispossessed other minor families, and became very powerful.—See the Feilire or Festilog of Aengus, and Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 18th May, 8th June, 8th August, 2nd and 16th September, and 27th October. See also note on Hy-Muireadhaigh, under the year 1180. It is quite clear, from the authorities here referred to, that, previous to the English invasion, the families of O'Toole and O'Byrne, with their correlatives and followers, were in possession of the entire of the present county of Kildare, with the exception, perhaps, of a very small portion adjoining the present county of Carlow.

<sup>h</sup> *Connell*, Conŋalaig.—Now the abbey of

Κῆσανδρ Αθ τριμ γ αν οροικῆτε νua do λορρεαδ.  
 Σιτριcc τεαβθαδ ua ceallanγ Maine do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΘ, 1204.

Αοιρ Cπιορδ, mile, dá chéu, a ceatari.

Σιτριucc ua Spuithén αρχινθεαδ na congβαλα, .i. cñm ua Μυρτελε γ τοιρεαδ cloinne Snéogile ap totacht décc iar nobéig pñvaimn, γ α aðnacal ιr in cñmpall do pónaδ leir féin.

Iohn de Cuirr inorβaδ ceall, γ τυατ do ionnarβαδ lá mac hugo de lati

Great Connell, in the county of Kildare. According to Ware this abbey was founded, under the invocation of the B. V. Mary and St. David, by Myler Fitz-Henry, Lord Justice of Ireland, in the year 1202.—See Harris, Ware, vol. ii. p. 262. It looks strange that the chief of Hy-Faelain should die in this monastery the year after its erection. It is probable that, after being subdued, he consented to become a monk in the great abbey erected in his territory by the English conqueror.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*. The ruins of this abbey, which was one of great extent and magnificence, are now almost totally destroyed, and nothing remains to attract the notice of the antiquary, but the figure of a bishop and an old Latin inscription in the Gothic character, which has been often published.

<sup>i</sup> Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following curious passage, which is altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1203. William Burke marched with the English of Munster and Meath into Connaught, and erected a castle at Meelick in Sil-Anmchadha, and where he erected it was around the great church of the town, which was filled all round with stones and clay to the tops of the gables; and they destroyed West Connaught, both churches and territories.” The erection of this castle is also given in the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, but entered under the year 1202, and it is added, that it was broken down the same year by the King of Connaught.

<sup>k</sup> *Sitric O'Sruithen*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster as follows, under the year 1205.

“A. D. 1205. Σιτριuc hua ppuitén oipñnnec na congβαλα .i. cenn hua μυρτελε, γ τοιρεαδ clainne pñeogile ap totacht, *post optimam penitentiam feliciter finiuit vitam, et sepultus est in templo quod factum est apud ipsum.*”

<sup>l</sup> *Conwal, Congbail*.—This is generally called Congbail Glunne Suilíge, i. e. Conwall of the vale of the River Swilly; it is an ancient parish church, now in ruins, near the River Suileach (Swilly), in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See the *Feilire Aengus*, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 8th of February, and Colgan's *Acta Sanct.*, p. 406; also Erck's Ecclesiastical Register, p. 44. The ruins of this church are to be seen on the right of the road as you go from Letterkenny to Dunglow, about two miles from the former.

<sup>m</sup> *Clann-Snedhgile, Clann Snéogile*, were a tribe of the Kinel-Connell, seated in Glenswilly, to the west of Letterkenny. They descend from Snedhgil, son of Airnealach, son of Maelduin, son of Kinfaela, son of Garbh, son of Ronan, son of Lughaidh, son of Sedna, son of Fergus Kin-

Kells, Trim, and Droichead Nua (Newbridge) were burned. Sitric (the Teffian) O'Kelly, of Hy-Maine, died<sup>i</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1204.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred four.*

Sitric O'Sruithen<sup>k</sup>, Erenagh of Conwal<sup>l</sup>, i. e. head of the Hy-Murtele, and chief man of all the Clann-Snedhgile<sup>m</sup> for his worth, died, after exemplary penance, and was interred in the church which he had himself founded.

John de Courcy<sup>n</sup>, the plunderer of churches and territories, was driven by

fada, who was son of Conall Gulban, ancestor of the Kinel-Connell.

<sup>n</sup> *John de Courcy*. — This is the last notice of De Courcy in these Annals. It is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 1205. At the year 1204 the Annals of Kilronan state that a battle was fought between Hugo de Lacy, with the English of Meath, and John de Courcy, with the English of Ulidia, in which John de Courcy was taken prisoner, but afterwards set at liberty, *iar na cpoppað dó ùl co larpaleam*, having been prohibited from going to Jerusalem. Under the year 1205 the same Annals record, that John de Courcy brought a fleet from the Innsi Gall, or the Hebrides, to contest Ulidia with the sons of Hugh de Lacy and the English of Meath, but that he effected nothing by this expedition except the plundering of the country; that he was compelled to go away without making any conquest, and that after this he entered into a league of amity with O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen. In the interpolated Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is stated, that John de Courcy gained a great victory at Carrickfergus in 1207; but this must be a mistake. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, it is stated, under the year 1203, that Sir John de Courcy and his forces were, in a long encoun-

ter, overthrown at Downdalethglass [Down] by Hugh de Lacy, and himself banished into England; but under the next year the same Annals would seem to contradict this entry, or, if not, to give us to understand that De Courcy returned from England. The passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1204. John de Courcy and the Englishmen of Meath fell to great contentions, strife, and debate among themselves, to the utter ruin and destruction of Ulster. John was gone to the country of Tyreowne, and Hugh Delacie went to England."

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, in noticing the doings of King John in Ireland, state that he summoned the sons of Hugh de Lacy to appear before him to answer for the death of the valiant knight John de Courcy, who was treacherously killed by them. Mr. Moore thinks (History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 3) that this was the great Sir John de Courcy, conqueror of Ulster; but this is not the fact, for the Sir John de Courcy killed by the De Lacys was Lord of Rathenny and Kilbarrock, in the county of Dublin.—See Grace's Annals of Ireland at the year 1210, and Campion's Historie of Ireland, Edition of 1809, p. 109. Ware supposes that this Lord of Kilbarrock and Rathenny was the natural son of the great Sir John de Courcy, but this does not appear probable, for



hí tír eogain ar comairce cenél neogain go painicc go cappaicc fíhguar, 7  
 go marbgar goill ulað rocharðe dia muinir.

we find that the Earl Richard (Strongbow) had granted Rathenny to Vivian de Cursun and his heirs, as fully as Gilcolm before held them: and it is most likely that the Sir John de Courcy, Lord of Rathenny, was the son of this Vivian. The great Sir John de Courcy had a brother, Jordanus de Courcy, who was killed by his own people in the year 1197, as appears from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and who was possibly the ancestor of the Mac Patrick of Kingsale and Ringrone.

The truth seems to be that the conqueror of Ulster went to England in 1205. The archives of the Tower of London furnish us with the mandate of King John to the Ulster knights, who had become sureties for their chief, directing them to cause him to appear and perform his service by a term to be assigned by his Lord Justice of Ireland; together with the King's safe conduct to De Courcy, and the names of the hostages delivered on his part.—See *Rotuli Litterarum Patentium in Turri Londinensi asservati*, an. 1201 ad. 1216, vol. i., part i., London, 1835.

Here we lose sight of Sir John de Courcy, conqueror of Ulster, as he is called, for we have no trustworthy records to prove what was his ultimate fate. The Book of Howth, now preserved among the manuscripts in the Lambeth Library, P. 628, contains a detailed account, professing to be authentic, of his subsequent history, of which the Editor is tempted to give here a brief outline.

Immediately after his defeat at Down, De Courcy offered the combat to Hugh de Lacy, which this cowardly lord refused, alleging that as he was the representative of the king in Ireland, it would be beneath his dignity to enter the lists with a rebellious subject. De Lacy

next proclaimed De Courcy as a rebel, and offered a large reward to any who should seize him and deliver him into his hands. This having proved ineffectual, he next bribed the servants and followers of De Courcy, and held out great rewards to them for betraying him. To this they agreed, and gave De Lacy the following information: that De Courcy was a man of such gigantic strength, and always so well armed in public and private, that no one man durst lay hands upon him. However, that upon Good Friday yearly he wears no arms, but remains alone, doing penance, in the church-yard of Down; that if De Lacy would have a troop of horse in readiness near Down, he could, by their (the betrayers') directions, apprehend their master. These directions were followed. De Courcy was attacked unarmed: seeing no other weapon at hand he ran to a wooden cross that stood in the churchyard, and, tearing its shaft from the socket, he dealt such powerful blows of it upon his enemies, that he killed thirteen of them upon the spot. He was, however, finally overpowered, fettered, and delivered a prisoner into the hands of De Lacy, who conveyed him to London, where he was confined in the tower and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. For this service King John conferred the Earldom of Ulster upon De Lacy, who, instead of rewarding the betrayers of De Courcy, caused them to be hanged.

In this condition would De Courcy have passed the remainder of his life, had it not been for some difference that arose between John, King of England, and Philip, King of France, about the right to some fort in Normandy, who, to avoid the shedding of Christian blood, agreed to put it to single combat. King Philip had in readiness a French knight of so great prowess and renown, that King John found no subject

the son of Hugo de Lacy into Tyrone, to seek the protection of the Kinel-Owen. He arrived at Carrickfergus, and the English of Ulidia slew great numbers of his people.

of his realm willing to encounter him. At length he was informed by one of his officers, that there was a mighty champion confined in the Tower of London, who would prove more than a match for the French knight. King John, right glad to hear this, sent to De Courcy, calling upon him to support the honour of England; and who, after repeated denials, is at last prevailed upon to accept the challenge. He sends for his own sword to Ireland, which was a ponderous weapon, of exceeding good temper, and which he had often imbrued in the blood of the men of Ulster. The rigours of his imprisonment were softened, and his strength restored by proper nourishment and exercise. The day came, the place is appointed, the list provided, the scaffolds set up, the princes with their nobility on each side, with thousands in expectation. Forth comes the French champion, gave a turn and rests him in his tent. De Courcy is sent for, who all this while was trussing of himself with strong points, and answered the messengers, that if any of them were invited to such a banquet they would make no great haste. Forth, at length, he comes, gave a turn, and went into his tent. When the trumpets sounded to battle the combatants came forth and viewed each other. De Courcy looked his antagonist in the face with a wonderful stern countenance, and passed by. The Frenchman, not liking his grim look, gigantic size, and symmetric proportions, stalked still along, and when the trumpets sounded the last charge, De Courcy drew out his ponderous sword, and the French knight, being seized with a sudden panic, ran away, and fled into Spain; whereupon the English sounded victory, clapped their hands, and cast up their caps.

The two kings, disappointed in their anticipated pleasure of seeing a combat between mighty champions, intreated De Courcy to give them some proof of his bodily strength. Complying with their request, he ordered a strong stake to be driven firmly into the ground, on which were placed a coat of mail and a helmet. He then drew his sword, and looking with a frowning and threatening aspect upon the kings, he cleft the helmet and coat of mail, and sent the weapon so deeply into the wood, that no one but himself could draw it out. Then the kings asked him what he meant by looking so sternly at them, and he answered in a sullen tone, that had he missed his blow, he would have cut off both their heads. His words were taken in good part, on account of the services he had performed. King John gave him his liberty, as well as great gifts, and restored him to his possessions in Ulster. He then sailed to England, and coming to Westchester, committed himself to the mercy of the sea, but was put back again by contrary winds, which rose upon a sudden at his embarkation. This he did for fifteen days successively, and upon every repulse he was admonished at night in a vision, that all his attempts to cross the sea to Ireland were vain, for that it was preordained that he should never set foot upon Irish ground, because he had grievously offended there by pulling down the master and setting up the servant. De Courcy recollected that he had formerly translated the cathedral church of Down, which had been dedicated to the Holy Trinity, into an abbey of black monks brought thither from Chester, and that he had consecrated the same in honour of St. Patrick. On being driven back the fifteenth time his visions had so powerfully wrought upon



Uilliam búrc do mórpað connaçt eoir çhill 7 tuac 7 po ðioghaıl oia 7  
na naoim mórın paip uair po éğ do ġalıp ionğnát do bað aðnár ðairnéir.

Muirçfirtaç ua plaithbñritaiğ tığearna iarçhaiı connaçt do écc.

his imagination, that he submitted to the decrees of heaven, passed sentence upon himself, returned to France, and there died about the year 1210.

Dr. Leland observes (History of Ireland, v. i. b. i. c. 6, p. 180), that those who reject the superstitious addition, have yet adopted the romantic part of the narrative without scruple, though both evidently stand upon the same original authority. It is quite certain, however, that it stands upon no *original* authority, but is a mere story invented in the fifteenth or sixteenth century to flatter the vanity of the Howth family, whose ancestor, Sir Armoric Tristeram, or St. Laurence, married De Courcy's sister, and followed his fortunes into Ireland. Leland adds, that this romantic part of the history of Sir John De Courcy was invented by Irish bards and romancers, and writes as follows: "But it would not be worth while to detain the reader by this romantic tale, merely for the sake of refuting it, if we did not conceive it to be a specimen not unworthy of regard of the narrative of Irish bards and romancers, and the liberties they assumed of enlarging and embellishing the real incidents of their times. They who lived in earlier times are not so easily detected. But we see with what caution we are to receive their narratives, when, in times less obscure, and when confronted by other evidence, this order of men have hazarded such bold fictions, and with such ease and such success have obtruded the marvellous and the affecting upon their unrefined hearers for real history. But as we find in these instances that the tales of the Irish bards were founded upon facts, we may reasonably conclude that their predecessors took the same course: that they sophisticated the

truth by their additions, but were not entirely inventors."

There can be little doubt, however, that this story about Sir John de Courcy was not invented by any Irish bard, for it has not been found in any Irish manuscript in prose or verse. It is evidently a story got up in the fifteenth or sixteenth century, on the slender basis of an Anglo-Irish tradition, and was first committed to writing, with other stories of a similar character, in that repertory of Anglo-Irish traditions and legends, the Book of Howth.

A similar story is told in the mountainous districts of Kerry and Beare, and Bantry, about Donnell O'Sullivan Beare, who fought with as much valour and desperation in the reign of Elizabeth, as Sir John de Courcy did in the reign of Henry II., and who was, perhaps, as great a hero as Ireland ever produced. But stories of this description are poetical inventions of later ages, when tradition, through the want of written records, had fallen into that degree of obscurity which left romantic writers at full liberty to raise as bright a fabric of fable as they pleased, on the slender basis of true history. They often, no doubt, owe their origin to vivid traditional reminiscences of the valour of noble warriors, whose real characters, if described by writers who could keep within the bounds of nature and of truth, would afford abundance of shining virtues to be held up for the admiration of posterity.

We have already seen that Giraldus Cambrensis states that Sir John de Courcy had no legitimate son. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he was married in the year 1180 to [Affrica] the daughter of Godfred, King of the Isle of Man; and she died in the year



William Burke<sup>o</sup> plundered Connaught, as well churches as territories; but God and the saints took vengeance on him for that; for he died of a singular disease, too shameful to be described.

Murtough O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

1193, having borne no children up to the middle of the year 1186, when Giraldus's historical notices of the Irish invaders end. Campion, who compiled his *Historie of Ireland* in 1571, asserts, that "Courcye dying without heires of his body, the Earldome of Vlster was entirely bestowed upon Hugh de Lacye, for his good service."—See Dublin edition of 1809, p. 100. But Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, states that, "notwithstanding what Giraldus Cambrensis asserts, in the second book of his History, that John de Courcye, Earl of Ulster, had no issue, there is a record extant in the Tower of London (Rot. Pat. 6 Johan. M. Dors.), that Milo de Courcye, son of John de Courcye, was an hostage for his father upon his enlargement from the Tower to fight the French champion."—Vol. ii. pp. 228, 229, of the third edition. It is also stated in a Pedigree of the Mac Carthys, of Loch Luigheach, now Corraun Lough, in Kerry, now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, that this branch of the Mac Carthys descend from a daughter of Sir John de Courcye.

Lodge enters fully into the question of the legitimacy of the issue of De Courcye in vol. iv. pp. 30–32, edition of 1754, and thinks that wearing the hat in the royal presence is conclusive as to lawful issue; but the antiquity of the privilege has not been proved by documentary evidence sufficient to establish it to the satisfaction of the historian. Mr. Moore seems satisfied that De Courcye had one legitimate son, Milo, but agrees with Leland in doubting the story of Hanmer, and his legendary authority, the Book of Howth. He writes, "that he" [Sir John De Courcye] "did not succeed, as some

have alleged, in regaining his place in the royal favour, may be taken for granted from the fact that, though he left a son to inherit his possessions, both the title and property of the earldom of Ulster were, on his decease" [*gr.* before his decease?] "transferred to his rival, Hugh de Lacy."—*History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 4.

The Patent Roll referred to by Dr. Smith mentions a Milo de Curcy, *juvenis*, son of John de Curcy, Junior, but contains not a word to shew who this John de Curcy, Jun., was, or about the combat with the French champion. On the strength of the traditional story, however, the heads of the Mac Patricks, or De Courcys of Cork, have claimed and exercised the privilege of appearing covered in the royal presence. It may not be impertinent to remark, however, that no mention is made of this privilege in the works of Hanmer or Campion. The former merely states that King John gave De Courcy, Earl of Ulster, "great gifts, and restored him to his former possessions in Ireland."—Dublin edition of 1809, p. 368. And the latter writes in 1571, "Lord Courcye, a poore man, not very Irish, the ancient descent of the *Courcyes* planted in Ireland with the Conquest."—*Historie of Ireland*, Dublin edition, 1809, p. 10.

Mr. Burke states, in his Peerage, but upon what authority the Editor knows not, that Almericus, the twenty-third Lord Kingsale, in observance of the ancient privilege of his house, appeared in the presence of King William III. covered, and explained to that monarch, when his Majesty expressed surprise at the circumstance, the reason thus:—"Sire, my name is Courcye; I am Lord of Kingsale, in your Majesty's kingdom of Ireland; and the reason of my appearing covered

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1205.

Αοιρ Κυριο, mile, δά έέδ, α κύιcc.

Αν ταρδεαρρος ua leienni [Heinmi] do dol i mancimi, 7 α έcc po četóir.  
Donair ua bscda eppcop ua namalgaða do έcc.

in your Majesty's presence is, to assert the ancient privilege of my family, granted to Sir John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, and his heirs, by JOHN, King of England." Burke adds: "The King acknowledged the privilege, and giving the Baron his hand to kiss, his Lordship paid his obeisance, and continued covered." The oldest authority the Editor has been able to find for this privilege is Smith's Natural and Civil History of Cork, first published in 1750, in which it is added, by Smith himself, but without citing any authority whatever, to Hammer's account of Sir John de Courcy's enlargement from prison to fight the French champion. He also adds: "The privilege of being covered in the royal presence is enjoyed to this day by his lordship, being granted to his great ancestor, the Earl of Ulster, by King John. On the 13th of June, 1720, the late Lord Gerald de Courcy was by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, presented to His Majesty King George I., when he had the honour to kiss his hand, and to assert his ancient privilege. And that on the 22nd of June, 1727, he was presented by the Lord Carteret to His Majesty George II., by whom he was graciously received, had the honour of kissing his hand, and of being also covered in his presence." He then adds: "In May, 1627, Sir Dominick Sarsfield was created Lord Viscount Kinsale, to the great prejudice of this ancient and noble family, and set up his arms in the town. But, upon a fair hearing before the Earl Marshal of England, he was obliged to renounce the title of Kinsale, and take that of Kilmallock. The lords of Kinsale were formerly the first barons

of Ireland, but are said to have lost their precedence *anno* 1489. James lord Kinsale, having missed being at a solemn procession at Greenwich, King Henry VII. gave the title of Premier Baron of Ireland to the lords of Athenry, who have ever since enjoyed the same; but this fact is disputed." It may be here remarked, that as the Barony of Athenry is now extinct, the title of Premier Baron of Ireland reverts to the De Courcys, and that the late John de Courcy, twenty-sixth Baron of Kinsale, exercised the ancient privilege of his ancestors on George the Fourth's visit to Ireland in 1821.

° *William Burke*.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell, the son of Niall Mageoghegan, in the year 1627, record the death of William Burke at an. 1204, in the following words: "William Burke took the spoyles of all the churches of Connaught, viz.: of Clonvicknose, Clonfert, Milick, Killbryan, the churches of O'Fiaghragh, Twayme, Kill-Beneoine, Killmeoyne, Mayo of the English, Cownga of St. Fechin, the abbey of Athedalaragh, Ailfynn, Uaran, Roscommon, with many other churches. God and the Patrons of these churches shewed their miracles upon him, that his entrails and fundament fell from his privie place, and it trailed after him even to the very earth, whereof he died impenitently without Shrive or Exstream Unction, or good buryall in any church in the kingdom, but in a waste town." Mageoghegan then adds the following remarks by way of annotation, though he incorporates them with the text:

"These and many other reproachable words

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1205.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred five.*

The Archbishop O'Heney<sup>b</sup> retired into a monastery, where he died soon after.

Donat O'Beacdhá, Bishop of Tyrawley, died.

my author layeth down in the old book, which I was loath to translate, because they were utter'd by him for the disgrace of so worthy and noble a man as William Burke was, and left out other his reproachfull words, which he (as I conceive) rather declear'd of an Evil will he did bear towards the said William then" [i. e. than] "any other just cause."

This is the famous William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, who is generally called the *Conqueror* of Connaught. Mageoghegan's defence of him, in opposition to all the Irish authorities, is to no effect; and should any one be inclined to reject the testimony of the Irish writers altogether, the following character given of him by his own countryman and contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, must have some weight in corroborating their veracity: "Erat autem Aldelmi filius vir corpulentus, tam staturæ quam facturæ, inter parum mediocribus maiores satis idoneæ: vir dapsilis & curialis. Sed quicquid honoris cuiquam impendit, semper in insidiis, semper in dolo, semper propinans sub melle venenum, semper latens anguis in herba. Vir in facie liberalis & lenis, intus vero plus aloes quam mellis habens. Semper

*"Pelliculam veterem retinens, vir fronte politus,  
Astutam vapidò portans sub pectore vulpem.  
Semper  
Impia sub dulci melle venena ferens.*

"Molliti sermones eius super oleum: sed ipsi sunt iacula. Cuius hodie venerator, cras eiusdem spoliator existens, vel delator. Imbellium

debellator, rebellium blanditor: Indomitis domitus, domitis indomitus, hosti suavisissimus, subdito grauissimus: nec illi formidabilis, nec isti fidelis. Vir dolosus, blandus, meticulosus, vir vino Veneriq; datus. Et quanquam auri cupidus, & curialiter ambitiosus: non minus tamen curiam diligens quam curam."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. cap. xvi.

Duald Mac Firbis, in his account of the English families of Ireland, attempts, in the pedigree of the Earl of Clanrickard, to defend the character of Fitz Adelm, by stating that Giraldus was prejudiced against him; and it must be admitted, on comparing the character which Giraldus gives of William Fitz Adelm with that of Fitz Stephen, the uncle of Cambrensis, that there was more or less of prejudice in the way: but still, when it is considered that De Burgo's character, as drawn by Cambrensis, does not much differ from that given of him in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is clearly unfair to conclude that both are false, though it may be allowed that both are overdrawn, as Giraldus was undoubtedly prejudiced, and as the Irish ecclesiastic, who compiled the Annals of Clonmacnoise, could not be expected to give an impartial account of an invader and conqueror, who had plundered the church of Clonmacnoise and all the most sacred churches of Connaught.

<sup>p</sup> *The Archbishop O'Heney.*—In the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1192, he is called the Pope's Legate. According to the Annals of Mary's Abbey, Dublin, he died in the Abbey of Holycross, in the county of Tipperary—See



Σαιοῖρβεταῖς υα διοῖρέδ οἰρῖννεαῖς δοῖνναῖς μόρ, ἡ πατραῖς υα μοῖρῖν, δέcc.

Μαῖνυρ υα κατάν mac τῖγερνα cιαναῖτα, ἡ ῖερ na cραοῖβε, τυῖρ γαιρ-  
ccεδ, ἡ βεοδαῖτα an τυαιρῖρτ do ḡuin do ῖοῖγῖτ, ἡ a ecc ιαρῖm.

Mac ḡuillbelaῖς uí cεῖρbaill τῖγερνα éle do mαῖρbaδ lá gallaib.

Concobaῖr υa bpaoin bpeaḡmaῖne do écc ma aῖlῖτpe 1 ccluaῖn mic noῖr.

Raḡnall mac διαρματα τiccῖρna cloinne διαρματα do écc.

Doῖnnall mac concocῖcῖcε ταοῖρεῖς muntῖpe Σεῖραῖcáῖn do écc.

Doῖnnall υa παοláῖn τῖγεαρna na noῖρῖ munaῖn do écc.

Ταδῖcc mac κατáῖl cροῖδoεῖpc do écc do ḡalaῖr en oῖdῖc 1 ccluaῖn mic noῖr.

Maelῖr mac Maelῖr do buῖl ap éccῖn ap luῖmneach, ἡ cῖgaδ móρ oῖῖrḡῖ

Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 469, 470.

<sup>a</sup> *Donaghmore*, Doῖnnac mop, is a church near Castlefin, in the county of Donegal, of which the O'Deerys were Erenaghs, according to the Ulster Inquisitions.

<sup>r</sup> *Kienaghta*, Cιαναῖτα, is the present barony of Keenaght, in the north-west of the county of Londonderry. It derives its name from the tribe name of the family of the O'Conors of Glengevin, who descend from Cian (son of Olioll Olum, King of Munster), and who were chiefs of it, previous to the O'Kanes.

<sup>s</sup> *Firnacreeva*, Fῖr na cραοῖβε, i. e. the men of the bush or branch; latinized *Fircrivia* by O'Flaherty. This was the name of a tribe of the O'Kanes seated on the west side of the Bann. "Bann, fluvius inter Leam et Elliam" [*recte* Elniam] "præter Clanbreasail regionem scaturiens per Neachum lacum Oendromensem agrum et FIRCRIVIAM Scriniamque in comitatu Derriensi, intersecat, et tertio a Culraniâ et cataracta Eascrive [εap cραοῖβε] lapide in oceanum transfundit."—*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 3. This tribe of the O'Kanes had some time previously driven the Firlee eastwards across the Bann; and the

latter settled in Magh Elne, where they certainly were seated in the time of Sir John de Courcy; for it appears from these Annals, at the year 1177, that Cumee O'Flynn was then in possession of the ecclesiastical town of Armoy, called Airthier Maighe, i. e. the eastern part of the plain, because it was in the east of Magh Eilne, into which the Firlee had been driven by the O'Kanes.

<sup>t</sup> *Tower*, τυῖρ.—The word τυῖρ properly means prop or support. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1205. Manus O'Cahan, son to the King of Kienaght and men of Krive, the upholder of martiall feats, and stoutnes of the North of Ireland, was slayne with the shot of an arrow."

<sup>u</sup> *The son of Guill-bhealach*.—In the pedigree of O'Carroll, given by Duaid Mac Firbis, he is called Finn mac Goill an bhealaigh, and is made the twenty-fourth in descent from Eile Rigdhearg, from whom O'Carroll's country, in the now King's County, was called Eile, or Ely.—See note under the year 1174, p. 15.

<sup>w</sup> *Brauney*, bpeaḡmaῖne, an ancient territory, now a barony in the county of Westmeath, ad-

Saerbrehagh [Justin] O'Deery, Erenagh of Donaghmore<sup>a</sup>, and Patrick O'Muron, died.

Manus O'Kane, son of the Lord of Kianaghta<sup>r</sup> and Firnacreeva<sup>s</sup>, tower<sup>t</sup> of the valour and vigour of the North, was wounded by an arrow, and died of the wound.

The son of Guill-bhealach<sup>u</sup> O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, was slain by the English. Conor O'Breen, of Brawney<sup>w</sup>, died on his pilgrimage to Clonmacnoise.

Randal Mac Dermot, Lord of Clandermot, died.

Donnell Mac Concogry, Chief of Muintir Searcachan, died.

Donnell O'Faelain (Phelan), Lord of the Desies of Munster<sup>x</sup>, died.

Teige, the son of Cathal Crovderg, died of one night's sickness at Clonmacnoise.

Meyler, the son of Meyler<sup>y</sup>, took possession of Limerick by force; on ac-

joining Athlone and the Shannon.

\* *Desies of Munster*, *Deiri Munian*.—This name is still preserved in the two baronies of Desies, in the present county of Waterford, but the ancient territory was much more extensive than the present baronies. Keating informs us (Reign of Cormac Mac Art) that the country of the southern Deisi extended from Lismore to Ceann Criadain,—now Credan head, at the eastern extremity of the county of Waterford,—and from the River Suir southwards to the sea; and that of the northern Deisi from the Suir to the southern boundary of Corca Eathrach, or the Plain of Cashel, comprising the present baronies of Middlethird and Iffa and Offa East, in the south of the county of Tipperary. The country of the northern Deisi was otherwise called Magh Feimhin, which comprised, according to Keating, the baronies of Clonmel-third and Middle-third. The two districts formed the see of St. Declan of Ardmore, which became united to that of Lismore, and is now comprised under its name. These united dioceses extend northwards to about midway between Cashel and Clonmel, and there also ended the country of the northern

Deisi.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 782, 866, 867; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 282. The Deisi were originally seated near Tara, in Meath, and their country there is still called *Deipe Teampaic*, *Anglice* Deece barony. In O'Heerin's topographical poem it is stated that O'Bric and O'Faelain were the ancient kings or head chiefs of the Desies, and that their sub-chiefs were as follows: O'Meara of Hy-Fatha (now Offa barony); O'Neill of Hy-Owen Finn, O'Flanagan of Uachter Tire, *Anglice* Upperthird; O'Breslen of Hy-Athele, as far as the sea to the south-east; O'Keane of Hy-Foley, along the River Moghan; O'Bric of Hy-Feathach, from Leac Logha (*clóc labrair*?) to Liathdruim, now Leitrim, on the boundary of the counties of Cork and Waterford.

<sup>y</sup> *Meyler*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1205. Meyler the younger, son of Meyler Bremyngham, besieged Limbrick, and at the last tooke the same per force, for which there arose great dissention between the English of Meath. In which dissention Cowley

εισι γαλλαῖοι να μῖδε γ γοῖλλ Μαιοῖρη τριῖο ριν, γ cuulaḡ m̃ac connc̃s̃dha uí laeghachain ταιοῖρεαχ ρίλ Ronain do m̃arbaḡ ar an ccoccaḡ ριν la cenél p̃iachach mic néill.

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1206.

Αοῖρ Cριορḡ, m̃ile, dá chétt, a pé.

Domnall ua muiρs̃dhaḡ aῖρḡp̃s̃leḡḡinn doῖpe do écc.

Μαιοῖρs̃ttauρ ua calm̃ain com̃arba cainḡḡ tuiρ cρábaḡ γ ec̃cna tuaiρ-cῖρt Eρeann do écc.

Πλαῖḡb̃s̃ῖταḡ ua πλαῖḡb̃s̃ῖταιḡ p̃p̃ioῖρ ḡuine ḡḡm̃in, γ ḡiollaπατραιοcc ua palac̃tauḡ aῖρch̃m̃deac̃ ḡūm cρuῖtne do écc.

Εῖcc̃nc̃s̃h̃án ua dom̃naill do ḡénam cρeaḡ γ m̃arbaḡ 1 τῖῖρ eoḡam.

Com̃arba πατραιοcc do ḡol 1 cc̃fño Righ Saḡan do c̃uinḡḡḡ p̃ochaῖρ c̃eall, γ do c̃opaioḡ ar ḡallaibh Eρeann.

Mac Convey O'Leygaghan was killed by those of Kynaleaghe; he was Chief of Sileronan, with many other hurts done among the Englishmen themselves."

<sup>2</sup> *O'Laeghaghan*. — This family was otherwise called Mac Conmeadha, now Mac Namee. O'Dugan makes O'Ronain Chief of Cairbre Gabhra, which was in North Teffia; but whether O'Ronain and O'Laeghachain of Sil Ronain were the same, or of the same tribe, the Editor has not been able to determine, for the tribe name of one family may agree with the surname of another, and yet be very different. Nothing will determine those points but positive evidence of their localities, and of their exact pedigrees.

<sup>a</sup> *Race of Fiacha*, c̃m̃el p̃iaḡa mic néill, i. e. the race of Fiagha, son of Niall. This Fiagha was the third son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the fifth century. His descendants were the Mageoghegans and O'Molloys, whose country extended from Birr to Killare, as we learn from an entry in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of

Clonmacnoise, at the year 1207. But in later ages the name Kinel Fhiacha, or Kineleaghe, was applied to Mageoghegan's country only, which comprised the present barony of Moycashel. It should be here remarked that the country of Kinel-Fhiacha was never accounted a portion of Teffia, as asserted by some of our modern writers. The men of Teffia were the descendants of Maine, the fourth son of King Niall of the Nine Hostages, and their country was sometimes called Tir Mainé. The families of Teffia were the Foxes, or O'Caharny, who were originally lords of all Teffia, but were in latter ages seated in the barony of Kilcoursy (in the north-west of the present King's County), which bore their tribe name of Muintir-Tagan; the Magawleys of Calry an chala, comprising the parish of Ballyloughloe in Westmeath; the O'Breens of Brawney; the Mac Carghamhnas (anglicised Caron by O'Flaherty, and Mac Carrhon by Connell Mageoghegan, but now always Mac Carroon) of Muintir Maoiltsinna, placed by O'Flaherty near the Shannon, in the territory of Cuirenia, now the barony of Kilkenny West;



count of which a great war broke out between the English of Meath and the English of Meyler, during which Cooley, the son of Cumee O'Laeghaghan<sup>z</sup>, was slain by the race of Fiacha<sup>a</sup>, the son of Niall [i. e. the Mageoghegans, &c.]

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1206.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred six.*

Donnell O'Murray, Chief Lector at Derry, died<sup>b</sup>.

Mulpeter O'Calman, Coarb of St. Canice<sup>c</sup>, and tower of the piety and wisdom of the north of Ireland<sup>d</sup>, died.

Flaherty O'Flaherty, Prior of Dungiven<sup>e</sup>, and Gillapatrik O'Falaghty, Erenagh of Dun-crun<sup>f</sup>, died.

Egnehghan O'Donnell took a prey, and killed some persons in Tyrone.

The successor of St. Patrick went to the King of England on behalf of the churches of Ireland<sup>g</sup>, and to complain of the English of Ireland.

the O'Dalys of Corca Adain; the O'Quins of Muintir Gilligan, in the present county of Longford; and a few others, who all sunk into insignificance and obscurity shortly after the English invasion.—See note under the year 1207.

<sup>b</sup> This passage is thus translated by Colgan: "Domnaldus O'Muireduich Archiscolasticus seu supremus professor S. Theologiæ Dorensis Ecclesiæ obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

<sup>c</sup> *St. Canice* is the patron saint of the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry, in which the chief church seems to be that of Drumachose.

<sup>d</sup> *North of Ireland*.—The coarb of St. Canice, in the north of Ireland, was the abbot of Termonkenny, in the territory of Kienaghta, now the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry, of which territory St. Canice was a native and the principal patron. The Annals of Ulster give a quotation from an ancient poem on the high character of this ecclesiastic, and the old translator anglicises his name Mael-Peter O'Calman.

<sup>e</sup> *Dungiven*, *Dun geimín*, a village in the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry. *Dun geimín* signifies the fortress of Geimhin, a man's name, but no historical account of his tribe or period has been discovered by the Editor.

<sup>f</sup> *Dun-crun*, *Dun cruinne*, translated *arx Cruithenorum* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 181, col. 2. The name is now sometimes anglicised Duncroon, and is a townland in the parish of Ardmagilligan, in the county of Londonderry. There was a church erected here by St. Patrick, and a shrine finished for St. Columbkille by the celebrated brazier, Conla.—See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 125; and O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. c. 99. See also Sampson's Memoir of a Map of Londonderry, p. 487, and the note given above under the year 1203.

<sup>g</sup> *On behalf of the churches of Ireland*, *rocup ceall n-Epeaṇ*.—The Primate went to England to request that the King would compel the English chiefs in Ireland to restore their lands and other liberties to the Irish churches. It appears

Τομαλταῖ, mac concobair, mic diarmata mic ταιῶς τιγεαρνα μαιγε  
luircc γ αἰρτιγῃ, γ na haiuēcēta en bpanan cloinne maolpuanaid do écc.

Ορεαῖ la heccneacán ua ndomnaill in uib parannain, γ hi ccloinn diarmata. Ro gabhpat bú iomda, γ po marbhpat daine. Ruccpat uí diarmatta, uí forannáin γ uí gairmlēohaiḡ oppa. Ro marbaḡ, γ po báidēd rocaide stoppa, γ ruccpat cenél cconail an cepeich po ḡlōid iap moirao-tar.

Ruaidri ua gaḡra ticcepa Slebe luḡa do ecc.

Αοδῃ mac murchaḡa uí cēallaiḡ ticcēpa ua maine, γ caētiaḡ ua caētiaḡ τιγεαρνα iorriar do écc.

Αοḡ ua goirmḡiallaiḡ ticcēpa parpeaiḡe cēpa do marbaḡ lá pēpaiḡ cēpa.

Ruaidri ua toḡḡa ταιρεαῖ na bpeḡcha la hua namalḡaḡ do ecc.

Θἷllibept ua flannaccáin, γ lomar mac murchaḡa cāc díob do marbaḡ apōile ip por comáin.

from charters in the Book of Kells, now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that the word rocap means *advantage, benefit, or freedom*. It is in this sense the opposite of docap.

In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops (under *Eugene Mac Gillivider*, p. 64), he gives the following translation of this passage from what he calls anonymous Annals: "The comarb of Patrick (Eghdon Mac Gilluys), went to the King of England's house, for the good of the churches of Ireland, and to complain of the GALLS (i. e. the English) of Ireland." Harris took this extract from the old English translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum, which contains the above quotation, word for word.—See note under the year 1216.

<sup>b</sup> *Tomaltagh, tomaltaḡ.*—In the Annals of Kiltonan he is styled na cairpḡe, i. e. *of the rock*. Charles O'Connor of Belanagare states in one of his manuscripts, that he built the castle and chief seat of the family on one of the islands of Lough Key, and that this seat obtained the

name of Mac Dermot's Rock, which it retains to this day.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 305.

<sup>i</sup> *Moylurg, Airtech, &c.*—Mac Dermot, or, as the family were more anciently called, O'Mulrory, was Chief of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir-tuathail, all included in the old barony of Boyle.

<sup>k</sup> *Clann-Dermot, clann Diarmata*, i. e. the O'Carellans. These, as well as the O'Forannans and O'Gormlys, were of the Kinel-Owen race, and were at this period seated on both sides of the River Mourne, and of the arm, or narrow part, of Lough Foyle. The O'Donnells afterwards drove them out of the plain of Magh Ithe, and established families of the Kinel-Connell in their place.

<sup>l</sup> *Sliabh Lugha.*—The name of this territory is still well known in the county of Mayo, and its limits pointed out. It comprises the parishes of Kilkelly, Kilmovee, Killeagh, Kilcolman, and Castlemore-Costello, in the south-east of the county of Mayo, that is, that part of the barony of Costello included in the diocese of Achonry.

Tomaltagh<sup>h</sup>, the son of Conor, son of Dermot, who was the son of Teige, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, and Aicidheacht<sup>i</sup>, and chief hero of the Clann-Mulrony, died.

Egneghan O'Donnell plundered Hy-Farannan and Clann-Dermot<sup>k</sup>; he took many cows, and killed persons. He was overtaken by the Hy-Dermot, the O'Farannans, and the O'Gormleys; *and a struggle ensued, in which* many were killed and drowned on both sides; but the Kinel-Connell ultimately bore off the prey, after much labour.

Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha<sup>i</sup>, died.

Hugh, the son of Murrough O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, and Caithniadh O'Caithniadh, Lord of Erris<sup>m</sup>, died.

Hugh O'Goirmghialla, Lord of Partry<sup>n</sup> in Carra, was slain by the men of Carra.

Rory O'Toghda, Chief of Bredagh<sup>o</sup> in Hy-Awley [Tirawley], died

Gilbert O'Flanagan and Ivor Mac Murrough slew each other at Roscommon<sup>p</sup>.

According to Downing, in his brief, but curious and valuable account of the county of Mayo, the country of the Galengi, i. e. the O'Haras and O'Garas, comprised the entire of the diocese of Achonry. The O'Garas were afterwards driven out of Sliabh Lugha by the family of Costello, and in later ages were possessed of the territory of Coolavin only, in which they had their chief castle at Moy-O'Gara, near the margin of Lough Gara. In an inquisition taken at Castlemore, on the 14th of July, 1607, this name is anglicised Slewlowe.

<sup>m</sup> *Erris*, ἱερρερ, an extensive and remarkably wild barony in the north-west of the county of Mayo. The family of O'Caithniadh are now extinct, or the name changed, in this barony.

<sup>n</sup> *Partry*, παρτερραγε.—This name is still well known in the county of Mayo, as a territory forming the western portion of the barony of Ceara, and now believed to be coextensive with the parish of Ballyovey, or Odhbha Ceara, which is locally called the parish of Partry, and

in which there is a range of mountains still called Slieve Partry; but it would appear, from the writings of the Mac Fimbises of Lecan, that the territory of Partraighe extended originally into the present parish of Ballintober.—See *Tribes, Genealogies, and Customs of the Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, p. 152, note <sup>k</sup>, and p. 189, note <sup>a</sup>. The family name, O'Goirmghialla, is now called in Irish O'Gormmíúil, which is anglicised Gormilly, Gormly, and even Gorman, which latter is an unpardonable corruption.—See *Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 47, 187, 202, note <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>o</sup> *Of Bredagh*, na breochna.—This territory which contained fifteen ballys, or sixty quarters of land, of the large old Irish measure, comprised the parish of Moygawnagh, in the west of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, and a part of the adjoining parish of Kilfian.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 10, 11, 165, 228.

<sup>p</sup> *Ror choman*, i. e. *Boscus Sancti Comani*,



Μυρσερταῖ mac caprḡam̃na ταιορεῖ μυντιρε μαοιτριοννα δο ἔcc.

Sloiccheaḡ la mac hugo de lati co ngallaib̃ m̃ide ḡ laiḡean i trelaḡ ñócc. Ro loirceḡ cealla, ḡ arḡanna lair, ḡ ni pucc ḡeill náio siḡirḡḡa aḡḡhae uí neill don chur rin.

Sloiccheaḡ lap an luḡt ccedna i cciannaḡtaib̃. Ro loirceḡr̃et̃ cealla ciannaḡta uile, ḡ puccpat buar siḡim̃he.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ̃, 1207.

Αοιρ Cριορ̃ḡ, m̃ile, ḡa céḡ, a reacht̃.

Cpeach la heiccñsch̃an ua ñom̃naill a b̃r̃raib̃h manach ḡo po ḡabh̃rat bú. Ruccpat̃ r̃ir̃ manach r̃oir̃p̃lion r̃oir̃ra, ḡ po mar̃br̃at̃ Ua dom̃naill tiḡear̃na típe Conaill, tuir̃ ḡḡḡam̃a, ḡ eim̃ḡ an c̃uicciḡ ina r̃is̃m̃r̃, ḡ tor̃p̃rat̃tar̃ ḡronḡ do r̃aor̃clanñaib̃ ele i maill̃i r̃p̃ir̃r̃. Iḡiat̃ na huair̃le do poḡrat̃tar̃ ann, an ḡiolla r̃iaḡaḡ mac ceallaḡ uí baḡiḡill, doññchaḡ conallaḡ mac concḡbair̃ maoñmaiḡi, ḡ Maḡḡam̃ain mac dom̃naill m̃iḡiḡ uí concḡbair̃ ḡ laoch̃raḡ iom̃ḡa ceñmoḡát̃.

Dom̃naill mac r̃r̃ḡail̃ uí ruair̃c̃ ticc̃r̃na up̃m̃oir̃ b̃reir̃ne do ἔcc.

Μυρ̃s̃ḡhaḡ mac Ruair̃ḡr̃i uí Concḡbair̃, ḡ Am̃laib̃ ua r̃er̃ḡail̃ ταιορεῖ μυντιρε h̃Anḡaile do ἔcc.

Diap̃mãt̃ ua maḡaḡáiñ tiḡear̃na r̃il̃ nañm̃chaḡḡa do ἔcc.

Ται̃r̃r̃i Ruair̃ḡr̃i ui concḡbair̃ Rí Connaḡt̃ do ḡabair̃t̃ a tal̃main, ḡ a ccup̃ hi r̃cc̃r̃iñ c̃loic̃e.

now the town of Roscommon, which gives name to the county. St. Coman's well, called *ḡaḡaḡ Chom̃ain*, is still in existence, and lies in a field to the east of the town, in the townland of Ballypheasant.

<sup>a</sup> These two passages are rendered, in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, as follows: "A. D. 1206. An army by Hugh de Lacy to Tule Og, and burned Churches and Corne, but caried neither pledg nor hostage with them for that tyme. An army by de Lacy in Kyanaght, burnt many churches, and tooke many coves."

<sup>r</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmac-

noise record the death of the abbot Cahal O'Malone, a man of great riches and learning. They also contain the following passage relative to the town of Ballyloughloe, near Athlone, in the county of Westmeath, of which town the Four Masters have collected no early notice. "A. D. 1206. The sons of Art O'Melaghlyn preyed the town of Balleloghloe, and burnt part thereof? were overtaken by Melaghlyn Begg O'Melaghlyn, Sile Crowherfrey Mac Carrhon, and certain English forces, where in pursuite that rowte of Meathmen were discomfitted and putt to flight, killed Mortagh, or Morrogh, son of

Murtough Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, died.

An army was led by the son of Hugo de Lacy, and the English of Meath and Leinster, into Tullaghoge (in Tyrone), and burned churches and corn, but obtained neither hostages nor pledges of submission from Hugh O'Neill on this occasion.

The same people led another army<sup>a</sup> into Kienaghta, and burned all the churches of that territory, besides driving off a countless number of cows<sup>r</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1207.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seven.*

Egnehghan O'Donnell set out upon a predatory excursion into Fermanagh, and seized upon cows; but a considerable muster of the men of Fermanagh pursued him, and slew O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, tower of the warlike prowess and hospitality of the province in his time; and some others of his nobility were slain along with him. The following were the nobles who fell on this occasion: Gillareagh, the son of Kellagh O'Boyle; Donough Conallagh, the son of Conor Moinmoy; and Mahon, the son of Donnell Midheach (i. e. the Meathian) O'Conor. Many other heroes fell besides these<sup>s</sup>.

Donnell, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, Lord of the greater part of Breifny, died.

Murray, the son of Roderic O'Conor, and Auliffe O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, died.

Dermot O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

The remains of Roderic O'Conor, King of Connaught, were disinterred, and deposited in a stone shrine.

Melaghlyn Begg, Mortagh mac Donnagh Koyle, and also Morrogh mac Morrogh O'Kelly was taken."

They also record the death of Robert, son of Hugh Delacie, under the same year.

<sup>s</sup> *Besides these.*—This passage is better given in the Annals of Kilronan. The literal translation is as follows:

"A. D. 1207. A prey was taken by Egnehghan

O'Donnell in Fermanagh; but the men of Fermanagh overtook him with a more numerous host than he had, and slew O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, till then the tower of valour, hospitality, and bravery of the north of Ireland. Some of his chieftains also fell, viz., Gillareagh, son of Kellagh O'Boyle; Mahon, son of Donnell, the Meathian O'Conor; Donough Conallagh, the son of Conor Moinmoy O'Conor, *et alii multi*

Catal cpoibðsicc ó Concobair Rí Connaçt do ionnarbað Aoda uí plait-beartaiç 7 a cpioch do tabairt dia mac fñn dAod mac caðail.

Coccað mor eitpir gallaib laigean fñn .i. eitpir Maoilir 7 Seppraiç mapep, 7 Uilliam mapurccal sup milleað laigin, 7 fip munan ftoppa.

Coccað mór pór eitpir hugo de lati 7 maoilir, go po milleað uile muinipir Mhaoilir.

Cpñch mor la catal caprac mac diarmata mic taiðç, ap çorbmac mac tomaltaiç mic diarmata, 7 ap ua pfloinn Capra, co puccrat ðpem do Connaçtaibh fair .i. diarmait mac Maçnuipa mic Muipçfritaiç uí concobair, 7 corbmac mac tomaltaiç, Concobair goð o hçgpa tiçfñna luighne, 7 donnchað ua dubda tiçeapna ua namalgaða, 7 ua ppiachpac go po chuipriot cliath-aio go po muioh for catal çappac, 7 go po gaðað é fñn, 7 go po dallað, 7 po mapbað muipçfñr a mac, 7 Mac Chonçranna uí flannaccáin co pocaiðib ele.

Cpreach mór la Maoilir ócc, 7 la Muipçfritac ua mbriam, 7 lá toipir-

*nobiles, et ignobiles, cum eis occisi sunt.* The son of Mac Mahon, the men of Fermanagh, and the Oriels *victores fuerunt.*"

<sup>i</sup> *Geoffrey, Mares, and William Mareschal.*—The former is generally called Geffry de Marisco, or De Mariscis, by English writers.—See Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edit. of 1809, pp. 382–385. He was made Custos or Governor of Ireland in 1216, and Lord Justice in 1226.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103. William Mareschal, or Marshal, was Earl of Pembroke, and Prince of Leinster in Ireland, in right of his wife, the granddaughter of Dermot Mac Murrough.—See Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edit. of 1809, p. 343, *et sequen.*

<sup>u</sup> These passages are thus given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1207. There arose great wars in Lynster between the Englishmen there, viz<sup>t</sup>. between Meyler and Geffry March, and also William Mareschall, which soone brought all Lynster and Munster to utter destruction.

"There arose also the like contention and

strife between Meyler and Hugh Delacie, that between the said partys the land of Foharties was wasted, preyed, and destroyed."

<sup>v</sup> *Cathal.*—This passage is given more fully in the Annals of Kilronan, but under the year 1208, as follows: "A. D. 1208. Cathal, son of Dermot, son of Teige O'Mulrony, King of Moylurg, was taken prisoner by Cathal Crowderg in violation of the guarantee of the bishops who were securities between them, namely, Ardgal O'Connor, Murray O'Duffy, Clement O'Sneyey. He was, however, set at liberty, through the guarantee of those bishops, without giving a hostage or pledge. After this he went out of the country and took a great prey, which he drove on as far as Lough Macnean. A week afterwards he set out on a predatory excursion into Tir-Oiliolla [Tirerrill], and drove off a prey into the Curlieus, and over the Curlieus into Moylurg. A great force overtook him here, namely, Dermot, son of Manus, son of Turlough O'Connor; Manus, son of Murtough, son of Turlough O'Connor; Cormac, son of Tomaltagh of the Rock; Murray,



Cathal Crowderg O'Conor, King of Connaught, expelled Hugh O'Flaherty, and gave his territory to his own son, Hugh *O'Conor*.

A great war broke out among the English of Leinster; i. e. between Meyler, Geoffrey, Mares, and William Mareschal<sup>t</sup>. Leinster and Munster suffered severely from them.

Another great war broke out between Hugo de Lacy and Meyler; and the result was, that nearly all Meyler's people were ruined<sup>u</sup>.

Cathal<sup>v</sup> Carragh, son of Dermot, who was son of Teige [O'Mulrony], took a great prey from Cormac, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, and O'Flynn of the Cataract<sup>w</sup>, but was overtaken by some of the Connacians, namely, Dermot, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough<sup>x</sup> O'Conor; Cormac, son of Tomaltagh; Conor God O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; and Donough O'Dowda, Lord of Tirawley and Tireragh; and a battle ensued, in which Cathal Carragh was defeated. He was taken prisoner, and blinded; and his son, Maurice, with the son of Cugranna O'Flanagan, and many others, were killed (in the battle).

Meyler Oge, Murtough O'Brien, and Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor,

son of Tomaltagh of the Rock; Donslevy, son of Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha; Flaherty O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann Cahill; and Gilla-na-nech O'Monahan, King of Hy-Briuin na Sinna. When his Breifnian archers perceived that they were overtaken by this great force, they fled as soon as they had crossed Lec Damhaighe, and Mac Dermot, being left accompanied by his own followers only, he was rushed upon, and his son Maurice, and many others of his people, were slain, and he was himself at length taken prisoner, and his people routed. When this great force had dispersed, the counsel which the sons of Tomaltagh of the Rock adopted was, to put out Mac Dermot's eyes, and this was accordingly done."

Under this year the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record a battle between the son of Randal Mac Sorley and the men of Skye [Sciadh], in which a countless multitude were slaughtered.

<sup>w</sup> *Of the Cataract*, i. e. of *Eap uí fhláinn*, or As-

sylyn.—This was the name of a small cataract, now nearly removed by the wearing down of the rock, on the River Boyle, about one mile to the west of the town of Boyle. There was an ancient church on the north side of the river, opposite this cataract, originally called *Eap Oachonna*, i. e. St. Dachonna's cataract, and *Eap mic n-eric*, i. e. the cataract of the son of Ere, that being the saint's patronymic name, from his father Ere; but in later ages, *Eap Uí Fhlóinn*, O'Flynn's cataract, from the family of O'Flynn, who were the hereditary Erenaghs, or wardens, of the church, and the comharbas of St. Dachonna.—See note under the year 1209.

<sup>x</sup> *Dermot, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough*.—This Murtough O'Conor was the celebrated Muircheartach Muimhneach, or the Mononian, the eleventh son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, and the ancestor of that warlike clan of the O'Conors, called Clann-Muircheartaigh.

dealbác mac Ruaidrí uí Concobair i tír ríacraic aithne co ro airccriot cúicc baile décc.

Catal mac Ruaidrí mac an triondaig uí cátharraig tigeanna tēba do écc.

Sluaichead la macaib hugo de lati, 7 la gallaib mīde go cairlén aēa an urcair go rabattur pectman por mīr acc porbairi fair go ro páccbaō an cairlén leō, 7 trīoā cēd fēiceall, 7 go hionnarbaō Maolir ar in tír.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1208.

Αοιρ Crioρ, mile, da cēd a hocht.

Dauid brēnac eppcop Ruipr Cairge do marbath la hUá bpaoláin dona deiribh.

<sup>1</sup> *Fifteen ballys*, cúicc baile décc.—A bally was at this period, the thirtieth part of a triocha ced, or barony.

<sup>2</sup> *Teffia*, τεάβια.—This was anciently a large territory, comprising, according to several ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish authorities, about the western half of the present county of Westmeath. It appears from various ancient authorities that it comprised the following baronies: 1. The barony of Rathconrath; 2. That part of the barony of Magheradernon, lying to the west of the River Brosnagh, and of the lakes of Lough Oul and Lough Ennell; 3. The barony of Cuircne, now Kilkenny West; 4. The barony of Brawney; 5. Clonlonan (into which the O'Melaghins were afterwards driven), with that part of it which was added to the King's County, by the procurement of the celebrated Terence Coghlan; and 6. The barony of Kilcoursey in the King's County.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85, where it is stated that the lands assigned to the Tuites, Petits, and Daltons were in Teffia.

In the fourth century the southern half of this territory of Teffia was granted by the Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, to his son Maine, from whom it is sometimes, but not fre-

quently, called Tir-Maine of Meath, and among whose descendants it was afterwards subdivided into petty territories, the lords of which were tributary to the archchief, who was looked upon as the representative of Maine, though not always of the senior branch of his descendants. North Teffia was divided from South Teffia by the River Eithne, now the Inny, and was granted in the fourth century to Carbry, the brother of Maine. This territory is frequently called Cairbre Gabhra in the old Irish authorities, but for many centuries before the English invasion, North Teffia was the principality of the O'Farrells, who gave it their tribe name of Anghaile, or South Conmaicne.

South Teffia was subdivided into the following lordships or chieftainries, viz.: 1. Breaghmbaine, now Brawney, the lordship of O'Breen; 2. Machaire Chuirene, which was originally the lordship of O'Tolairg, but was in the possession of the Dillons from the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion till the seventeenth century; 3. Calry-an-chala, and sometimes Calry-Teaffa, the lordship of Magawly, now the parish of Ballyloughloe; Muintir Tadhgain, the lordship of the Fox, or O'Caharny, now the barony of Kil-

made a predatory incursion into Tir-Fachrach Aidhne, and plundered fifteen ballys<sup>y</sup> (townlands).

Cathal, son of Rory, who was son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny, Lord of Teffia<sup>z</sup>, died.

The sons of Hugo de Lacy and the English of Meath marched to the castle of Athnurcher [now Ardnurcher], and continued to besiege it for five weeks, when it was surrendered to them, as was also the territory of Fircal<sup>a</sup>; and Meyler was banished from the country<sup>b</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1208.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eight.*

David Breathnach (Walsh), Bishop of Waterford<sup>c</sup>, was slain by O'Faellan of the Desies.

coursey, in the King's County; 5. Corca Adaim, or Corca Adain, now in all probability the barony of Magheradernon.

<sup>a</sup> *Fircal*, *Feara Ceall*, was, as already shewn, a territory in the south of ancient Meath, comprising the present baronies of Ballycowen, Ballyboy, and Fircall, or Eglisli, in the King's County.

<sup>b</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise have the following entries, altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1207. The English of Meath and Lynster, with their forces, went to Killaloe to build a castle, near the Borowe [*Óéal Óopúma*], and were frustrated of their purpose, did neither castle nor other thing worthy of memory, but lost some men and horses in their journey, and so returned to their houses back again.

"Moriertagh mac Bryen an Tleyve besieged the castle of Byrre, and at last burnt the whole town.

"The castle of Athroyunny, in Lease [Ballyroane, in the Queen's County], was spoyled altogether by the said Mortagh and the sons of

O'Connor of Connought" [who] "slewe many of the inhabitants, and after taking away all the cowes, sheep, harnesses, and other things therein, they burnt the town.

"The Castle of Kinnetty, the Castle of Byrre, and the Castle of Lothra, were broken downe and quite destroyed by the said Mortagh O'Bryen."

Under this year, also, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state, that the churches of Tigh Damhnad [*Tedavnet*], Kilmurrigan, and Clones" [in Ulster], "were burned by Hugo de Lacy.

<sup>c</sup> *Waterford*, *Port lairge*.—Port Lairgé is the present Irish name of the city of Waterford. See note <sup>z</sup> under the year 1174, p. 18. Neither Ware nor Harris has any notice of this David as a bishop.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, under O'Heda, and Robert of Bedford, pp. 551, 552. His name does not occur in any of the Irish annals known to the Editor, except Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which his death is noticed as follows: "A. D. 1207. David Breathnagh, Bushopp



Creachylloicchead la hAodh Ua neill i nnuir Eogain. Rucc ua domnall .i. domnall mór cona roéparre fair, Ro cuirfó caiteorgail stoppa in po marbad ár dírimhe ar gach leé. Topéar ip in maíom rin domnall mac murchada, 7 ár aóbal do éenél Eogain imaille púirp. Toperaatar i pppioé-  
guin an maíoma Caébarp o domnall, Férgal ua baioigill, Corbmac Ua domnall, dauid ua doéarparé, 7 úrsm do maíeib éenel cconail cenmozátt. Ro ppaíonead po úfoíó tpe nírt ionmbualta for éenél neoghain.

Sluacchead la hUa ndomnall (Domnall mór) for éenél neoghain, 7 for Aodh ua neill go rucc for epléad 7 bpaígóib an tpe gur rnaómad ríóh eitpír Ua ndomnall 7 Ua neill, 7 po naíompíot a ccarattpadh ppaíole i nacchaíó gall 7 gaoíóeal no cúirpéad ina naghaíó.

Duibinnrí mág ańgúra tíccfína cloinne hAóda ua neachóac do marbad la mac duinnpleibé uí Eochaóa.

Fínghin mac díarmata mic corbmaic még cártaié do marbad la a bpaéribé fínghin.

Ualgarcc ua ruairc do éor a tíghnar fín mbreirpe, 7 Art mac domnall mic fepgail do gabail a ionaíó a huétt gall.

Iohannep epircopur norbur do éor do Ríé Saxan i nEíinn díá bñé ina lurtír innte, 7 Saxoin úrféoitéionnucchaó la comarba pítearí fodaíé an epircop do éor cum coccad i nepinn, go mbáttar Saxain gan aipfíionn gan baírtéó gan ongaó, gan aónacal inaéécta ppi pé trí mbliadhán.

of Waterford, was killed by O'Foylan of the Desies." *Breathnach*, as a family name, is now always anglicised Walsh. Waterford was made an episcopal see in 1096, and united to the see of Lismore in 1363.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 533; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. pp. 15, 16, 45.

<sup>d</sup> *David O'Doherty*.—He is the ancestor of the family of Mac Devitt, now so numerous in the barony of Inishowen.

<sup>e</sup> *Duvinnsi*, duibinnrí.—This name signifies the black, or black-haired man, of the island.

<sup>f</sup> *Iveagh*, Uí Eacóach.—The name of two baronies in the county of Down. At this time O'Haughey was Chief of all Iveagh, and Ma-

gennis of only a portion of it called Clann Aedha.

<sup>g</sup> *Fineen*, fínghin.—This name, which is very common in the family of Mac Carthy, signifies the fair offspring. It is Latinized *Florentius* by O'Sullivan Beare, throughout his History of the Irish Catholics, and now always anglicised *Florence*. The name Finnen is translated *Albinus* by Colgan.—See his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 353, note 3.

<sup>h</sup> *Ualgarg*, ualgarcc.—This name, which was very common among the family of O'Rourke, is now obsolete, as the Christian or baptismal name of a man; but is preserved in the family of Magoalric, a collateral branch of the

A prey was taken by Hugh O'Neill in Inishowen. O'Donnell (Donnell More) overtook him with his forces; and a battle was fought between them, in which countless numbers were slaughtered on both sides. In this battle fell Donnell Mac Murrough, and a great number of the Kinel-Owen with him. In the heat of this conflict fell also Caffar O'Donnell, Farrell O'Boyle, Cormac O'Donnell, David O'Doherty<sup>d</sup>, and other chiefs of the Kinel-Connell. The Kinel-Connell were at length routed by dint of fighting.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) against Hugh O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen; and he seized upon the spoils and hostages of the country. A peace, however, was afterwards concluded between O'Neill and O'Donnell, who entered into an alliance to assist each other against such of the English or Irish as should oppose them.

Duvinnsi<sup>c</sup> Magennis, Lord of Clann-Aodha, in Iveagh<sup>f</sup>, was slain by the son of Donslevy O'Haughy.

Fineen<sup>g</sup>, son of Dermot, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, was slain by his own brothers.

Ualgarg<sup>b</sup> O'Rourke was deprived of the lordship of Breifny; and Art, son of Donnell, who was son of Farrell, assumed his place through the influence of the English.

John, Bishop of Norwich<sup>i</sup>, was sent by the King of England into Ireland as Lord Justice; and the English were excommunicated by the successor of St. Peter for sending the Bishop to carry on war in Ireland; so that the English were without mass, baptism, extreme unction, or lawful interment, for a period of three years.

O'Rourkes, now very numerous in the county of Leitrim. It is derived from *uaill*, pride, and *garra*, fierce.

<sup>i</sup> *John, Bishop of Norwich, Johannes Episcopus Norbus.*—His name was John de Gray. He was chosen by King John's recommendation to the archbishopric of Canterbury in 1205; but Pope Innocent III. refused to confirm his election, and procured the election of Cardinal Stephen Langton, an Englishman then at Rome, in his place, and consecrated him with his own hands. The King, enraged at this conduct of the Pope,

wrote him a sharp letter, upbraiding him with his unjust proceedings, which caused His Holiness to lay the whole kingdom under an interdict. This event is stated as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1207: "An English Bushop was sent over into this land, by the King of England, to govern the land as Deputie thereof: he was Bushop of Norway [Norwich], and was Excommunicated by the Pope, together with all Englishmen in England, which Excommunication hung over them for the space of two

Μυρεστὰς μὰς δοῖναιλλ υἱ ἕριαν τιεεστὴνα τυαδῶμῆιαν δὸ γὰβὰιλ λά  
γαλλαιβ λυμνῆιγ τορ γαρίύεαδ ἐρί νεπρεορ τρε πορὰιλ δοννχαῖδ ἄιρῆβριγ  
α ὀστῆραταρ φῖν.

Διαρμαιττ υὰ καομάιν ταιοιρεὲς ὁ τυαῖν δὰ βοῶαρ γο γλεόιρ δὸ ἔεε.

Ἀῖνλαιβ υὰ Ροτλάιν ταιοιρεὲς καλραιγε ἄνιλε εῖρηαταν δὸ μαρβαῖδ λα हुआ  
Μόράιν.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1209.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, μῖλε, δὰ céδ, α ναοι.

Cele υὰ dubṭaigh eppcop Maige eo na Saxon, γιollaεῖριτ υὰ ceapnaiḡ  
coṃorba condepe, γ πλατῆεστach υὰ plainn coṃarba δαῖonna eapa mic  
neirc δὸ ἔεε.

or three years, in so much that their churches did not use the Sacraments durement the said space." Hanmer says that this excommunication extended to Ireland also; but he should have said, to the English in Ireland.—See his Chronicle, Dublin Edition of 1809, pp. 373, 377.

<sup>k</sup> This passage is rendered as follows in Maoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1207. Mortagh mac Donnell O'Bryen, prince of Thomond, was taken by the Englishmen of Lymbrick against the wills of three Bushopps, by the procurement of his own brother Donnagh Carbreagh mac Donnell O'Bryen."

<sup>l</sup> *O'Keeran*, υὰ καομάιν, now sometimes anglicised Kavanagh, but totally different from the Kavanaghs of Leinster. The Connaught Kavanaghs are yet numerous in the district here mentioned, but they have all dwindled into peasants, or small farmers.—See *Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 109, 167, 248, 350.

<sup>m</sup> *From Toomore to Gleoir*.—Tuaim-da-bhodhar is now anglicised *Toomore*. It is the name of an old church and parish near the River Moy, in the barony of Gallen and county of Mayo.—See *Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Archæological Society in 1844,

p. 242, note <sup>o</sup>, and map prefixed to the same work. According to a tradition in the county of Sligo, Gleoir was the ancient name of the river now called the Culleen or Leafony river, which takes its rise to the south of Tawnalaghta townland, in the parish of Kilglass, and barony of Tireragh, and running northwards, empties itself into the sea at Pollacheeny, in Cabraheel townland. From the position of this river, and the old church of Toomore, or Toomour, it is quite clear that the O'Caomhains possessed, or at least were the head chiefs of all the territory of Coolcarney, and the western portion of the barony of Tireragh, verging on the River Moy, near its mouth, and that their territory comprised the parishes of Toomore, Attymass, and Kilgarvan, in the county of Mayo, and the parish of Kilglass, in the county of Sligo.—See Map prefixed to *Tribes, Genealogies, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844.

<sup>n</sup> *O'Rothlain*, now pronounced by the Irish in the county of Sligo as if written O'Roithleain, and incorrectly anglicised *Rowley*. It might be more analogically anglicised Rollin, which would sound better. For the extent of the territory of this tribe of the Calry, see note under Cool-



Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, was taken prisoner by the English of Limerick, in violation of the guarantee of three bishops, and by order of his own brother, Donough Cairbreach<sup>k</sup>.

Dermot O'Keegan<sup>l</sup>, Lord of *that tract of country* extending from Toomore to Gleoir<sup>m</sup>, died.

Auliffe O'Rothlain<sup>n</sup>, Chief of Calry of Coolcarney, was slain by O'Moran<sup>o</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1209.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred nine.*

Kele O'Duffy<sup>p</sup>, Bishop of Mayo<sup>q</sup> of the Saxons; Gilchreest O'Kearney, Coarb (Bishop) of Connor<sup>r</sup>; and Flaherty O'Flynn, Coarb of Dachonna<sup>s</sup> of Eas-mic n-Eirc [Assylyn], died.

carney, at the year 1225.—See also *Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, pp. 167, 423.

<sup>o</sup> *O'Moran*.—He had his seat at Ardnarea, on the east side of the River Moy, at Ballina-Tirawley, and his territory extended thence to Toomore.—See *Tribes, Genealogies, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 167, 245.

<sup>p</sup> *Kele O'Duffy*.—He is called Celestin, or Cele O'Dubhai, in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602.

<sup>q</sup> *Mayo*, *maḡ eo*, translated by Colgan, *campus quercuum*, the plain of the oaks, though it more probably means plain of the *yews*. This place, which contained a monastery and a cathedral, was founded by St. Colman, an Irishman, who had been bishop of Lindisfarne, in the north of England, and who, returning to his native country in the year 664, purchased from a chieftain part of an estate on which he erected the monastery of Maigeo, in which he placed about thirty English monks, whom he had taken with him from Lindisfarne, and whom he had first established on Inis Bo Finne. Ussher states (*Primordia*, p. 964) that the see

of Mayo was annexed to Tuam in 1559, and that Eugenius Mac Brehoan was the last Bishop of Mayo.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part i. c. 1; Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 79.

<sup>r</sup> *Connor*, *conneipe*, now a small town in the barony and county of Antrim. Until the year 1442 it was the head of a bishop's see, founded by Mac Nise, who died in the year 507.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 190; and Harris's *Ware*, vol. i. p. 218. It was united to the see of Down in the year 1442. In the old Irish Annals, and other documents, the Bishop of Down is often called the Bishop of Uladh, or Dal Araidhe, while the Bishop of Connor, is always called after his cathedral church. Immediately before the English invasion, the territory of Dal Araidhe, comprising the diocese of Down, was possessed by Mac Donslevy, and Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, comprising the diocese of Connor, by O'Lynn.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1174, p. 13.

<sup>s</sup> *Dachonna*.—In the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 8th of March, he is styled

Αἰτ mac domnaill mic pŕŕgail uí Ruairc tigeapna breipne do marbāð  
la corbmacc mac airt uí maolŕchlann, 7 la corbmacc mac airt uí ruairc,  
7 ualgarcc ua Ruairc do gabáil ticcŕnair ina diaibh.

Donnchað ua pŕŕgail ticcŕna na hangaile do ecc.

Rí Saxan do tēct i nŕinn react ccēo long. Ír ann po gabrat in ath-  
chlað. Ðaoi athað annŕein acc legāð pcciri na mapa de iar ttoppachtan

Mochonna Mac Eirc, Abbot of Eas-mic nEirc, in the county of Rescommon; and in the Feilire Aenguis, at the same day, the place is distinctly called *ear mic nEirc*, i. e. the cataract of the son of Eirc, i. e. of Dachonna. *Ear mic nEirc*, now *Ear uí Fhlóin*, an old church about one mile to the west of the town of Boyle. Colgan, and after him Lanigan, confounds this with the great Abbey of Boyle. The Editor has adduced various evidences to shew that *Eas mic nEirc* is not the great Abbey of Boyle, in a letter, describing the localities in the neighbourhood of Lough Key, written at Boyle, July 23, 1837, and now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park. In this he has proved that *Ear mic nEirc* was the ancient name of the present Assylyn, and *Āt ua laupg* that of the great Abbey of Boyle, and that *Ear mic nEirc* was also often called *Ear Dachonna*, from St. Dachonna, otherwise *Mochonna mac nEirc*, the patron saint of the place. See note under the year 1463.

<sup>1</sup> *Seven hundred ships*, react ccēo long.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has the same number: “A. D. 1210. Rí Saxan do ēaiðect i n-ŕinn co longair diapmide .i. dcc. long. The King of England came to Ireland with a great fleet, i. e. seven hundred ships.” The exact number of ships brought by King John to Ireland is not stated in any other of the Irish Annals. In the Annals of Kilronan his fleet is styled *longepp aðbal*, “a prodigious fleet,” at the year 1209; and *coðlað mór*, “a great fleet,” at 1210. In the old translation

of the Annals of Ulster, the entry is given briefly as follows, without mentioning the number of ships: “A. D. 1209. The King of England came to Ireland with a great navy.” In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the account of the acts of King John in Ireland is entered as follows under the year 1209.

“A. D. 1209. The King of England, with a great Company of men and ships, came into Ireland, and landed at Dublin, came from thence to Tibreydultan, called Ardbreackan, in Meath, where Cahall Crovederg O’Connor came to the King’s house, banished Walter Delacie out of Meath into England, whereupon the King and O’Connor, with his Fleett, departed, and went to Carrickfergus, and banished Hugh Delacie from out of Ulster into England.

“O’Neal came then to the King of England’s house and departed from him again, without hostages or securitie: O’Connor return’d to his own house from thence [and] the King of England lay siege to Carrickfergus, and compelled the Warde to leave the same, and did put a strong ward of his own in the same, and from thence the King came to Rathwry, or Rathwayrie, [where] O’Connor came again to the King’s house and yealded him four hostages, viz<sup>t</sup>. Connor God O’Hara, prince of Lawyne in Connought, Dermott mac Connor O’Moyleronie, Ffyn O’Carmackan, chieftaine of Klyn Kelly, and Torvean mac Gollgoyle, The King of England went soon after for England, and conveighed his [these] hostages with him.”

It is given in the Annals of Kilronan as fol-

Art, son of Donnell, who was son of Farrell O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, and Cormac, the son of Art O'Rourke; and Ualgarg O'Rourke assumed the lordship as his successor.

Donough O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

The King of England came to Ireland with seven hundred ships', and landed at Dublin, where he remained until he had recruited himself after the fatigues

lows, under the year 1210, which seems the true Connaught account of the event.

"A. D. 1210. Johannes, the son of Fitz-Empress, King of England, came to Ireland with a great fleet this year. On his arrival he levied a great army of the men of Ireland, to march them to Ulster, to take Hugh De Lacy, or banish him from Ireland, and to take Carrickfergus. Hugh departed from Ireland, and those who were guarding Carrickfergus left it and came to the King, and the King left a garrison of his own there. He afterwards dispatched a fleet of his people to the Isle of Mann, who plundered the island, and killed many of its inhabitants. Cathal Croiderg O'Conor, King of Connaught, and his Connacian forces, were on this expedition. On their arrival in the north, the King of England had told the King of Connaught to return to him at the expiration of a fortnight, and the latter promised that he would do so, and bring his son Hugh O'Conor with him to be delivered up as a hostage. This, however, the King did not require; but he said, 'Bring him, that he may receive a charter for the third part of Connaught.' But when O'Conor returned home, the advice which he and his wife and people adopted was,—the worst that could be,—not to bring his son to the King. However, O'Conor repaired to the King of England, and as he did not bring his own son, the king obtained the following persons in his stead, viz., Dermot, son of Conor Mac Dermot, King of Moylurg; Conor O'Hara, King of Leyny in Connaught; Finn O'Carmacan, a

servant of trust to O'Conor; and Torbert, son of the King of the Gall-Gaels, one of O'Conor's lawgivers (neachtairib). The King of England then returned, and brought these chieftains with him into England. He left the chief government of Ireland to the English bishop, and told him to build three castles in Connaught. The English bishop soon after raised an army in Meath and Leinster, and marched to Athlone, and there erected a bridge across the ford, and a castle on the site of O'Conor's castle."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, a somewhat different account of King John's actions in Ireland is entered under the year 1211, which the Editor is tempted to insert here; for, although he has some suspicions of its authenticity, he thinks that the compiler had original documents which are now lost, or, at least, not preserved in Ireland.

"A. D. 1211" [*recte* 1210]. "John, King of England, with a large fleet and a numerous army, set sail for Ireland, and landed at Waterford. Thither Donough Cairbreach, the son of Donnell More O'Brien, repaired, to make his submission to him, and received a charter for Carrigogonnell, and the lordship thereunto belonging, for which he was to pay a yearly rent of sixty marks.

"Cathal Croiderg, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, King of Connaught, repaired with a great body of troops to make his obeisance unto him.

"King John proceeded from Waterford to Dublin, with the intention of banishing from



do, 7 tanaic o atheliat go tiopraitte ulltain i miodhe. Do coiridh Catal croidbhrice ó Concobair ina tsch. Ro hionnarbad ualtra de lati ar in miodhe hi Saxain. Do coiridh iarain an Rí 7 na maite bai ina pappad go cappaic pbrigura co po diocuir hugo de lati a hulltaib hi Saxain. Aodh ó néill do dol po togarim an Rí 7 a teaact for ccúlaid gan gialladh. An Rí do bhit i bporbairi for an ccappaice co po faccabadh dó í, 7 tucc a muintri pfin mnte. Tanaice ó concobair iarain dia eiz buidhín.

Do coiridh iarain Rí Saxain go raith nguairpe, 7 tanaice ua concobair doiridiri dia roighid, 7 po bai an Rí acc iarraidh a meic ar ua cconcobair do giall ppi comall dó. Ni éarid ua concobair a mac uada, act do pad chtar dia muintri dia éionn, .i. Concobair goib ó hfgia tigeapna luigne, 7 diarmait mac concobair uí Maoilruanaid tigeapna muigi luirce, pionn ua carmacáin, 7 toirbeand mac níz gallgaoidel do afz gpaia uí concobair, 7 do coiridh an Rí go Saxain, 7 pucc na bpaigde rin laip.

Ireland Walter de Lacy (who afterwards passed into France). The King marched from Dublin into Meath, and dispatched a large fleet northwards to a fortress of the English called Carlingford, to command the sons of Hugh de Lacy, viz., Walter, Lord of Meath, and Hugh, Earl of Ulster, and then Lord Deputy of Ireland, to appear before him to answer for the death of the valiant knight, John de Courcy" [Lord of Rathenny and Kilbarrock.—*Grace*], "who was treacherously slain by them, and to answer to such questions as should be asked of them, for their apparent ill conduct. When Hugh de Lacy had discovered that the King was going to the north, he burned his own castles in Machaire Conaille, and in Cuailgne, before the King's eyes, and also the castles which had been erected by the Earl of Ulster and the men of Oriel, and he himself fled to Carrickfergus, leaving the chiefs of his people burning, levelling, and destroying the castles of the country, and, dreading the fury of the King, he himself went over the sea.

"When the King saw this disrespect offered

him, he marched from Drogheda to Carlingford, where he made a bridge of his ships, across the harbour, by which he landed some of his troops on the other side, and proceeded thence to Carrickfergus, partly by sea and partly by land, and laid siege to the castle, which he took."

According to the Itinerary of King John, by the accurate and trustworthy T. D. Hardy, Esq., the King was at Crook, near Waterford, on the 20th of June, 1210, and was on his return, at Fishguard, on the 26th of August, the same year. For an account of his movements in Ireland at this period, the reader is referred to the Rev. Mr. Butler's curious work on the History of the Castle of Trim.

Hanmer, Cox, and Leland, assert that O'Neill submitted to King John on this occasion; but, if we believe the Irish accounts, he refused to give him hostages.

<sup>u</sup> *Tiopraid Ulltain*, i. e. St. Ulltan's well.—There was a place so called in Westmeath in Colgan's time.—See his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 242, note 25; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 52. There is a holy well

of his voyage, and then set out for Tioprait Ulltain<sup>u</sup> in Meath, where Cathal Crovderg O'Connor came into his house [i. e. *made his submission to him*]. He banished Walter de Lacy to England, and then proceeded, with his nobles, to Carrickfergus, whence he also banished Hugo de Lacy to England. Hugh O'Neill repaired *hither* at the King's summons, but returned home without giving him hostages. The King besieged Carrick until it surrendered, and he placed his own people in it. O'Connor then returned home.

The King of England then went to Rathguaire<sup>w</sup>, whither O'Connor repaired again to meet him; and the King requested O'Connor to deliver him up his son, to be kept as a hostage. O'Connor did not give him his son, but delivered up four of his people instead, namely, Conor God O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; Dermot, son of Conor O'Mulrony, Lord of Moylurg; Finn O'Carman; and Torvenn, son of the King of the Gall-Gaels<sup>x</sup>, one of O'Connor's servants of trust. The King then returned to England, bringing these hostages with him.

called Tobar Ulltain in the townland of Ballynaskea, near the old church of Rathcore in Meath.—See Ordnance Map of Meath, sheet 48; and there is also a townland called TobarUlltain in the parish of Killinkere, in the barony of Castlerahen, and county of Cavan, and not far from the boundary of the county of Meath. This townland contains a holy well dedicated to St. Ulltan, which was formerly visited by pilgrims; but it is more than probable that Ma-geoghegan is right in making the Tobar Ulltain, visited by King John on this occasion, another name for Ardraccon.—See p. 162, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> *Rathguaire* is so called by those who speak Irish at the present day, but anglicised *Rathwire*. It lies in the parish of Killucan, in the east of the county of Westmeath, and about three miles north north-west of Kinnegad.—See *Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1841, p. 49, note 151. The castle of Rathwire is thus described by Sir Henry Piers in 1682, in his Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath: "Rathwire is the

first place of note that presents itself to our view, and that at a distance, if you come from the east, situate in the barony of Farbill, on a high rising ground, built as of design not to overlook, but to awe the whole country; founded (as tradition goes) by Sir Hugh de Lacy, who was one of the first English conquerors, and fixed in this country in or very near the reign of Henry the Second. It seems, by what to this day remains of the ruins, to have been a strong, well-built fort, for the manner of building at that time capacious and of good receipt; now only remain some portions of the outwalls and heaps of rubbish."—*Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, p. 61. See also a notice of this place at the year 1450, where it is mentioned that this town was plundered and burned by Ma-geoghegan. There is scarcely a vestige of it now remaining.

<sup>x</sup> *Gall-Gaels*. — Of this people O'Flaherty writes as follows: "Gallgaidelios vero existimo Gaideliös insulas Britanniae adjacentes tum incolentes, Nam Donaldum filium Thadæi O Brian, quem Anno Christi 1075 Manniæ, ac Insularum

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1210.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, να céo, a veich.

Γοιλλ do τεάct co caoluipce. Αοó ó néill, γ doinnall ua doinnall do tionol cúca go po marbair leo na goill im Henri mbecc. Ro poimhriot a monnmura, γ a néóala por na ploḡaibh.

Τοιρρδελbach mac Ruaiḡiri ui concobair do ḡenam cpece i muiḡ luipce, γ pucc lñr ir in Seḡair í do ḡaighiḡ diarmaḡa a ḡraḡar. Λuiḡ Αοó mac caḡail ina deaḡhaiḡ co ndeachaḡ τοιρρδελbac ir in tuairceart ar teicheḡ poimhe.

ḡḡaighde Connacht do toiḡeḡt i nepinn, concobair ḡoḡ o hḡḡra tiḡearna luighne, γ diarmaḡ mac concobair ui maolpuanaḡ, piono ua carmacáin, γ aipeáctach mac donnchaḡ.

Muirḡsrḡach muimhnech mac τοιρρδεalbaiḡ moir do ecc.

Coccaḡ móρ do eirḡe eirir Riḡ Saḡan γ Ri ḡrḡtan, τεάcta do toiḡt o Riḡh Saḡan ar cño an ḡailleappuicc, γ maite ḡall nepeann imon nḡaill-eprcop do ḡol po toiḡairm Riḡh Saḡan, γ Riocairḡ diúio do ḡaccbail ina iurḡir i nepinn, γ an iurḡir do toiḡt co háḡ luain ar óaigh ḡo ccuipḡeḡ a

proceres regni sui protectorem acceperunt, Inse Gall, & Gallgædelu regem Hibernicè dictum reperio. Hebrides vero sunt, quas nostri Inse-gall dixerunt."—*Ogygia*, c. 75, p. 360.

<sup>y</sup> *Caol-uisge*, i. e. *narrow water*,—now called Caol-na-h-Eirne,—is that part of Lough Erne near Castle Caldwell, where the lake becomes narrow. No remains of the castle are now visible; nor does it appear that it was left standing for any considerable period.

<sup>z</sup> *Henry Beg*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1210. The Castle of Keyleuskie was made by Gilbert Mac Cosdealvie" [now Costello]. "O'Neale came with his forces to the place, caused them to desist from building thereof, killed the builders with the constable of the

place, called Henry the younger."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen this castle is said to have been built by Henry, the King of England's son, upon an island [*recte* caol?] of Lough Erne, and that he was slain by O'Neill and Mac Mahon.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Donough*.—This passage is copied incorrectly by the Four Masters, from mere carelessness: indeed they have left many entries imperfect throughout their compilation. It stands more correctly in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows:—

"A. D. 1211. ḡḡaighde Connaḡt do toiḡeaḡt i n Epinn .i. Diarmaḡ mac Concubair mic Diarmaḡa mḡ muiḡe luipce, γ Concubair O heaḡna ri luighni γ fino O Carmacan, γ τοιρbeapḡ mac ḡallḡeḡil. Aipeactaḡ mac Duinnḡaḡaḡ occuipḡt eḡt.



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1210.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ten.*

The English came to Cael-uisge<sup>7</sup>. Hugh O'Neill and Donnell O'Donnell, assembling their forces, marched thither, and slew the English, together with Henry Beg<sup>2</sup>, and distributed their goods and property among their troops.

Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Connor, took a prey in Moylurg, and carried it with him to Seghais [the Curleus], to his brother Dermot. Hugh, the son of Cathal, pursued him; but Turlough fled before him to the North.

The hostages of Connaught arrived in Ireland, viz. Conor God O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; Dermot, son of Conor O'Mulrony; Finn O'Cormacan; and Aireachtach Mac Donough<sup>a</sup>.

Murtough Muimhneach<sup>b</sup>, son of Turlough More [O'Connor], died.

A great war broke out between the King of England and the King of Wales: and ambassadors came from the King of England into Ireland for the English bishop; and the chiefs of the English of Ireland repaired, with the English bishop, to attend the summons of the King of England: and Richard Tuite<sup>c</sup> was left in Ireland as Lord Chief Justice.

"A. D. 1211. The hostages of Connaught arrived in Ireland, viz., Dermot, son of Conor Mac Dermot, King of Moylurg; Conor O'Hara, King of Leyny; Finn O'Carmacan, and Torbert, son of the Gall-Gael. Aireaghtagh Mac Doncahy *occisus est*." Here it is to be observed that the death of Aireaghtagh is a distinct entry, and has nothing to do with the account of the returning of the hostages. The list of these hostages is given correctly by the Four Masters under the last year.

<sup>b</sup> *Murtough Muimhneach*, i. e. the Momonian, so called because he was fostered in Munster. He was the son of Turlough More O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland and the ancestor of the warlike and restless clan of the O'Conors called Clann Muirheartaigh. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, his

death is entered as follows: "A. D. 1210. Murtagh Moynneagh mac Terlagh, Tanist, or next successor of the kingdom of Connought, died."

This Murtough Muimhneach had four sons, namely, Manus, Conor Roe, Donough Reagh, and Conor Gearr, who raised great disturbances in Connaught in their time.—See the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen.*, and Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, Lord Roden's copy, p. 219.

<sup>c</sup> *Richard Tuite*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for Richard Tuite was not Lord Justice of Ireland. His name does not appear in the list published in Harris's edition of Ware's works, vol. ii., or in any of the older Irish annals. This entry is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which is more correct than the ac-

braithe co luimnech, go poirt láirge, 7 co loé garman 7 co mbiaoh fín in Achelach, 7 in Aé luain. Do pala dó gur po éitirfe cloca cairlén aá luain ina éinn gur bo marb gan anmain Riocard diuis cona íacar, 7 co nórín dia muintir imaille púirp tria miorbailib dé, naoimh pfoair, 7 naoimh ciarain.

Clann Ruaidrí uí concobair, 7 taog mac concobair Maonmúige do éóc tar Sionaid anair ip na tuatib, 7 órín do muintir anáile imaille púirp 7 puccrat cpeich leo i noitreibh éineoil doáta. Do éaso Aoó mac catáil,

count of the transaction manufactured by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1210. The English Bushopp that was Deputie and Richard Tuite founded a stone castle in Athlone, wherein there was a Tower of stone built, which soon after fell and killed the said Richard Tuite, with eight Englishmen more. My author sayeth that this befell by the miracles of St. Quaran, of St. Peter, and St. Paule, upon whose Land the said Castle was built." After this it is stated that the English bishop went to England. The Annals of Kilronan also state that the bridge of Athlone was erected by the English bishop this year, and also its castle, on the site of O'Conor's castle, namely, on the site of one erected in 1129 by Turlough More O'Conor, then King of Connaught.

The fact is, that the Four Masters have disarranged this passage, as appears by the original Irish of it given in the margin of Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. It is as follows: Cairlén cloíe do déanm ag aé luain la gallaib .i. lap an ngallpeog, 7 la Riocard Óe Uíoe. Top cloíe do deanam ip an cairlén, 7 a éitir co po marb Riocard 7 octar gall maille púirp .i. tria fearaib ciarain, Poit 7 Pegair ra fearann ap a ndearna an cairlen pin. In the Annals of Kilronan, and in Grace's Annals, it is stated that Richard Tuite was killed by the fall of a stone at Athlone, in the year 1211. The Four Masters should have arranged the passage as follows, as is evident from the older

annals: "Previous to his being called to England, this Lord Justice (John de Gray) went to Athlone to erect a castle there, that he might send his brothers [or relations] to Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford, and that he himself might make Dublin and Athlone his principal quarters. For this purpose he raised forces in Leinster and Meath (where Richard Tuite had been the most powerful Englishman since the flight of the De Lacys to France), and marched to Athlone, where he erected a bridge across the Shannon, and a castle on the site of the one which had been built by Turlough More O'Conor, in the year 1129. But it happened, through the effects of the anathema pronounced against this warlike bishop by the Coarb of St. Peter, and the miraculous interposition of St. Peter and St. Kieran, into whose sanctuaries he was extending the outworks of the castle, that he lost, on this occasion, Richard Tuite, the most distinguished of his barons, as also Tuite's chaplain, and seven other Englishmen, for one of the towers of the castle fell, and overwhelmed them in the ruins."

This Richard Tuite received large grants of land in Teffia in Westmeath, and was made baron of Moyashell. His pedigree is traced by Mac Firbis to Charlemagne, but upon what authority the Editor has not been able to discover. Thus, the pedigree of Andrew Boy Tuite, of the castle of Moneylea, near Mullingar, runs as follows: "Andrew Boy, son of Walter, son of An-

The Justice went to Athlone, with the intention of sending his brothers to Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford, that he himself might reside in Dublin and Athlone (alternately); but it happened, through the miracles of God, St. Peter, and St. Kieran, that some of the stones of the castle of Athlone fell upon his head, and killed on the spot Richard Tuite, with his priest and some of his people, along with him.

The sons of Roderic O'Connor and Teige, the son of Conor Moinmoy, accompanied by some of the people of Annaly, came across the Shannon, from the east side, into the Tuathas<sup>d</sup>, and carried a prey with them into the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa<sup>e</sup>. Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, pursued them; and a battle

drew, son of Edmond, son of Andrew, son of Geoffry, commonly called *an Gilla Gorm*, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Richard, son of Rickard, surnamed *of the Castles*, son of Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Rickard More, son of John Tuite, son of the King of Denmark, son of Drobard, son of Richard, son of Luibincus, or Lamard, son of Arcobal, son of Rolandus, son of Oliver, son of Carolus Magnus, King of France.

In the Annals of Kilronan is the following curious account of the affairs of Connaught at this period: "A. D. 1210. Donough Cairbreach O'Brien with his forces, and Geoffry Mares with his forces, composed of the English of Munster, and Hugh, son of Roderic O'Connor, joined by the son of O'Flaherty, marched into Connaught as far as Tuam, and proceeding thence to Loch na n-Airneadh in Ciarraighe, they seized upon great preys, and remained a fortnight, or nearly twenty nights, in Ciarraighe, the Connaicians opposing them. After this O'Connor and his people came on terms of peace with Donough Cairbreach and Geoffry Mares, and the conditions were these, that they should be permitted to pass to Athlone to the English bishop, and that O'Brien and Geoffry Mares should make peace between O'Connor and the English bishop. This was accordingly done,

and Turlough, the son of Cathal Crovderg, and the sons of other distinguished men of Connaught, were given into the hands of the English bishop."

<sup>d</sup> *Into the Tuathas*, *ἢ na tuathaib*.—There were three territories of this name on the west side of the Shannon. The sentence would be more correct thus, "οὐ ἐὼς τε ὅτι Σιωνανδ ἀνιῶν ἢ na tuathaib," i. e. came across the Shannon westwards into the Tuathas. For the situation and exact extent of the territory called the Tuathas, in the county of Roscommon, the reader is referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, p. 90, note <sup>b</sup>, and the map prefixed to the same. The celebrated mountain anciently called *Sliaib Dágha na n-Tuath*, now Slieve Baun, extends through the Tuathas from north to south, nearly parallel with the Shannon. The word *tuatha* is the plural of *tuath*, a territory or district, and the districts or Tuathas here referred to were three in number, namely, Tir Briuin na Sinna, Corca Eachlann, and Kinel-Dofa. See the next note.

<sup>e</sup> *Kinel-Dofa*, *cenel dobhtha*.—This was in latter ages called Doohy-Hanly, from its chief, O'Hanly, the senior of the Kinel-Dofa. It was the ancient name of a territory in the present county of Roscommon, extending along the Shannon from Caradh na-dtuath (now



ερωιδόσρεε ινα νδίαδ, γ δο βεαρτρατ δεαβαδ δια ποιλε γ πο μεαβαδ αρ  
μακαβη Ρυαδρι γυρ πο κυρεαδ δαρ Σιοναην παρ δοριδρι ιατε ιαρ πφαα-  
βαλ θαοινη γ each.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1211.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, δά cheo, a haon ndécc.

Σιτριοεc ua λαιγανάιν κομαρβα κομγαλλ δο ecc.

Caiplen cluana heoair δο δέναν lá gallaib γ λάρ an ngailleppoc, γ  
επισχρλουααccheaδ δο δέναν leó ι επιρ eoγαιν. Αοδ ό νέλλ δο βρειτ opπα, γ  
πο pπαοιμεαδ peμε φορ gallaib, γ πο έυιρ a nár im Maolip mac Robhio.

Tomar mac uctpaigh go macaib Raγnaill mic Somairlich δο τεετ co  
δοιρε coluim cille φοιρηνν πέ long pεαcτμογat, γ an baile δο opγαιν γ δο  
milleaδ leo. Λοταρ αρριδε co hiniρ eoγαιν, γ πο millpεt in inpi uile.

called Caranadoe Bridge) to Drumdaff, in the southern extremity of the parish of Kilgefin. It was divided from Carcachlann, or Corca Sheachlann, the country of Mac Brannan, by the ridge of the mountain called Slieve Baune, the western face of which belonged to Mac Brannan, and the eastern to O'Hanly; and tradition says that there were standing stones and crosses on the ridge of the mountain which marked the boundary between them. According to the most intelligent of the natives, the following are the townlands of this mountain, which were in Corcachlann, viz.: Aghadangan, Corrowhawnagh (in Bumlin parish); Cloonycarron, Carryward, Ballymore, Ballybeg (in Lissonuffy parish); Leckan, Aghalahard, Reagh, Killultagh, Aghaclogher (in Cloonfinlough parish). All the other townlands of the mountain lying east of these belonged to Kinel-Dofa. Treanacreeva at Scramoge Bridge was also on the boundary between both territories.

Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, comprised the following parishes, viz., the entire of the parishes of Kilglass and Termonbarry, Cloontuskert and Kilgefin; one townland of the pa-

rish of Bumlin, now called North Yard; the east half of the parish of Lissonuffy (as divided by the ridge of Slieve Baune, as aforesaid). The desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa (in which St. Berach, or Barry, founded his church of Cluain Coirpthe), is thus described by the Rev. John Keogh, of Strokestown, author of the Irish Herbal, who wrote in 1682:

"The woods, the chiefest in the county of Roscommon, are lodged about the saide mountaine (Slieve Bawn), situate most upon the north-east side of it, and beyond the north part thereof, Montaugh (mónneac), is an aggregate of many and great bogs several miles long, and in some parts thereof two miles in breadth, intercepted betwixt the said mountain and the River Shannon, interspersed here and there with some little islands of profitable land, interrupted one from another by interpositions of the said bogs."

O'Dugan speaks of O'Hanly's country as follows:

Δυταδ δο'n pεάδαιν αιρηγέρ,  
Cenel doβza nolúε αιρηεδ;  
Δί cóm'pεapc um έπίδε  
Αρ οipeacé ό n-ainliγε.

was fought between them, in which the sons of Roderic were defeated, and again driven eastwards across the Shannon, leaving some of their men and horses behind.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1211.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eleven.*

Sitric O'Laighenain<sup>f</sup>, Coarb of St. Comgall [of Bangor], died.

The castle of Clones was erected by the English and the English bishop, and they made a predatory incursion into Tyrone; but Hugh O'Neill overtook them, and routed and slaughtered them, *and slew, among others*, Meyler, the son of Robert.

Thomas Mac Uchtry and the sons of Randal Mac Sorley<sup>g</sup> came to Derry with a fleet of seventy-six ships, and plundered and destroyed the town. They passed thence into Inishowen, and ravaged the entire island [*recte* peninsula].

"The country of the tribe of sharp weapons  
Is Kinel-Dofa fast and uneven;  
There dwells affection in my heart  
For the people of O'Hanly."

The following pedigree, as given by Duald Mac Firbis, will shew how O'Hanly descends from Dofa:

Loughlin, son of  
Hugh, or Aedh, who was the son of  
Conor, or Conchobhar.  
Donnell, or Domhnall.  
Ivor, or Imhar.  
Donnell.  
Amlaff, or Amhlaoibh.  
Ivor mor.  
Murtough, or Muirheartach, who found the  
white steed which Teige O'Conor had, and  
from which he was styled an *éic gíl*, or of  
the White Steed.  
Raghnall, who fought at the battle of Clontarf  
in 1014.

Morough, or Murchadh.

Teige, or Tadhg.

Donnell.

Teige.

Murtough, or Muirheartach.

Anly, or Ainlighe, *a quo* O'Hanly.

Hurly, or Urthuile.

Muldoon, or Maelduin.

Cluthechar.

Funis.

Dofa, or Dobhtha, the progenitor of the Kinel-  
Dofa, and from whom St. Berach, or Barry,  
the patron saint of the district, was the fifth  
in descent.

Aengus.

Erc the Red.

Brian.

Eochy Muighmheadhain, Monarch of Ireland  
in the fourth century.

<sup>f</sup> *O'Laighenain*, now anglicised Lynam.

<sup>g</sup> *Mac Sorley*, *mac Samuiple*, anglicised Mac

Sloicéad la connactaib tria togarim an gaillearpuic 7 gillibeirt mic goirbelbaig co híppruaid, 7 do ponraí cairlen occ caol uirce.

Ruaidrí, mac ruaidrí, mic toirpdealbaig ui concobair, do marbað la luig-mb Connact.

Corbmac mac Airt uí maileacloinn do buain delbna do na gallaib, 7 Maileachlainn mac airt do éabairt maðma ar na gallaib do bai ag com-ett dealbna, 7 a cconrtaibla Robeard dúncomair do marbað.

Cugaela ua heidhin do ecc.

Ragnailt 7 Caillec dé dí ingin Ruaidrí ui Concobair do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1212.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, da céo, a dobecc.

Drumcáoin cona tómpall do lorccað la cenél neoðain ðan cfo dua néill.

Físgal ua catáin tigearna ciannaéta 7 físi na cpaioib do marbað la gallaib.

Gillibeirt mac goirbelbaig do marbað i ccairlen éaoiluirce, 7 an cairlen fíppin do lorccað la hua neicmigh.

Cairlen cluana heoair do lorccað la hAod ua neill, 7 la tuairceart epenn.

Donnchað ua hfiðin do ðallað la hAod mac catáil cpoibdeirð ðan cfo dua concobair.

Maðm caille na ccrann do éabairt la corbmac mac Airt ui mailec-

Sawairle in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. Samhairle, anglicised Sorley, was a name very common among the Mac Donnells of Scotland. Thomas Mac Uchtry was Earl of Athol in Scotland, and the son of Alan de Gallaway.

<sup>b</sup> *Cael-uisge*, caol uirge, i. e. *narrow water*, is now called Caol na h-Eirne, and is that narrow part of Lough Erne near Castle Caldwell. No remains of the castle are now visible.

<sup>i</sup> *Duncomar*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of

Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1211. Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlin expelled the Englishmen out of Delvyn, and gave a great overthrow to a company of Englishmen that were left to defend that contrey, in which discomfiture Robertt Dongomer, their constable and chief head, was slain, together with Gillernew Mac Coghlan, the Prince of Delvyn's son."

<sup>k</sup> *Ragnailt*.—A woman's name, corresponding with the man's name Ragnhall, or Randall.

<sup>l</sup> *Caillech De*, i. e. *the Nun of God*.—It would



An army was led by the Connacians, at the summons of the English bishop and Gilbert Mac Costello, to Assaroe; and they erected a castle at Cael-uisge<sup>a</sup>.

Roderic, the son of Roderic, who was son of Turlough O'Connor, was slain by the inhabitants of Leyny, in Connaught.

Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, wrested Delvin from the English; and Melaghlin, the son of Art, defeated the English, who were maintaining possession of that territory, and killed their constable, Robert of Duncomar<sup>i</sup>.

Cugaela O'Heyne died.

Ragnailt<sup>k</sup> and Caillech De', two daughters of Roderic O'Connor, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1212.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twelve.*

Drumquin<sup>m</sup>, with its churches, was burned by the Kinel-Owen, without the consent<sup>n</sup> of O'Neill.

Farrell O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Firnacreeva, was slain by the English.

Gilbert Mac Costello was slain in the castle of Cael-uisge; and the castle itself was burned by O'Hegny.

The castle of Clones<sup>o</sup> was burned by Hugh O'Neill and the [men of the] north of Ireland.

Donough O'Heyne was deprived of sight by the son of Cathal Croiderg, without the consent of the O'Connor.

The victory of Caill-na-gcrann<sup>p</sup> was gained by Cormac, the son of Art

appear to be the feminine form of Cele De, which is Latinized Deicola by Giraldus Cambrensis, and Anglicised Culdee.

<sup>m</sup> *Drumquin*, *opuim cáom*—This is the name of a townland and village in the barony of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, and about six miles to the west of the town of Omagh.—See Ordnance Map of Tyrone, sheet 33.

<sup>n</sup> *Without the consent*, *gan éad bua neill*, "*O'Nello invito*." *Gan éad do* is an idiomatic expression, generally denoting "*in despite of*," or "*in defiance of*." This passage is thus ren-

dèred in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1212. Drumkyn with its church burnt by Kindred Owen, without O'Neil's licence."

<sup>o</sup> *Clones*.—A well-known town in the county of Monaghan. A round tower and large stone cross, with antique ornaments, and now or lately used as the market cross, point out the antiquity of this town.

<sup>p</sup> *Caill-na-gcran*, *caill na ccrann*, written *coill na ccrann*, in the Annals of Kilronan, i. e. *the wood of the [great] trees*.—This place is now called

lainn 7 la hAod mac Concobair maonmaige ar gallaib dú in po láo a nár  
ím riapur Maran 7 im macaib Sleimne.

Donnchað mac cana toipeð cenél Aongusa do ecc.

Domnall ó daimín do marbað la macaib méz laclainn i ndorur pecler  
a doipe.

Crisch lar in ngiolla riachach ua mbaoigill co ndorung do cenél cconail  
a maille ppir pop araill do cenél eoðain bair pop comairce uí taircúirt, .i.  
an giolla riabach toipead cloinne Sníðgile 7 cloinne fíngin. Rucc imorro ó  
taircúirt forra, 7 fíraib deabaib ppiú 7 marbctar é buð úirín ag cor-  
namh a einigh.

Teach do gabáil la diarmait mac Ruaidrí uí Concobair pop Aod mac  
Maðnusa uí Concobair hi ceill colmain fínn hi ccorann gur po loircet  
cuic ppi décc ar píct ann.

Maíom do tabairt do domnall mac domnall bríðarí í mailechlainn  
pop cörbmac Ua maileachlainn dú in po marbað giolla cpiorð mac colgan  
co rocaide ele amaille ppir.

Domnall mac domnall uí maileachlainn do marbað ar críic la muintir  
Maolir.

Sluacceað la gallaib Muman go Rorpié go ndearnrat carlén ann.

Kilmore, or Great Wood, and is situated in the  
parish of Killoughy, barony of Ballyboy, and  
King's County.—See Ordnance Map of that coun-  
ty, sheet 24. The name Coill na g-crann has been  
long obsolete, but we have the clearest evidence  
to prove its situation and modern name. Thus,  
the writer of the old Irish story called the Bat-  
tle of Moylena (*Cath Maighe Lena*), in describing  
the rout of the Munster forces coming to the  
battle field of Moylena, which is about two miles  
to the north of Tullamore, states that they  
marched by Coill na g-crann, which was then,  
he says, called *Coill Mhor* (or Great Wood).  
But, if we had no other evidence, the following  
passage in the Annals of Clonmacnoise would be  
sufficient to shew the situation and modern name  
of this place. In these annals the above passages  
are given more fully than by the Four Masters,

and were thus translated, in the year 1627, by  
Connell Mageoghegan of Lismoyney, who knew  
this place well :

“A. D. 1211. The English Bushop came over  
into this land again, and was Deputie thereof,  
and went, with all the English forces, of Ireland  
to Cloneis, in the north, where he built a castle.  
The English Bushop sent certain of the army to  
Magmahon's Land to take the preys of the Land;  
they were overtaken and mett by Magmahon,  
[who] slew divers of them about Myler mac  
Robert, and Myler himself, and divers of the  
Englishmen of Lynster, took and caused them  
to leave the prey and horses, and gave them  
many fierce onsets as well by night as by day  
from thence forward.

“The said Deputie came from thence to Lyn-  
ster, and sent for the forces of Munster, who

O'Melaghlin, and Hugh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, over the English, in which the latter, together with Pierce Mason and the sons of Sleviny, were slaughtered.

Donough Mac Cann, Chief of Kinel-Aengusa<sup>a</sup>, died.

Donnell O'Devine was slain by the sons of Mac Loughlin in the doorway of the abbey-church of Derry.

A prey was taken by Gillafiaclagh O'Boyle, accompanied by a party of the Kinel-Connell, from some of the Kinel-Owen, who were under the protection of O'Taircheirt (Gillareagh), Chief of Clann-Sneidhghile and Clann-Fineen. O'Taircheirt overtook them (the plunderers), and gave them battle, but was killed while defending his guarantee<sup>r</sup>.

Dermot, the son of Roderic O'Conor, *forcibly* took the house of Hugh, the son of Manus O'Conor, at Kilcolman-Finn<sup>s</sup>, in Corran. Thirty-five men were burned in the house on this occasion.

Donnell, the son of Donnell Breaghagh [the Bregian] O'Melaghlin, defeated Cormac O'Melaghlin in a battle, in which Gilchreest Mac Colgan and many others were slain.

Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Melaghlin, was slain, while on a predatory excursion, by the people of Meyler.

An army was led by the English of Munster to Roscrea, where they erected

came accordingly, with Donnogh Carbreagh O'Bryen, and marched with all their forces to Killnegrann in Ffercall, now called Kilmore, where they were met by Cormac mac Art O'Melaghlyn, who discomfitted them, where they left all their cowes, horses, gold, silver, and other things to the said Cormack."

<sup>a</sup> *Kinel-Aengusa*.—This is anglicised Kindred Eneas in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. It was the tribe name of the Mac Canns and their correlatives, who were seated in the present county of Armagh, where the Upper Bann enters Lough Neagh. There were several other tribes of this name in the province of Ulster, as well as in other parts of Ireland.

<sup>r</sup> *While defending his guarantee*, αἰς κορμαῖν α ἐμῆς, while defending those whom he had guaranteed to protect.—This, which is a Bre-

honic legal phrase, occurs very frequently throughout the Irish annals. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1212. An army by Gillafiaclagh O'Boyle, and some of Kindred Connell, vppon Tirowen, being in protection with the Conells and especially of O'Tirchirt" [7 γιὰτ αἱ εἰνεὶς κενεοῖλ κοναῖλ υἱε 7 हुι ταιρचेῖρ co ἰονπαδᾶς]. "O'Tirchert came upon them, fought with them, where Gillariavagh O'Tirchert was slayne, King of Snedgaile and Clann-fynin, *in saving his credit*."

<sup>s</sup> *Kilcolman-Finn*, cill Colmáin Finn.—This is certainly the present Kilcolman, an old church near Ballaghaderreen, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo; but it is at least nine miles from the nearest boundary of the present barony of Corran, in the county of Sligo. The festival



Αρραιθε go cill achaid go pucc Muirechtaic mac briain orpa cona fíloig go  
τταρo δεαβαο διοb. Ro loiteadh Maonleachlainn mac catail cappaig sup  
bó marb dia gonaib.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1213.

Αοιρ Cριοθ, mίe, dá cétt, α τpí decc.

Σίλλα na naím ua Ruadhan eppcop luigne, 7 Muiriccen ua muiriccein  
eppcop cluana mic noir do écc.

Αιnnipe ua cobtaigh abb Reclera doipe coluim cille uapail clépec  
τογαθε ap épaθo, ap énnnpa, ap óñpc, ap eccna, 7 ap γac maic apéñna  
[do ecc].

Tomár mac uchtpaigh 7 Ruaidrí mac Raгнаill do opccain doipe  
coluim cilli 7 do breith íeód muintipe doipe, 7 tuaircipit Epeann apéñna a  
láp tñmpaill an Recclera, 7 a mbríit leo go cúil paíein.

of St. Colman Finn, or Colman the Fair, is marked in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the 4th of April.

<sup>t</sup> *Killeigh*, cill acaid, anciently called cill acaid opoma pooa, and referred to in the *Feilire Aenguis*, at 25th of June, as in *Ui Failghe*.—It is a fair-town in the barony of Geshil, in the King's County, about four miles to the south of Tullamore. Here are still some remains of a great abbey, and also a holy well dedicated to the two St. Sinchells. This place is to be distinguished from Killoughy in the barony of Ballyboy, in the same neighbourhood. The Murtough, son of Brian, who opposed the English here, was son of Brian Breifneach O'Connor, who died in 1184.

It is to be suspected that this entry refers to the same event as that already given under the year 1211, namely, the victory of Coill na gerann, for we find the different compilers of the annals of Ireland, whose works have been amalgamated (frequently without much skill) by the Four Masters, often repeat the same events, as having

found them entered in different forms and under different years in the compilations of more ancient writers. The present entry is given somewhat differently in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“A. D. 1212. The Englishmen of Ireland made a voyage” [an expedition] “to Roscere, where they built a castle.

“The Englishmen of Meath with their greatest forces took their journey to Killnegrann in Ffercall, where they were mett by Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn, and were quite overthrown by Cormack, with a slaughter of the chiefest and principallest Englishmen in Meath, as Ferrus Mersey, the two sons of Leyvnie Wanie, and William Howard, and many others of them; that they left all their cattle, both horses and cowes, gold and silver, and shirts of mail; and pursued them to the abbey of Kilbeggan, and the place called Bealagh-monie-ne-Sirrhyde. Melaghlyn mac Cahall Carragh O'Connor was killed by Geffray March of that journey.”

According to the Annals of Kilronan the per-

a castle. From thence they proceeded to Killeigh<sup>t</sup>, where they were overtaken by Murtough, the son of Brian [O'Connor], and his army, who gave them battle; in which Melaghlin, the son of Cathal Carragh [O'Connor] received wounds of which he died<sup>u</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1213.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirteen.*

Gilla-na-naev O'Rowan, Bishop of Leyny, and Muirigen O'Muirigen, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

Ainmire O'Coffey, Abbot of the Church of Derry-Columbkille, a noble ecclesiastic, distinguished for his piety, meekness, charity, wisdom, and every other good quality [died]<sup>w</sup>.

Thomas Mac Uchtry and Rory Mac Randal plundered Derry-Columbkille, and carried off, from the middle of the church of Derry, all the precious articles of the people of Derry, and of the north of Ireland, which they brought to Coleraine<sup>x</sup>.

sons slain were Perris Messat and Walter Dunel.

<sup>u</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the death of William Petitt, and contain the two entries following, which the Four Masters have very much shortened:

"A. D. 1212. Mortagh O'Bryen, Donnell mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn, Cowlen O'Dempsie, and Donnell Clannagh Mac Gillepatrick, gave an overthrow to Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn, where were killed Gillechrist mac Murrough Macoghlan, and Donslevey mac Connor O'Melaghlyn, with many others.

"Donnell mac Donnell Bregagh O'Melaghlyn, next in succession of Meath and Irish of Ireland, made a journey to take a prey from Meyler, was overtaken by Meyler himself, and great forces of both English and Irishmen, who killed the said Donnell with many others with him, at the River of Rahan in Ffercall."

<sup>w</sup> *Died.*—This passage is thus translated by Colgan: "Anmirus O'Cobhthaich, Abbas Do-

rensis, vir sapientia, religione, mansuetudine, et eleemosynis selectissimus, obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the character of this Ainmire O'Coffey is thus given: "A noble ecclesiastic, distinguished for his piety, descent, meekness, majesty, mildness, charity, and every other goodness, *post optimam penitentiam ingressus est viam universe carnis in Dubrecles Coluim Cille.*"

<sup>x</sup> *Coleraine*, cúil paráin, now locally but corruptly called in Irish cúil-paráin, but more correctly anglicised *Coleraine*. This name is translated "*Secessus filicis*," in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 136, published by Colgan in his *Trias Thaum.*, where its situation is distinctly pointed out as "*in aquilonari Bannæi fluminis margine*," i. e. on the north (eastern) side of the River Bann. Colgan, who was well acquainted with the situation of places in the north of Ireland, shews that Cuilraithin is the place now called Coleraine: "*civitas Dalriedæ seu Reuta,*

Ua caétain, 7 firi na cpaioibhe do éaéct go doipe do gabail tighhe ar maacaih méz lachlainn. Ro mapbað cellóir mór Recclepa doipe stoppa occa nstapgoipe. Do poine dia 7 coluim cille miopbail innirin uair po mapbað an fíri tionoil 7 toichírtail baí leo, .i. Matéamain mág aítne i neneach coluim cille i ndorup in duibpecclépa.

Caiplen cuile Raétain do éenam la tomap mac uétpaig 7 la gallaib ulað, 7 po pccaoileað peice, 7 cumdaigíte an baile uile do cum an caiplem rin cenmoéa an tñmpall.

Aoð ua neill do éabairt maðma ar gallaib 7 po la a nobecár, 7 po loipeceað beór lair an caprlongpopt irin ló cettna eittir éaoimibh, 7 mñlibh.

Donn ó bñírléin taoipeac fánatt do mapbað da muintir fñin i meabail.

Fiond ua bpolcáin maop í éomnaill (.i. éomnaill mop) do éol i cconnac-taib do éuingið éioira í éomnaill. Arpeað do éoið cettur co capppe opoma éiað. Ro taðail riðe cona éaoiméctoiibh do tigh an éilid Muirí-dhaig líra an doill ua [uí] dálaig, 7 po gab for miócortað mór fñir an éilid ar ba haíteach rom a huét tñíoin (gion gur bo hé a éicéirna po éom-aipeicc do). Ro lonnaigead an fñi dána fñir, 7 non gab bail mbiéigéir ina laim co tapatt bñm ndó go fparccanb mapb gan anmain. Tñtt fñirin iarpin ar iomgáilail uí éomnaill hi ecloinn Riocairð. Iar na fñop rin éUa éomnaill do ponað léipéionol plóig lair ina éeacðhað, 7 ní po aipir co paimicc

*Culraine* vulgo dicta.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 183, col. 2, note 127.

<sup>y</sup> *O’Kane*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered thus:

“O’Kathan and the men of Kriv came to Dyry to take house vppon the Maglaghlans, and killed between them the great *Caller* of the Church of Dyry. God and Columkille shewed a great miracle, viz., the gatherer and bringer, Mahon Magaithne, [was] killed at Columkill his prayer justly in the church doore.”

<sup>z</sup> *Prior*, celloip in the original. It is thus explained in O’Brien’s Dictionary. “Cealloir, the superior of a cell or monastery; ex., ní ceallóir na pub-cealloip éu; you are neither superior

nor vicar.”

<sup>a</sup> *Castle*.—This passage is thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals:

“A. D. 1213. The castle of Cailrathan, built by Thomas Mac Ughtry and Galls of Vlster, and” [they] “broke down all the stones, pavements, and fences, of all the town for that work, the church only excepted.”

The Irish text is thus given in the Dublin copy of the same annals:

Caipzel cula paétain do éenum le Tomap mac uétpaig 7 le gallaib Ulað 7 po pcaileð peilce 7 clacana 7 cumbaiéi in baile uile cenmoéa in tñmpall amain cuice rem.

<sup>b</sup> *Carlongphort*, now Carlingford, a decayed



O'Kane<sup>y</sup> and the [sept of] Firnacreeva, came to Derry to take the house of the son of Mac Loughlin. The great prior<sup>z</sup> of the abbey church of Derry, who interposed to make peace between them, was killed. God and St. Columbkille wrought a miracle on this occasion; for Mahon Magaithne, the person who had gathered and mustered the army, was killed in the doorway of the church of Duvregles, in revenge of Columbkille.

The castle<sup>a</sup> of Coleraine was erected by Thomas Mac Uchtry, and the English of Ulidia; and all the cemeteries and buildings of the town were thrown down excepting only the church to supply materials for erecting this castle.

Hugh O'Neill defeated and dreadfully slaughtered the English, and, on the same day, burned Carlongphort<sup>b</sup> (Carlingford) both people and cattle.

Donn O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad, was treacherously killed by his own people.

Finn O'Brollaghan, steward of O'Donnell (Donnell More) went to Connaught to collect O'Donnell's tribute. He first went to Carbury of Drumcliff, where, with his attendants, he visited the house of the poet Murray O'Daly of Lissadill<sup>c</sup>; and, being a plebeian representative of a hero, he began to wrangle with the poet very much (although his lord had given him no instructions to do so). The poet, being enraged at his conduct, seized a very sharp axe, and dealt him a blow which killed him on the spot, and then, to avoid O'Donnell, he fled into Clanrickard. When O'Donnell received intelligence of this, he collected a large body of his forces, and pursued him to Derrydonnell<sup>d</sup> in

town in the barony of Lower Dundalk, and county of Louth. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1213. Hugh O'Neile broke of the Galls, and had a great slaughter of them, and burnt the Cairlongfort the same day, both men and cattle."

The same work gives the following entry immediately after the foregoing:

"John, King of England, gave England and Ireland into the Pope's hands, and the Pope surrendered them to himself againe, and 1000 marks to him, and after every yeare 700 out of England, and 300 out of Ireland."

But this passage is not in the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster, or in the Annals of Kilronan.

<sup>c</sup> *Lissadill*, *liap a doill*, i. e. the *Lis*, or fort of the blindman; it is situated in the south-west of the barony of Carbury, near the Bay of Sligo. On an old map of the coast of the counties of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, made in the reign of Elizabeth or James I., preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, Lissadill is marked as a castle.

<sup>d</sup> *Derrydonnell*, *doipe uí doinnail*, i. e. *Roboretum Odonnelli*.—A townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Athenry, and about three miles to the east of Oranmore, in the county of Galway. The territory of Clan-

doirpe í domnaill i cclonn Ríocaird, conaḁ uaḁ po ḡaḁ ainmnucḁaḁ, ar a beirḁ aḁhaḁ longpoirt ann. Ro ḡaḁ for cpeaḁloḁccaḁ an típe ḡur bo ríapaḁ Mac uilliam dó pó ḁfoirḁ, ḡ co po ḁioḁuir Muirḁhaḁ dia ḁomairḡe i tḁuaḁmumain. Do ḁaḁo ua domnaill ina ḁiúirḁ, ḡ ḡeirḁir for inḁraḁ, ḡ opccain na cḁiche írin coror aḁcuir domnchaḁ cairḁreḁ ua bḁiam Muirḁhaḁ uaḁa i nuḁt muirḁipe luimniḡ. Ro lín ua domnaill é co dorur luimniḡ, ḡ baí i fforḁairri ḡ hi bḁorlongpoirt aḡmóin uí domnaill conaḁ uaḁ ainmnighḁḁr. Ro ḁioḁuirpíot luḁt luimniḡ Muirḁhaḁ uaḁaḁ for forḁonḡra uí domnaill co nach fḁuair a imḁiḁín aḁt a ḁairḁirḁ ó láim do láim ḡo ríacḁ aḁh cliaḁh dublinne.

Soair ó domnaill don chur rin iar rífoh, ḡ iar ccor cuarta connache uile ḡo hiomlan. Do ponḁ Sloicḁeaḁ ele lair dorḁirpe ḡan iomḁuirpeaḁ ḡan foruccaḁ ír in mbliḁain céḁḁna bḁor co hAḁheliaḁ ḡur ba hḁiccín do luḁt Aḁha cliaḁ Muirḁhaḁ do cor uaḁaḁ ḡo halḁain, ḡ baí annraḁe co noḁrḁa tḁóra oḁeḁḁa aḁmolta do cḁuiniḡiḁ ríoḁha, ḡ maichme nanacail ar Ua ndomnaill, ḡ ba hé an tḁear oán oibh ríoḁe, A ḁomhnaill deaḁlaḁn for ríḁh, ḡc. Do ríadaḁh ríḁh dóromh ar a aḁmoltaibh, ḡ ḡaḁaḁ O domnaill ina muirḁrḁar é iarom, ḡ do ríad forḁa, ḡ fḁiann do fḁeib po ba oata lair.

Cḁeach la Corḁmac ua maileachlann for cḁairlen chinn clair ḡo po

rickard comprised six baronies in the county of Galway, namely, Leitrim, Loughreagh, Dunkel-lin, Killartan, Clare, and Athenry.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, pp. 17, 18; and Map to the same, on which doirpe uí domnaill is shewn due east of the town of Galway, and on the boundary between the territories of Clann Fergaile and Hy-Many; see also Ordnance Survey of the county of Galway, sheet 95.

<sup>e</sup> *Mac William*.—This was Richard de Burgo, the son of William Fitz-Adelm, and the great Lord to whom King Henry III. granted the province of Connaught in the year 1225. On this occasion O'Daly addressed a poem to De Burgo, stating the cause of his flight, and im-

ploring his protection. It begins, cpeaḁ aḡaḁḁ aoiḁiḡ a ḡcḁéin? i. e. "What brings a guest to you from afar?" In this poem (of which there is a good copy on paper in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy), the poet calls himself O'Daly of Meath (see note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1185, pp. 66, 67), and states that he was wont to frequent the courts of the English, and to drink wine from the hands of kings and knights, of bishops and abbots; that, not wishing to remain to be trampled under the feet of the Race of Conn, he fled to one who, with his mail-clad warriors, was able to protect him against the fury of the King of Derry and Assaroe, who had threatened him with his vengeance, though indeed the cause of his enmity was but trifling,

Clanrickard,—a place which was named from him, because he encamped there for a night;—and he proceeded to plunder and burn the country, until at last Mac William<sup>e</sup> submitted to him, having previously sent Murray to seek for refuge in Thomond. O'Donnell pursued him, and proceeded to plunder and ravage that country also, until Donough Cairbreach O'Brien sent Murray away to the people of Limerick. O'Donnell followed him to the gate of Limerick, and, pitching his camp at Monydonnell (which is named from him), laid siege to that town; upon which the people of Limerick, at O'Donnell's command, expelled Murray, who found no asylum anywhere, but was sent from hand to hand, until he arrived in Dublin.

O'Donnell returned home on this occasion, having first traversed and completed the visitation of all Connaught. He mustered another army without much delay in the same year, and, marching to Dublin, compelled the people of Dublin to banish Murray into Scotland; and here he remained until he composed three poems in praise of O'Donnell, imploring peace and forgiveness from him. The third of these poems is the one beginning, "Oh! Donnell, kind hand for [granting] peace," &c. He obtained peace for his panegyrics, and O'Donnell afterwards received him into his friendship, and gave him lands and possessions, as was pleasing to him.

Cormac O'Melaghlin plundered the castle of Kinclare<sup>f</sup>, burned the bawn,

for that the fugitive had only killed a plebeian of his people who had the audacity to affront him!

beag ar b'fala nír an b'fear,  
baclac do beir dom cámeas,  
mé do níarbas an moísa;  
a dé! an áobair anpola?

"Small is our difference with the man,  
A shepherd was abusing me,  
And I killed that clown;  
O God! is this a cause for enmity?"

He calls upon the puissant knight Rickard, the son of William, to respect the order of the poets, who are never treated with harshness by chieftains, and to protect the weak against the strong. He next bestows some verses of panegyric upon him,—describes the splendour of

his house and its inmates,—calls him the chief of the English, the lord of Leinster, the King of Connaught, the proprietor of the forts of Croghan, of Tara, of Mac Coisi's wall of stone, and of Mur mic an Duinn, then called Caislen Ui Chonaing,—and hints that he might yet invite the poets of the five provinces to his house. He then tells Rickard that whatever deeds of valour any one may have achieved, he cannot be truly renowned without protecting the venerable or the feeble; and that he now has an opportunity of making himself illustrious by protecting O'Daly of Meath, a poet, whose verses demand attention, and who throws himself on his generosity. He concludes by reminding him of his duties as King of the famous province of Connaught.

<sup>f</sup> *Of Kinclare, chinn cláir.*—This name is now



loirce an baobdoun, 7 go raomhó for na gallaib co tuccaó eic 7 eitte iomóa uatha.

Morpluaigeaó la gallaib Eireann dionnraicchió Cophmaic mic Airt gur comraicriot acc dpoiché tme. Peachap iomaipscé scoppa, 7 po meabaó for maó airt, 7 do poóair Ruairí ua ciaróa ip in deabaó rin, 7 po díócuireaó mac Airt a dealbna, 7 po hairccfóh a muintir. Do cóiríot na goill go haé luain, 7 do ponáó cairlen leó ann. Do ponraé bfoir cairlen éinneitig, cairlen bioprae, 7 cairlen dupmaige.

Cpeach la cophmac mac Airt i ndealbna co po airce Maolpeachlainn bscé 7 go po ionnarb ar an típ. Ro mapó óná uilliam Muilinn, 7 po gáó rin tighinnar dealbhna.

obsolete, but the situation of the place is distinctly pointed out in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which it is stated that it was originally called Claire Athmoynie, and situated to the west of Lismoyne (which was the name of Mageoghegan's own house), and is still that of a townland in the parish of Ardnurcher, or Horseleap, in the barony of Moycashel, county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 37. The transactions of the O'Melaghlyns in this year are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"A. D. 1213. Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn took a great prey from the town of Ardinurcher, and the next morrow after took the spoyles of the Castle of Ardinurcher, and markett of the same; he tooke many other small preys and booties.

"The said Cormack mac Art tooke a prey from the Castle of Kynncclare, together with the spoiles of the Bawne and Markett of the said town, and also killed many of the Englishmen, that they left him twenty-eight horses, with eight other harnished horses, and shirts of Mail, and burnt many men in the said town, [and] returned to his own house without loss. All the forces of the English of Ulster, Munster, Lynster, and Meath, together with all the Irish

forces that owed service to the King of England throughout all the provinces and parts of Ireland, assembled, and mett together at the bridge of Tynnie to assault the said Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn, whom they did also meet at a place then called Clare Athmoynie, now called Killclare [*sic*], adjoining to Lissmoynne and weast, fought courageously withall, where four principall men of the said Cormack's army were slain, as Rowrie O'Kiergy, and others. The English army came from thence to Delvyn Mac Coghlan, and so to Clonvicknose, where they built a Castle; also they finished and aided the Castles of Dorrowe, Byrre, and Kynnety of that voyage [expedition]."

"Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn went to Athboye" [Ballyboy] "and there devised a stratagem to make the Ward come out of the Castle, and killed ten of them immediately, and took all theirs and spoyles of the towne with him. Soone after he departed the contrey, and came after a long space into the contrey again, tooke all the spoyles of Melaughlyn Begg O'Melaghlyn, and killed some of his people, and among the rest, killed the knight called William Moylyn, and took the possession of the country again against them.

"Cormack mac Art tooke the spoyles of the

and defeated the English, and carried away from them many horses and accoutrements.

The English of Ireland led a great army against Cormac, the son of Art [O'Melaghlin]. They met him at the bridge of Tine<sup>g</sup>, where a battle was fought between them, in which the son of Art was defeated, and Rory O'Keary was killed. The son of Art was then banished from Delvin, and his people were plundered. The English then went to Athlone, where they erected a castle. They also erected the castle of Kinnity<sup>h</sup>, the castle of Birr<sup>i</sup>, and the castle of Durrow<sup>k</sup>.

Cormac, the son of Art, went on a predatory excursion into Delvin, and plundered Melaghlin Beg, whom he banished from that country: he also slew William of the Mill, and assumed the lordship of Delvin himself<sup>l</sup>.

Castle of Smerhie, together with all the cowes, horses, and other cattle in the towne, was overtaken and fought withall by the English of the towne, where the English forces were overthrown, three of their knights slain, with their Constable and Cheif man, and Cormack broght himself, men, and prey home salfe and sound."

<sup>g</sup> *Bridge of Tine*, οἰοιχετ Τινε.—This name would be anglicised Drehiddinny. It must have been the name of some old wooden bridge on the Brosna or on the Silver River; but there is no bridge or place at present bearing the name in the King's County, or in the county of Westmeath. The name Tinnycross, a townland in the parish of Kilbride, barony of Ballycowan, and King's County, would seem to retain a portion of this name, viz., *Tinny*; but as Tinnycross is but an anglicised form of τῖς κα κροῖρε, i. e. *house of the cross*, it cannot be considered as bearing any analogy to οἰοιχετ Τινε.

<sup>h</sup> *Kinnity*, cenn eirig, i. e. the head of Etech, so called, according to a note in the *Feilire Aenguis*, at the 7th of April, from Etech, an ancient Irish heroine, whose head was interred here.—It is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Ballybrit, in the King's County.

<sup>i</sup> *Birr*, βιορρα.—Now generally called Parsonstown, from the family name of the present noble and distinguished proprietor, Lord Ross. This name is explained by O'Clery as "a watery plain," thus: βιορραε .i. μαζ υῖργε: οἱρ αρ ιονανν βῖρ 7 υῖργε: ιονανν φορ ραε 7 μαζ. "Biorra, i. e. a plain of water: for *bir* means water; and *rae* means a plain." A monastery was founded here, according to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, by St. Brendan, the son of Neman, who died on the 29th of November, A. D. 572.

<sup>k</sup> *Durrow*, οὐρῖναιγ.—A castle had been finished at this place by Sir Hugh de Lacy, the elder, so early as the year 1186. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, it is stated, more correctly, that the English on this occasion "finished and aided the Castles of Dorrowe, Byrre, and Kynnety."

<sup>l</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise state, that Finn O'Dempsey, and his brother Donough, were most deceitfully taken by Gefrey March [De Marisco], who conveyed Finn to Dublin, where he was bound to a horse's tail, and so dragged through all the streets, and afterwards hanged.

## AOIS CRÍOSD, 1214.

AOIR CRÍOSD, míle, dá céad, a ceathair decc.

An t-eppcop ó ceallaig .i. eappcop ó ppiácpach do ecc.

Ardoḡar ua concobair eppcop írl Muirfódaig do ecc.

Bñmíde ingén eccnigh bñ aoda uí neill baintiḡearna oiliḡ décc iar ndíḡbñthaí.

Cpeach do denamh la hAod mac Maoilpeachlainn uí laélainn pop comorba cólumn cílle, 7 Aod buóḡirín do marbaí la gallaib pía ceind bliadhna tria píoḡtaibh dé 7 cólumn cílle.

Caéal mac diarmatta mic taidḡ ticeḡna Muíḡe luícc, tuir opḡain Connacht do écc.

Brian mac Ruairí í píaibñḡar mac ticeḡna iarḡair Connacht do ecc.

Cpeach epiche cairpḡe do denamh la hualḡarcc ua puairc ar pílir mac ḡoirḡelḡaig co pucc bú íomḡa lair.

## AOIS CRÍOSD, 1215.

AOIR CRÍOSD, míle, dá céad, a cuic decc.

Dioniriur ua longarḡáin airḡerppoc cairíl decc hí Roim.

Concobair ua henne eppcop cílle dálua do écc ar pílḡiḡh occ tionnḡuḡ do iarḡan cḡḡraḡaí comairle ḡenepailte bai in ecclair lateḡanenḡir.

<sup>m</sup> *Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach*, eappḡ ua ppiácpach.—He was Bishop of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, whose country was co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh. He could not have been bishop of the northern Hy-Fiachrach, or Killala, as Cormac O'Tarpaidh was bishop of that see from 1207 to 1226.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 649, 650.

<sup>n</sup> *Of [O] Hegny*, eḡnḡ.—The Four Masters have omitted the uí by mere oversight. In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, bñmíde ingén hui Eḡnḡ, &c., and in those of Kilonan:

“Bñmíde ingén hí Eicníc .i. bñ Oeda hí néill, .i. pí Oilḡ, *in bona penitentia quieuit.*”

° *Elagh*, oileach.—This was one of the four royal palaces of Ireland, and its ruins are situated on a hill about six miles north of Derry. Colgan thus speaks of it in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 181, col. 1, note 169: “A priscis scriptoribus *Ailech Neid*, hodie vulgo *Ailech* appellatur. Fuit perantiqua Regum Hiberniæ sedes, et post tempora fidei per easdem derelicta, Temoria denuo repetita et restaurata. Jacet in Peninsula Borealis Ultoniæ *Inis Eoghui*n dicta



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1214.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fourteen.*

O'Kelly, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach<sup>m</sup>, died.

Ardgar O'Conor, Bishop of Sil-Murray [Elphin], died.

Benmee, daughter of [O'] Hegny<sup>n</sup>, and wife of Hugh O'Neill, Queen of Aileach<sup>c</sup>, died, after having spent a virtuous life.

A depredation was committed by Hugh, the son of Melaghlin O'Loughlin, on the coarb of Columbkille; but Hugh himself was killed before the expiration of a year afterwards, through the miracles of God and Columbkille.

Cathal Mac Dermot, the son of Teige, Lord of Moylurg, and tower of the glory<sup>p</sup> of Connaught, died.

Brian, the son of Rory O'Flaherty, the son of the Lord of West Connaught, died.

The territory of Carbury [Co. Sligo], the possession of Philip Mac Costello, was preyed by Ualgarg O'Rourke, who carried off a number of cows<sup>q</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1215.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifteen.*

Dionysius O'Lonargan, Archbishop of Cashel, died at Rome.

Conar (Cornelius) O'Heney, Bishop of Killaloe, died on his return from the fourth General Council of Lateran.

tertio lapide a civitate Dorensi."

<sup>p</sup> *Glory*, ορσαν.—The word ορσαν, which occurs so frequently in these Annals, is explained ḡlóir, no aipechag, glory, nobility, in the Gloss to Fiach's Hymn, in the *Liber Hymnorum*; uapal ḡraó, i. e. noble grade or dignity, in a MS. in Trin. Col. Dublin, H. 3, 18, p. 550; it is glossed apó ainn, i. e. high name or fame, in the *Amhra Shenain*, preserved in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 121, a; ḡraó no uaple, dignity or nobility, by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words; and apó uaple, no aipeacag, high

nobleness, or dignity, in a paper MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1, 15, p. 946. Colgan translates cuir oróam 7 oipeachair iapéair doimain, supremum caput ordinum & procerum occidentis."—*Trías Thaum.*, p. 298.

<sup>q</sup> Under this year (1214) the Annals of Kilronan record the erection, by the English, of the castles of Clonmacnoise and Durrow; and they add that, shortly after the completion of the castle of Clonmacnoise, Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, who had been expelled from Delvin, returned into that territory, and plundered

Annud ua muirfohaiḡ eppcop Conmaicne, ⁊ Maolpóil ua muirfohaiḡ ppioir dúine ḡmíin do ecc.

Ṭrad ua maolpábaill toipec éenél ṽrḡḡura cona ḡraṽrīb, ⁊ co nḡruing móir ele immaille ppiú do mārbaḡ la Muirpéadac mac mopmaip línna.

Domchaḡ ua duibḡoirma toipeac na mḡpéḡca do écc, ⁊ nḡuḡpēccler doipe.

Alongur ua cairpelláin toipeac cloinne diarmata do mārbaḡ la a ḡraṽrīb ḡen.

Murphaḡ mac caṽmaoil toipec ceneoil ṽrḡaḡhaiḡ do écc.

Maḡ cana toipec éenél aḡḡura do mārbaḡ la a ḡraṽrīb.

Ruaḡoir ua ploinn ticcḡna ḡrḡlaiṽ do ecc.

ḡilla cuiṽriḡh mac cairḡaḡna toipec muṽtiṽe maolṽrionna ḡecc.

ḡiolla caoiḡḡin ua ceallaiḡ ḡrḡḡ do ḡabáil la ḡallaḡ ⁊ maiṽṽtiṽ pṽṽṽṽ acc aṽhluam, ⁊ a cṽochaḡ leo in aṽṽṽṽ.

Ṭaḡ mac eiṽṽein toipeac cloinne diarmata do ecc.

the castle of Clonmacnoise of its cattle, and defeated the English who were defending it.

Under this year, also, the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan mention the appearance of a certain character, called *Aedh Breige*, or the false, or pretended, Hugh, who was styled the Cohbartach, the Aider, Liberator, or Deliverer. He was evidently some person who wished to make it appear that he came to fulfil some Irish prophecy, but failed to make the intended impression.

<sup>1</sup> *Bishop of Conmaicne*.—That is, bishop of the see of Ardagh, which comprises the country of the eastern Conmaicne; that is, Annaly, the territory of O'Farrell, in the county of Longford; and Muintir Eolais, that of Mac Rannall, in the county of Leitrim. These two families descend from Cormac, the illegitimate son of Fergus, the dethroned King of Ulster, by Meave, Queen of Connaught, in the first century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, where, by a mere oversight in the construction of a Latin sentence, the situation of these territories is re-

versed. The diocese of Ardagh, however, was extended beyond the country of these tribes at the synod of Rath Breasail, about the year 1118, when it was defined thus: "the diocese of Ardagh, from Ardcana to Slieve-an-ierin, and from Ceis Coran to Urchoilten."

<sup>2</sup> *O'Mulfavill, Ua maolpábail*.—This name, which is Anglicised Moylfavill in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, is still common in Inishowen, but Anglicised Mulfaal, and sometimes Mac Paul. The same name is Anglicised Lavelle in Connaught, though pronounced in Irish O'Mullaville. The territory of the Kinel-Fergus, of whom O'Mulfaal was chief, was called Carraic Bhrachaidhe, and comprised the north-west part of Inishowen.

<sup>3</sup> *The Great Steward of Lennox, mopmaop leamna*.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81. *ḡeamán*, now the Leven, is a river flowing out of Loch Lomond, and uniting with the Clyde at the town of Dumbarton. It gave name to a district coextensive with the present Dumbartonshire in Scotland. O'Flaherty thinks that the great

Annudh O'Murray, Bishop of Conmaicne<sup>r</sup> [Ardagh], and Maelpoil O'Murray, Prior of Dungiven, died.

Trad O'Mulfavill<sup>s</sup>, Chief of Kinel-Fergus, with his brothers, and a great number of people who were with them, were slain by Murray, the son of the Great Steward of Lennox<sup>t</sup>.

Donough O'Duvdirma<sup>u</sup>, Chief of Bredagh, died in the Duvregles of Derry.

Aengus O'Carellan, Chief of the Clann-Dermot<sup>w</sup>, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Murrough Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, died.

Mac Cann, Chief of Kinel-Aengusa, was slain by his kinsmen.

Rory O'Flynn [O'Lynn], Lord of Derlas<sup>x</sup>, died. Gillacutry Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-sionna, died.

Gillakevin O'Kelly of Bregia, was taken prisoner in the monastery of St. Peter at Athlone, by the English, and afterwards hanged by them at Trim.

Teige Mac Etigen, Chief of Clann-Dermot, died<sup>y</sup>.

Stewarts of Leamhain, or Lennox, were descended from Maine Leamhna, the son of Corc, King of Munster, by Mongfinna, the daughter of Feradhach, King of the Picts. In the year 1014 Muireadhach (a name which the Scotch write Murdoch), the *mormaer* of Leamhain, assisted Brian Borumha in the battle of Clontarf against the Danes, which the Irish writers urge as an evidence of his Munster descent; and some have thought that they discovered a strong resemblance between the pronunciation of the dialect of the Gaelic which is spoken in this territory, and that spoken in Munster.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Duvdirma*.—This name is yet common in Inishowen, but sometimes corrupted to Mac Dermot. Bredach was the north-east part of Inishowen.

<sup>w</sup> *Clann-Dermot*, clann diarmada, was the tribe name of the Mac Egans, situated in the district lying round Duniry, in the south of the present county of Galway.

<sup>x</sup> *Derlas*, deplar, called dúplar in the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan. It was the name of

the seat of O'Lyn, Chief of Hy-Tuirtre. This name, which signifies a *strong fort*, was applied to many other places in Ireland, and is sometimes Anglicised Thurles. The Editor has met several forts of this name in Ireland, but none in Hy-Tuirtre in the county of Antrim. The most remarkable fort of the name remaining in Ireland is situated in the parish of Kilruane, in the barony of Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary: it consists of three great circular embankments and two deep trenches.

<sup>y</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record, that a great war broke out between Dermot of Dundronan, the son of Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy, and his brother Cormac Finn; that the English were assisting on both sides; and that during this war the English acquired great possessions, and made great conquests of lands, on which they built castles and strong forts for themselves, to defend them against the Irish. The following were the castles erected on this occasion:

The castle of Muintir Bhaire, in Kilcrohane



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1216.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, δα cεττ, α ρέ decc.

Ματῆγαμν ua λαιτῆςιταιῆς τιῆεαρνα cloinne δοῖνναλλ δο ἔcc.

Ῥιolla αρνάιν ua μαρταιν ollaῖν Ερενν ι mβερετῆννυρ δο ἔcc.

Τοματῆαῖ mac αοδα mic αιρεαῖταιῆς υῖ ποδουῖν δο μαρβαδ la δομhnaλλ mac αῖδha mic διαρματα.

Eachδονn mac ῖλλιυιδhιρ comαρba πατραιcc, ῖ πριοῖαῖδ na hΕρεανν δο ἔcc hι Roimh ιαρ νοῖςhῆcῆαῖδ.

Μαοιρεαῖλαιnn mac διαρματα δο μαρβαδ δρεαραιῖν ceall, ῖ δο μιντιρ Mhaoiιρ.

Μυρchaῖδ mac Ruaiδhι υῖ Concoδaιρ δο ἔcc.

parish, erected by Mac Cuddihy.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheet 129.

The castles of Dun na mbarc [Dunnamarc] and Ard Tuilighthe, by Carew.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Cork, sheet 118.

The castles of Dun Ciarain [Dunkerron] and Ceapa na Coise [Cappanacusha], near the Kenmare River, in Kerry, by Carew.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheet 92.

The castle of Dunloe, in Kerry, by Maurice, son of Thomas Fitzgerald.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheet 65.

The castle of Killforgla [Killorglin], and the castle of the Mang [Castlemaine], in Kerry, by the same Maurice.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheets 47, 56.

The castles of Moylahiff, of Cala na feirse [Callanafersy], of Cluain Maolain [Cloonmealane], and of Curreens [now Currans], by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheets 46, 47, 48, 56.

The castle of Arlioeh, by Roche.

The castles of Dunnagall and Dun na sead [Baltimore], by Sleviny. The ruins of the former are marked on the Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheet 150, on Ringarogy Is-

land, in the parish of Creagh, in the east division of the barony of West Carbery; and the ruins of the castle of Baltimore, which was anciently called dún na réab, are shewn on the same sheet, at Baltimore village.

The castle of Traigh-bhailé, near the harbour of Cuan Dor [Glandore], was erected by Barrett. This castle was afterwards called Cloghatradbally, and belonged to Donell na Carton O'Donovan, Chief of Clann-Loughlin, who died on the 10th of May, 1580, and to his son and grandson. It was situated in the townland of Aghatubridmore, in the parish of Kilfaughnabeg, and is now generally called Glandore Castle. See Ordnance Map of Cork, sheet 142.

The castles of Timoleague and Dundeady were erected by Nicholas Boy de Barry.—For their situation see Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheets 123, 144.

\* *Clann-Donnell*, clann δοῖνναλλ.—These were a distinguished sept of the Kinel-Moen, originally seated in the present barony of Raphoe, but afterwards driven across the Foyle by the O'Donnells.—See the year 1178, where it is stated that Rory O'Laverty was elected chief of all Kinel-Moen, in place of Donnell

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1216.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixteen.*

Mahon O'Lavery, Chief of the Clann-Donnell<sup>a</sup>, died.

Giolla Arnain O'Martan, Chief Ollave (professor) of law in Ireland, died.

Tomaltagh, the son of Hugh, who was the son of Oireaghtagh O'Rodiv, was slain by Donnell, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot.

Eachdonn Mac Gilluire<sup>a</sup>, Coarb of St. Patrick and Primate of Ireland, died at Rome, after a well-spent life.

Melaghlín, the son of Dermot<sup>b</sup>, was slain by the men of Fircall<sup>c</sup> and the people of Meyler.

Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, died.

O'Gormly, who was deposed. This is sufficient evidence to shew that O'Lavery was of the race of the Kinel-Moen.

<sup>a</sup> *Eghdonn Mac Gilla-Uidhir*.—He is called Eugene Mac Gillivider in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 62. His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, as follows: "A. D. 1216. Echoonn mac Gille uidir, comarba patrpaic, 7 pprmarir Epenn pozt genepale conpiliun Latepanenpe Rome feliciter obdormiuit." Thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1216. Eghdon Mac Gilluir, Coarb of Patrick and Primate of Ireland, post generale Consilium Lateranense Romæ feliciter obdormiuit."—See note under the year 1206.

<sup>b</sup> *Melaghlín, the son of Dermot*.—His surname was O'Dempsey, according to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>c</sup> *Fircall*.—The territory of Feara-Ceall, as already observed, comprised the baronies of Ballycowan, Ballyboy, and Fircal, *alias* Eglisli, in the King's County. It was the most southern territory of ancient Meath, and the hereditary principality of the O'Molloys, descended from Fiacha, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. It was bounded on the north by Muintir-Thadh-

gain, or Fox's country, and Kinel-Fiacha, or Mageoghegan's country, both which it joined near Kilbeggan; on the west by Delvin Eathra, or Mac Coghlan's country; on the east by Of-faly, O'Conor Faly's country; on the south-east by Hy-Regan, or Duthaidh Riagain, O'Dunne's country; and on the south by Ely O'Carroll, from which it was separated by the Abhainn Chara, which falls into the Little Brosna, near the town of Birr.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, preserved in the *Leabhar Breac* of the Mac Egans, fol. 9, in which Kinnity (church) is placed on the frontiers of Ely and Feara Ceall: "Finán cam Cind etig i coicpich heli 7 pep cell." "Finan Cam of Kinnity, on the frontiers of Ely and Feara Ceall." The following places are mentioned by the old Irish writers as in this territory, viz.: Rathain (now Rahen); Durrow; Magh-leana, now the parish of Moylena, *alias* Kilbride, containing the town of Tullamore; Lann Elo (now Lynally); Coill-na-gerann (now called Kilmore and Greatwood, and situated in the parish of Killoughy); Pallis; Ath-buidhe (now Ballyboy); Eglisli; Baile-an-duna; Drumcullen. O'Dugan honours the *Feara ceall* with the following quatrain:

Caipén cille dala do déanam la Seapraig marer, 7 an gailleappoc  
pór do déanam tighhe innre ar eiccin.

Αν τρῖς Ἡενρῶ do ριογηαὺ of Saxain 19. October.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1217.

Αοῖρ Cριοθ, mile, da céo, a pecht décc.

Giolla tigeapnagh mac giolla Ronain eppcop Airgiall, 7 cinn canánac  
Ereann do écc iar bpinnainn, 7 iar naithriche.

Diarmait mac concobair mic diarmata tigeapna muigi luircc do écc.

Mor inghín uí brian, .i. domnall bñ catan croibóircc do écc.

Domnall ua gaōra do ecc.

Niall mac mic lochlaimn uí Concobair do écc.

Donnchaō ua maolbrenainn taoireac cloinne concobair do écc.

Taōg ua pŕigail do marbaō la Murchaō carpac ua pŕigail.

GiollaPatraicc mac acaōain taoireac cloinne pŕimaige do écc.

Ri bpeap ceall na g-cloídeam pean  
O'Maolnuaid,—paop an ploindeaō,—  
Ro paomaō gaō lann leirean;  
Rañ na aonar aigepean.

"King of Fears Ceall of ancient swords  
Is O'Molloy,—noble the surname,—  
Every sword was vanquished by him;  
He has a division to himself alone."

<sup>d</sup> *The castle of Killaloe.*—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, as follows: "A. D. 1216. Geoffrey Marche" [De Marisco] "founded a Castle at Killaloe, and forced the inhabitants to receive an English Bushop." The name of this bishop was Robert Travers. He was afterwards deprived (in 1221), and the see continued to be filled almost exclusively by Irishmen till the Reformation, there having been but one Englishman, namely, Robert de Mulfield, who succeeded in 1409.—See Harris's edition of

Ware's Works, vol. i. pp. 521–593.

<sup>e</sup> Under the year 1216 the Annals of Kilronan contain the following entries, which the Four Masters have omitted:

"A. D. 1216. A synod of the clergy of the world at Rome at Lateran, with the Pope Innocentius, and soon after this synod (council), Pope Innocentius *quieuit in Christo*.

"John, King of England, was deposed by the English this year, and died of a fit. (In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is stated that he died in the Abbey of Swynshead, being "poyson'd by drinking of a cup of ale wherein there was a toad pricked with a broach.") "The son of the King of France assumed the government of England, and obtained her hostages."

"Gilla Croichefraich Mac Carroon and the priest O'Celli died, both having been crossed and ordered to go to the River [Jordan].

"The abbot O'Lotan, a learned and pious



The castle of Killaloe<sup>d</sup> was erected by Geoffrey Mares. The English Bishop also built a house there by force.

Henry III. was crowned in England on the 19th of October<sup>e</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1217.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventeen.*

Gillatierny Mac Gillaronan, Bishop of Oriel (Clogher), and head of the canons of Ireland, died, after penance and repentance<sup>f</sup>.

Dermot, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died.

More, daughter of O'Brien (Donnell), and wife of Cathal Crowderg [O'Conor], died.

Donnell O'Gara died.

Niall, the grandson of Loughlin O'Conor, died.

Donough O'Mulrenin, Chief of the Clann-Conor, died.

Teige O'Farrell was slain by Murrough Carragh O'Farrell.

Gillapatrick Mac Acadhain, Chief of Clann-Fearmaighe<sup>g</sup>, died.

man, *in pace quieuit*. Gregory, son of Gilla-naingel, abbot of the monks of Ireland, *in pace quieuit*, in the East, being expelled by the monks of Drogheda, through envy and jealousy.

"The Archbishop O'Rooney was cruelly and violently taken prisoner by Maelisa O'Conor, and the Connacians, who cast him in chains, a thing of which we never heard a parallel, i. e. the fettering of an archbishop.

"Patricius, Bishop of Knockmoy, *quieuit*."

<sup>f</sup> *Repentance*, ιαρ bp̃naind 7 naithpicche.—In the Annals of Ulster at 1218, and of Kilronan in 1217, this phrase is given in Latin thus: "Gilla tighernaigh mac Gilla Ronán eppuc áirgiall 7 cónn canánaic Epenn *in bona penitentia quieuit*."

<sup>g</sup> *Clann-Fearmaighe*.—The natives still remember the name of this territory, and that of the adjoining one of Muintir Kenny, both which are contained in the present barony of Dromahaire,

in the county of Leitrim; Muintir-Kenny lying principally between Lough Allen and the boundary of the county of Roscommon, and Clann-Fermaigh, comprising all the valley of Glanfarne. The following chiefs are placed in the district of West Breifny, and tributary to O'Rourke, in O'Dugan's topographical poem, viz.: Mac Tier-nan of Tealach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan; Magauran, Chief of Tealach Eachdhach, now the barony of Tullyhaw, in the same county; Mac Consnamha, now Mac Kinnaw (and sometimes ridiculously anglicised Forde), Chief of Muintir-Kenny, and Mac Cagadhain, Chief of Clann-Fermaighe, both in the present barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim; Mac Darcey, Chief of Kinel-Luachain, a territory which comprised the present parish of Oughteragh, at the foot of Slieve-an-ierin; and Mac Clancy, and his correlatives in Dartry and Calry, territories nearly all in-

Domnall mac Murchad mész cocláin tigeanna upmóir dealbna do marbad do macaib Maoileaclaínn méaz coclín i meabail i liaðoraim.

Catal pionn ó laetna taoipeac an dá bac do marbad la hua pflonn maighe heleocc i pfulll ina tigh fín.

Corbmac mac Tomaltaiz doirðnedh.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1218.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, mile, da chétt, a hocht décc.

Clemenr eppcop lughne do écc.

Ḫiolla na naom ua goimgaile Saccart páta lúpaiz do écc ina oilethre.

cluded in the present barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

<sup>h</sup> *Liathdruim*.—There is no place in the territory of Delvin Mac Coghlan, now called Liathdruim, unless we may suppose Leitra, in the parish of Clonmacnoise, to be a corruption of it. See Ordnance Map of the King's County, sheet 13. There is a place called Liathdruim, Anglice Leitrim, in the parish of Monasteroris, in the same county.—See Ordnance Map, sheet 11.

<sup>i</sup> *Moy-h Eleog*, maḫ heleog.—A level district in the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.—See note under the year 1180. The territory of the Two Backs lies principally between Lough Conn and the River Moy.

<sup>k</sup> This entry should be made a part of the second paragraph under this year, relating to Dermot mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, for so it is given in the more ancient and more correct Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan. It stands thus in the Annals of Ulster:

A. D. 1218. *Ḫiapmaib mac Conchuðair mic Ḫiapmada piḫ Muige luipḫ moḫcuur ep.* Corpmac do gabail piḫi da éir.

In the Annals of Kilronan, which is the Chronicle of the district, this Cormac is called the

son of Tomaltagh of the Rock, the son of Conor.

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following entries, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters;

“A. D. 1217. Oisín, Abbot of Abbeyderg [in the county of Longford], died.

“The fishermen of all Ireland, from Waterford and Wexford in the south, to Derry-Columbkille in the north, went to the Isle of Mann to fish, where they committed aggressions, but were all killed in Mann in retaliation for their violence.

“The Abbots of all Ireland went to England, to the general chapter held there this year; but their attendants were dispersed, and the most of them were slain in England; and the Abbot of Drogheda was deprived of his abbacy at this chapter.”

“Every fruit tree produced abundance of fruit this year.”

“The English of Ulidia mustered a plundering army, with which they proceeded to Armagh, and totally plundered it. O'Fotuelan was the person who guided them, for he had promised the people of Armagh that the English would not plunder them so long as he should be with them (the English). In a week after, O'Neill

Donnell, the son of Murrough Mac Coghlan, Lord of the greater part of Delvin, was treacherously slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Coghlan, at Liathdruim<sup>b</sup>.

Cathal Finn O'Laghtna, Chief of the Two Bacs, was treacherously slain in his own house by O'Flynn of Moy-h-Eleog<sup>1</sup>.

Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], was inaugurated<sup>k</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1218.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighteen.*

Clemens, Bishop of Leyny [Achonry], died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Gormally, priest of Rathloury<sup>1</sup>, died on his pilgrimage.

Roe and Mac Mahon came and took a great prey from the English, namely, one thousand two hundred cows. The English and O'Fotuelan pursued them, but the Kinel-Owen turned upon them, and killed fourteen men who were clad in coats of mail, besides the Constable of Dundalk; and O'Fotuelan was killed in revenge of St. Patrick."

<sup>1</sup> *Rathloury*, Raé lupan, i. e. St. Lurach's fort.—This church, about the situation of which our topographical writers have committed so many strange blunders, is still well known; it is the head of a deanery in the county of Londonderry, and is situated in the town of Maghera, anciently called Machaire Ratha Luraigh, where the church, grave, and holy well of St. Lurach are still to be seen, and where his festival was celebrated on the 17th of February.—See Calendar of the O'Clerys at this day. The situation of this church, which some have supposed to be the same as Ardstraw, was well known to Ussher.—See his *Primordia*, pp. 856, 857, where he says that the bishopric of Ardstraw, together with that of Rathlurig, then a deanery called *Rathloury*, was annexed to the see of Derry. Its situation was also well known to Ware and even to

Harris.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 286, under *Flathberty O'Brolcain*, where it is stated that "the episcopal see was translated from *Ardsrath* to *Maghere*, which was dedicated to St. *Luroch*, whose festival is celebrated on the 17th of February." In a Latin epitaph on a tombstone in the cemetery of the Roman Catholic chapel of Maghera, the late Dr. Makeever, P. P. of Maghera, is called *Parochus Rathlurensis*. The patron saint is now locally called St. Loury. The cathedral church of the Kinel-Owen was originally at Ardstraw, in the north-west of Tyrone, whence it was afterwards translated to Rath Luraigh, in the present town of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry. In course of time the ancient bishopric of Ardstraw became a part of the see of Clogher; but on the elevation of Derry into a bishop's see in the year 1158, the bishopric of Rath Luraigh was made a part of its diocese; and finally, by the power of German O'Cervallan, and his tribe of the Kinel Owen, the bishopric of Ardstraw was separated from the diocese of Clogher, and annexed to that of Derry, about the year 1266.—See note under the year 1179.



Μαοιλορα υα δαιγρε αρχιννεαχ δοιρε δολυμ δille δο έcc αν τοδτμαδ  
λα δο december ιαρ μβητ εδραατ βλιαδαν μα αρχιννδεαδ, γ ιαρ νδεναν  
γαδα ματδρα πορ εαομνaccαιρ δο γνωμ ηι εαill γ ι τυαυτ.

Τσμπαλλ μαμυρτε na buille δο εοιρρεααδ.

Μυρπεδραδ υα ρλοινν τιεεφνα υα τυμυρτε δο μαρβαδ λα γαλλαδ, γ  
Congalach υα ευνν ταιορεαδ Μαγε λυαδ, γ ρil εααταραεεχ uile, τυμ  
γαιρρεδ, εμγη, γ ομδεαρεαμ τυαμυρτε Ερεανν δο μαρβαδ λα γαλλαδ βεορ  
μ in λο εδνα.

Ρυαδρι, γ Μαοιρεαδλαινν δα μαε μεγ εοδλαιν δο εcc ι μαμυρτιμ εille  
βεccαν.

Lochlann υα Concobair δο εcc γ μαμυρτιμ ενυε μυαδε.

<sup>m</sup> *Maelisa O' Deery*.—This passage is thus translated by Colgan: "Moelisa Hua Doighre Archidnechus Dorensis in hospitalitatis, aliisque bonis operibus prædicabilis, postquam munus Archidnechi quadraginta annis exercuerat; obiit Doria 8 Decembris." The αρχιννεαχ was not the archdeacon, as many respectable antiquaries have supposed.

<sup>n</sup> *Moy-Lughad, μαγ λυαδ*.—This is called Magh Lughach in the Annals of Kilronan. There were several districts in Ireland of this name, but the one here mentioned is a level district in Hy-Tuirtre, in the present county of Antrim, which is mentioned in these Annals at A. M. 2859, and in Keating's History of Ireland (Haliday's edition, p. 178), as cleared of wood in the time of Neimhidh, the leader of the second colony into Ireland. This passage is rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster as follows: "A. D. 1218. Murtagh O'Flynn, King of Turtry, was killed by the Galls, Congalach O'Cuin, the Candle of feats and courage of the North of Ireland, Prince [μγ τομρεχ] of Moye Luga and Kindred Cathasay, all" [both] "killed the same day."

<sup>o</sup> *Kilbeggan, cill beccan*.—Now a town in the south of the county of Westmeath. There is not a vestige of the monastery now remaining,

but its site is pointed out about one hundred perches to the south of the town. Its burial ground still remains, but the site of the monastery is now a green field.

<sup>p</sup> *Loughlin O'Conor*.—He was the tenth son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

<sup>q</sup> *Knockmoy, Cnoc μυαδε*, i. e. *Collis Muadice*.—Now the Abbey of Knockmoy, in the barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway, and about six miles to the south-east of Tuam. This is the first mention made of this monastery by the Four Masters. According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, the Abbey of Knockmoy, which was otherwise called *de Colle Victoriæ*, was founded by Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, in the year 1189; but the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and Ware's Antiquities at Galway, and also his annals, place its foundation in the year 1190. It is the general opinion of Irish historians that Cathal Crovderg founded this abbey for Cistercian monks, in commemoration of a victory, which he had gained at the hill of Knockmoy, and hence called it *de Colle Victoriæ*. In a compilation of the sixteenth century, now at the Convent of Esker, near Athenry, it is stated that the Abbey of cnoc buad, i. e. monasterium *de Colle Victoriæ*, was

Maelisa O'Deery<sup>m</sup>, Erenagh of Derry, died on the 18th of December; having been Erenagh of Derry for forty years, and having done all the good in his power, both in Church and State.

The church of the monastery of Boyle was consecrated.

Murtough O'Flynn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre, was slain by the English; and Congalagh O'Quin, Chief of Magh Lugad<sup>n</sup>, and of all Sil-Cathasaigh, and tower of the valour, hospitality, and renown of the north of Ireland, was also slain by the English on the same day.

Rory and Melaghlin, two sons of Mac Coghlan, died in the monastery of Kilbeggan<sup>o</sup>.

Loughlin O'Conor<sup>p</sup> died in the monastery of Knockmoy<sup>q</sup>.

founded by Carolus O'Conor about the year 1220; but this is totally wrong in the name and date of the foundation, for the original Irish name is not *cnoc buaid*, the hill of the victory, but *cnoc muaidhe*, the hill of Muaidh, a woman's name, denoting *good*, or noble (*maire uapal*); and this name is unquestionably older than the time of Cathal Crowderg, for the plain adjoining the hill of Knockmoy was called Magh Muaidhe at a very early period. The Editor has discovered no contemporaneous or trustworthy account of the battle said to have been fought and won by Cathal Crowderg at this place, and is inclined to think that *Collis Victorie* is but a fanciful translation of the ancient Irish name of the hill, as if it were *cnoc mbuaid*. Of such fanciful translations we have several instances in other parts of Ireland, as *de Rosea Valle*, for *Rop glar*; *de Viridi ligno*, for Newry, or *Iubap Cinn epaga*; *de Valle salutis*, for *manirip an bealang*, &c. The Book of Howth, and from it Hamner, in his Chronicle (Dublin edition of 1809, pp. 338-341), give an account, but without mentioning the place, of a "bloody battaile" between O'Conor and Sir Armoric St. Lawrence, in which Sir Armoric and all his small band of steel-clad warriors were annihilated; but it is a mere romance, and should not be received as his-

tory without being corroborated by some cotemporaneous English or Irish authority. Dr. Ledwich says, that the battle in commemoration of which the Abbey of Knockmoy was built, was fought in Ulster! "In the height of the battle," writes the doctor, "O'Conor vowed to build an abbey *in his own country*, if he was crowned with success, and he erected Knockmoy, in Irish, *Cnoc-mugha*, the hill of slaughter, and in monkish writers styled 'Monasterium de Colle Victoriæ,' to perpetuate the remembrance of O'Conor's victory."—*Antiquities of Ireland*, second edition, p. 520.

Dr. Leland, however, with that display of philosophic inference from legendary events, which renders his work worthless as an authority, treats as true history the account of this supposed battle contained in the Book of Howth, which he quotes (but without knowing that it was the Book of Howth), as a MS. in the Lambeth Library, P. No. 628, and draws the following conclusion, which shews that a man may be a sound logician, though a bad judge of the authenticity of historical monuments. After describing the fictitious battle, he writes: "An advantage gained with such difficulty and so little honour, was yet sufficient for the levity and vanity of Cathal. He founded an abbey

Ἐρεὰς δὸ δέναν λα γαλλαῖς μῖδε, ἡ λα μαιρεστὰς καρρὰς υἷα ρρῖζαῖ  
 ἀρ υἱὸς βριῦν νὰ Σιοννα, ἡ διαρμαῖε mac τοῖρρδεαλβαῖς mic μαοῖεαῖλαιν, ἡ  
 ὄρεαμ δὸ ἐννὰχταῖς δὸ βρεῖτ φορρα γο ραῖμῖδ φορρ νὰ γαλλαῖς γο τορ-  
 κραταρ τυῖλεαδ ἀρ ἐὲδ εἰττιρ μὰρβαδ, ἡ βάδαδ δίοδ. Ὁ ποχαῖρ mac υἱ  
 Concobaῖρ ἡ ρρῖοτῖγυν νὰ ργαιννε γο ὁρπυῖς δια μῖντιρ α maille ρρῖρ.

### ΑἶΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1219.

Αἶοῖρ Cρῖορδ, mīle, δὰ ἐὲδ, α ναοῖ δέcc.

Αἶδ υἷα μαοῖεῖν ερρῖορ cluana mic νοῖρ δὸ βαταδ.

Ροναχτάν υἷα βρονάν comorba colum cille δὸ ecc, ἡ planν υἷα βρῖ-  
 χάν δὸ οἰρνεαδ μα ἰοναδ ἱρ in comorbur.

Μαελῖρῖλαιν mac Concobaῖρ μαονμαῖς δὸ μὰρβαδ λα Μαῖγνυρ mac  
 τοῖρρδεαλβαῖς ἱ Concobaῖρ ἱαρ νγαβάν τιῖς ραῖρ ἡ cluam τυαῖρῖρτ.

Sluaicchead la hUa ndomnaill .i. domnaill moῖρ ἡ νγαῖρβῖρῖαν connaēt δα

upon the field of action called *de Colle Victoriæ*; and by this weak and inconsiderate mark of triumph, raised a trophy to the romantic valour of his enemies."

Mr. Moore says, in opposition to all writers, that this battle was fought on the site of the abbey, between two rivals of the house of O'Conor, but he quotes no authority, and we must therefore conclude that he drew his account of the event by inference from other collateral facts. The truth would seem to be that there is no evidence to prove that such a battle was ever fought, and it is, therefore, but fair to assume that the name *de Colle Victoriæ* is but a fanciful Latinized translation of *cnoc Muaidhe*, or Knock-moy.

<sup>1</sup> *Hy-Briuin of the Shannon*, otherwise called *Tir Briuin na Sionna*, now *Tir ui Bhriuin*.—A beautiful district in the county of Roscommon, lying between Elphin and Jamestown, of which O'Manachain, now Monahan, was chief up to the year 1249, but after that period it became the

lordship of O'Beirne. To this circumstance O'Dugan refers in the following lines:

Μῖντιρ βεῖρν, ερῖδα ἀν κατῖαλ,  
 Αῖρ ἡαταῖς Ο'Μανναχάν;  
 Τρε ἡλεό, τρε βριῖς, τρε βυγαρ,  
 Αῖρ λεό τῖρ α δ-ταῖγυαρ.

"The O'Beirnes, a brave battalion,  
 Are over the race of O'Monahan;  
 By fighting, by vigour, by threatening,  
 The district into which they came is their's."

<sup>2</sup> Under this year the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record the death of Gilla-Ernán O'Martan, chief Brehon of Ireland, who had retired into a monastery; and the latter annals record the death of the poet O'Maelrioc, the most distinguished of the poets of Ireland, next after the O'Dalys; also the death of O'Nioc, Abbot of Kilbeggan; and they also record the burning of that part of the town of Athlone belonging to Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *In his place*.—This passage is thus rendered,



A depredation was committed by the English of Meath, and by Murtough Carragh O'Farrell on the Hy-Briuin of the Shannon<sup>r</sup>. Dermot, the son of Turlough, who was the son of Melaghlin, and some of the Connacians, overtook them, and defeated the English, of whom upwards of one hundred persons were either slain or drowned. The son of O'Connor and some of his people fell fighting, in the heat of the conflict<sup>s</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1219.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred nineteen.*

Hugh O'Malone, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, was drowned.

Fonaghtan O'Bronan, Coarb of St. Columbkille, died; and Flann O'Brollaghan was appointed in his place<sup>t</sup>.

Melaghlin, the son of Conor Moinmoy, was slain by Manus<sup>u</sup>, the son of Turlough O'Connor, who had taken his house (by force) at Cloontuskert<sup>w</sup>.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) into the Rough Third of

word for word, in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1219. Fonaghtan O'Bronan, Coarb of Colum-kill, died. Flan O'Brolcan was put in his place in the coarbskip;" and thus by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 506: "Fanactanus O'Broin, Abbas Dorensis, obiit; et in ejus locum Flannius O'Brolchain suffactus est."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated, that on the death of O'Bronan, a dispute arose between the people of Derry and the Kinel-Owen, about the election of a successor; that the people of Derry elected Mac Cawell, and that Hugh O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen elected Flann O'Brollaghan, and established him in the coarbskip; that soon after a dispute arose between the people of Derry and O'Brollaghan, when the latter was expelled; that after this the people of Derry and the Kinel-Owen elected Murtough O'Milligan, the Lector of Derry, who enjoyed his professorship and the abbacy for a year, *vel paulo plus*, when a dispute arose between

him and Godfrey O'Deery, the Erenagh, about the professorship, when the matter was referred to the Coarb of St. Patrick, who settled their differences, and decided, by consent of all the parties, that John Mac Infhir leighinn should be appointed to the professorship.

<sup>u</sup> *Manus, magnus*.—He was the tenth son of Turlough More O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *b*, col. 4.

<sup>w</sup> *Cloontuskert*, cluain tuaircirt.—There are two places of this name in Connaught, but the one here referred to is unquestionably that situated near the River Suck, about five miles south of Ballinasloe, in the county of Galway, where are the ruins of an extensive monastery erected by O'Kelly. Conor Moinmoy O'Connor, the father of Melaghlin O'Connor, who had his house here, made great efforts to wrest the territory of Moinmoy from the O'Kellys of Hy-Many, and erected a castle at Ballinasloe, in the very heart of their country.

bpuar bpaige, 7 úmla uí puaric, 7 uí Raigillig, 7 catá aoda pinn uile 7 gabail dó iar pín tpe fíraib manach go po millead lair gac conair tpep a tpuhcaid etip cill, 7 tuait doneoc bai i ppsírabhpa ppuir.

Ualtpa de lacp, 7 mac uilliam buic do teaet a Saxoibh.

Dubdapa mac Muiríodai 7 maille do mapbað i nglimeal la catá cpoibhóspice ina longporet pín tpe ná migníomaihb.

Enða mac danair uí maolciaráin do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1220.

Αοιρ Cpuop, mile, da céo, a píce.

Iacobur do toet i nEipinn ina légaidec on bPapa do pñdiuccad, 7 doppuccað dal ecclapacda na hEpeann, 7 a dol por ccularibh dopuipri.

Diapmaic mac Ruairi (.i. mac toiprdealbais moir) Concobair do mapbað la tomár mac uetpaz ag teet a hinniibh gall, ap tcionól coblais do diapmaic ag teet do gabáil píge connacht. Maolpuanaid ua dubda do batad ap an ccoblaic cedna.

Maolpeachlainn, mac maolpeclainn bicc do bathad ap loc píb.

Diapmaic mac bpuin daill do mapbað do mac matgarinna uí bpuin tpe meabail.

Sluaigeað la ualtpa de lacp, 7 la gallaib mīde go hath liacc go ndípn-

\* *Rough Third of Connaught*, γαιρβέριαν Connaet.—Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, states that the rough third of Connaught comprised the counties of Leitrim, Longford, and Cavan. "A. D. 765. The Rules of St. Quæran and St. Aidan were preached in the three thirds of Connaught, whereof the two Brenyes and Annally, counties of Leytrym, Longford, and Cavan were one third part called the Rough Third Part of Connaught."

<sup>y</sup> *Race of Aedh Finn*, cáe aeða pinn, i. e. the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives, descended from Aedh Finn, son of Feargna, the son of Fergus, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan Sriabh, son of Duach Galach, who was son of

Brian, the brother of the Monarch Niall, of the Nine Hostages, and ancestor of the most distinguished families of Connaught.

<sup>z</sup> *O'Malley*, ua maille.—The O'Malleys were chiefs of Umhall, a territory comprising the baronies of Murrisk and Burrishoole, in the west of the county of Mayo. It was divided into two parts, called Upper and Lower Umhall, the former comprising the barony of Murrisk, and the latter that of Burrishoole. These divisions are called the Owles by English writers.—See map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844.

<sup>a</sup> Under this year the Annals of Kilronan

Connaught<sup>x</sup>, and obtained hostages and submission from O'Rourke and O'Reilly, and from all the race of Aedh Finn<sup>y</sup>. He afterwards passed through Fermanagh, and destroyed every place through which he passed, both lay and ecclesiastical property, wherein there was any opposition to him.

Walter de Lacy and the son of William Burke returned from England.

Duvdara, the son of Murray<sup>z</sup> O'Malley, was put to death for his crimes by Cathal Crowderg O'Conor, while in fetters in O'Conor's fortress.

Enda, the son of Danar O'Mulkieran, died<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1220.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty.*

Jacobus came to Ireland as the Pope's Legate, to regulate and constitute the ecclesiastical discipline of Ireland, and then returned home<sup>b</sup>.

Dermot, the son of Roderic (who was son of Turlough More O'Conor), was slain by Thomas Mac Uchtry, as he was coming from the Insi Gall (Hebrides), after having there collected a fleet, for the purpose of acquiring the kingdom of Connaught. Mulrony O'Dowda was drowned on the same expedition.

Melaghlin, the son of Melaghlin Beg [O'Melaghlin], was drowned in Lough Ree.

Dermot, the son of Brian Dall, was treacherously slain by the son of Mahon O'Brien.

An army was led by Walter de Lacy and the English of Meath to

contain the following entries, of which the Four Masters have collected no account: "A. D. 1219. The Coarb of Feichin of Fore *mortuus est*." "Cluain Coirbthe [Kilbarry] was burned, both its houses and church, in this year, and Drogheda was carried away by the flood.

<sup>b</sup> *Returned home*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, this passage is given as follows:

"A. D. 1220, Jacob, the Pope's Legate, came to Ireland this year, went about all the Kingdom for the Reformation of the Inhabitants, and constituted many wholesome rules for their

Salvation."

But in the Annals of Kilronan, under the year 1221, this entry is given differently, thus: A. D. 1221. Iacop Pencial do éfét map legáib ó Róim do peduigaib óal eglarbaíoa, 7 eipeaíga na n-ec d'óp, 7 d'airgeab do émpuigaib óó o éleircib Épenn tpe Simónzaíct, 7 iméaíct do a h-Épinn ip in mbliabain céona. "A. D. 1221. Jacob Pencial came to Ireland as a Legate from Rome, to settle the ecclesiastical affairs, and he collected horse-loads of gold and silver from the clergy of Ireland by simony, and he departed from Ireland the same year."



ρατ υπμόρ cairléin ann. Sluaigeað ele la caṡal cpoibṡrice tap Sionainn  
poip ip in ccalað, sup gaḃ eccla na goill go nḃearnpat pīe le hua cconcobh-  
air, 7 co po pccaoilpīot connacṡtaigh an cairlén.

An cairneach piabach māg plannchaḃa, 7 pīrḡal māg rampraḃain ḃo  
marḃaḃ la hAṡoth ua puairc .i. mac ḃomnaill mic fearḡail, 7 la cloinn  
pīrmaighē.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1221.

Αοιρ Cριοθ, mīle, ḃa céḃ, pīce a h-áoin.

Sanct domīnic [ḃo ecc].

Cophmac ab comair ḃo marḃaḃ.

Mac hugo ḃe laci ḃo tēcht 7 nḃinn ḃo nāntoīl Rīg Saxan, 7 táimḡ  
i mbáḃ aḃa uí nell. ḃo cṡoḃpīoḃ ap aon i naḡaḃ gail Epeann, 7 ḃo

<sup>c</sup> *At liag*, now called baile *ata liag* and Anglicised Ballyleague. The name *at liag* was originally applied to the ford on the Shannon at Lanesborough. Ballyleague is now the name of that part of the village of Lanesborough, on the west side of the Shannon, in the province of Connaught.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, in 1843, and the map prefixed to the same work. The Athliag on the Shannon is called *Athliag Finn* in the work called *Dinnsenchus*, where it is explained *the ford of Finn's* [Mac Cumhaill's] *stones*. There is another place on the River Suck, called anciently Athliag Maenacain, i. e. St. Maenacan's Stony-ford, now Anglicised Athleague.

<sup>d</sup> *Caladh*.—This territory is still well known in the country, and contains the parish of Rathcline, in the west of the county of Longford. This passage is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"A. D. 1220. Walter Delacie and the English of Meath, with their forces, went to Athliag, where they founded a castle, which they finished almost;

whereupon, Cahall Crovederg, King of Connaught, with his forces, went to the west" [*recte east*] "of the river of Synen, and the Englishmen, seeing them encamped at Calace, were strocken with fear, and came to an attonement of Truce; the Englishmen returned to their own houses, and Cahall Crovederg broke down the said Castle." The passage is better given in the Annals of Kilronan, but under the year 1221, as follows:

A. D. 1221. Cairlen *Ata liag* ḃo fuabairt ḃo ḃenum ḃo Ualṡpa Delaci, 7 ḃo pluag na mīde ule. ḃo cṡaladap imorpu Connacṡa rin tancṡap tapir inap co pancṡap epī lap Muinṡipe h Aṡgoile, 7 a māg mbreaḡmuīde sup loirceḃop ḃainḡn hī Chuinn, 7 co nḃeacṡap tpemit pīap ip in Calað, cup fuabao ḃoib in cairlen ap éicm, 7 tpe cóip pīca.

"A. D. 1221. The Castle of Ath liag was attempted to be made by Walter De Lacy and the forces of all Meath. But when the Connacians heard of this, they came across [the Shannon] from the West, and proceeded through the middle of Muintir-Annaly, and Magh Breagh-

Athliag<sup>c</sup>, where they erected the greater part of a castle. Another army was led by Cathal Crovderg, eastwards across the Shannon, into the territory of Caladh<sup>d</sup>, and the English, being stricken with fear, made peace with him; and the Connacians destroyed the castle.

The Cairneach Riabhach<sup>e</sup> Mac Clancy<sup>f</sup>, and Farrell Magauran<sup>g</sup>, were killed by Hugh, the son of Donnell, who was son of Farrell O'Rourke, and by the Clann-Fermaighe<sup>h</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1221.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-one.*

St. Dominic [died].

Cormac, Abbot of Comar<sup>i</sup>, was killed.

The son of Hugo de Lacy came to Ireland, without the consent of<sup>k</sup> the King of England, and joined Hugh O'Neill. Both set out to oppose the English of

mhuidhe, and burned O'Quin's fortress, and passing through it westwards into the territory of Caladh [i. e. Caladh na h-Anghaile], they compelled the castle to be left to them, on conditions of peace."

<sup>e</sup> *The Cairneach Riabhach*, i. e. *sacerdos fuscus*, the swarthy or tan-coloured priest. O'Clery explains the word cáipneac by παῖς, a priest. It was the name of a celebrated saint, who flourished in the sixth century, and had his principal church at Dulane, near Kells in Meath.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, pp. 20, 146.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Clancy*, mac ḡlannchaḡa, was chief of Dartry, now the barony of Rossclogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

<sup>g</sup> *Magauran*, mac paimpḡaḡin. This name is sometimes Anglicised Magovern and Magowran. The head of the family was chief of the territory of Tealach Eachdhach, now the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan.

<sup>h</sup> *Clann-Fermaighe*.—See note under the year 1217. Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the death of Gilchreest Magorman, the

great priest of Taghshinny" [in the county of Longford],—"a senior distinguished by his piety, charity, wisdom, learning, and writings,—on his pilgrimage in the sanctuary of Iniscloghran" [in Lough Ree].

They also record the coming of Lucas de Letreuille [Netterville] into Ireland, as Primate of all Ireland, and remark that he was the first Englishman that became Primate of Ireland. For more of this Primate's history, see Harris's Ware, vol. i. pp. 64, 65.

<sup>i</sup> *Comar*.—This place is called *Domhnach Combuir*, in the sixth life of St. Patrick, upon which Colgan writes the following note in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 114, col. 2, note 142: "*Domnach commuir hodie sine addito vocatur Comar, estque nobile cænobium Diocesis Dunensis et Connerensis.*" It is now a village on the north-west branch of Lough Cuan, or the Lake of Strangford, in the barony of Castlereagh, and county Down.

<sup>k</sup> *Without the consent of*, do nḡmḡoil.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the phrase is do mnbḡoin, which would mean "in despite

deacáttar cétur go cúlaéam, 7 po rcaoilriot a caiplén. Uotpur iaram  
i mÍde, 7 i laigrib gur po millriot ile don cup poin. Tionólaio trá goill  
Ereann cÉire cafa píct go dealccam. Táimcc aóó ó neill 7 mac hugo  
ceÉire cafa com móra ina naíao co tuccpat goill annpinn a bpiÉ phin dua  
nell.

### AOIS CRÍOSt, 1222.

Aoir Cpioio, míle, dá céo, píce aóó.

An teppcop maz Gelain eppcop cille dapa decc.

Ailbin ua maólmuaio eppcop pína décc.

Maóilpa ua ploinn ppioir eapa mic nepe décc.

Taóó ua baóigill ponur 7 taccáó tuaircipe Ereann, tioónaiceac péo,  
7 maóine daop gaáa dána décc.

Niall ó néll do rárucchaó doipe im ingin uí caáain. Ro óioáail dia 7  
colum eille mhpinn uair ní bó cian a paógal pom dia ép.

of." The whole passage is thus rendered in the  
old translation of the Ulster Annals:

"A. D. 1221. Hugo de Lacy his son, came  
into Ireland against the King of England's will,  
and came to Hugh O'Neale, and they on both  
sides went against the Galls of Ireland, and  
spoyled much in Meath, Leinster, and Vlster,  
and broke down the castle of Culrathan. And  
the Galls of Ireland gathered 24 Battles" [bat-  
talions] "to Delgain, and Hugh O'Neale and  
Hugh de Lacye's son came against them 4 Bat-  
tles" [battalions] "where the Galls gave O'Neale  
his own will" [co tuccpat gaill bpeÉ a beoil  
penn ó O'Neill].

<sup>1</sup> Under this year the Annals of Kilronan re-  
cord the death of Dermot O'Culeachain, "a learned  
historian and scribe; a man who had more books  
and knowledge than any one of his time,—he who  
had transcribed the Mass Book of Knock, and a  
befitting Office Book for Dermot Mageraghty, his  
tutor, and for Gillapattrick, his own foster-bro-  
ther, who were successively coarbs of Achadh

Fabhair" [Aghagower, in the county of Mayo].

<sup>m</sup> *Albin O'Mulloy*.—He was raised to this dig-  
nity in the year 1186. He was the great rival  
of Giraldus Cambrensis, to whom the bishop-  
ric of Ferns had been offered by John Earl of  
Moreton, afterwards King John; but Giraldus  
refusing to accept of it, Albin O'Molloy, then  
Abbot of Baltinglass, was elected bishop. It is  
stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innis-  
fallen, that this "righteous philosopher preached  
an excellent sermon at a synod in Dublin, in  
the year 1185, on the chastity of the clergy, and  
proved satisfactorily before the archbishop, John  
Cumin, and the whole convocation, that the  
Welsh and English clergy, by their vicious lives  
and bad examples, had corrupted the chaste and  
unspotted clergy of Ireland, a thing which gave  
great offence to Giraldus, who was called Cam-  
brensis."

For more particulars of the history of this re-  
markable prelate, the reader is referred to Har-  
ris's Ware, vol. i. pp. 439, 440; and Lanigan's



Ireland, and first went to Coleraine, where they demolished the castle. They afterwards went into Meath and Leinster, and destroyed a great number of persons on that occasion. The English of Ireland mustered twenty-four battalions at Dundalk, whither Hugh O'Neill, and the son of Hugo de Lacy, came to oppose them with four great battalions. The English upon this occasion gave his own demands to O'Neill<sup>1</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1222.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-two.*

Mag-Gelain, Bishop of Kildare, died.

Albin O'Mulloy<sup>m</sup>, Bishop of Ferns, died.

Maelisa O'Flynn, Prior of Eas-mac-neirc<sup>n</sup>, died.

Teige O'Boyle, the Prosperity and Support of the North of Ireland, and bestower of jewels and riches upon men of every profession, died.

Niall O'Neill violated<sup>o</sup> Derry with the daughter of O'Kane, but God and St. Columbkille were avenged for that deed, for he did not live long after it.

Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 277.

<sup>n</sup> *Eas-mac-neirc*, now called *Eap uí Fhlóinn*, from the family of O'Flynn, who were the hereditary Erenaghs of the place. Ware thought (*Antiq.* c. 26, at Roscommon), that this place might have been the same as Inchmacnerin, an island in Lough Key; but this notion cannot be reconciled with the statements of the older writers, who never speak of it as an island, and agree in placing it near the River *Óuill* (Boyle). Colgan thought that it was the very monastery which, many centuries later, fell into the possession of the Cistercian order, and became so famous under the name of the Abbey of Boyle; "*Eas mac neirc* Monasterium ad ripam Buellii fluvii in Conaciá. Hodié vocatur Monasterium Buellense etque ordinis Cisterciensis."—*Act. SS.* p. 494. But Colgan, who knew but little of the localities about Lough Key, is unquestionably wrong, for the great Cistercian Abbey of Boyle was that called *Ath-da-Laarc*. O'Don-

nell, in his *Life of Columbkille*, lib. i. c. 104, distinctly points out the situation of *Eas mic Eirc*, as follows:

"Inde ultra Senannum versus occidentem progressus pervenit [Columba] ad eum locum cui praeterlabentis Buellii fluminis vicina catharacta nomen fecit *Eas-mic-Eirc*, eumque Deo sacravit." The place is now called *Assylyn*, which is but an anglicised form of *Eap uí Fhlóinn*, and is situated on the north bank of the River Boyle, about a mile west of the town. The ruins of the church still remain, and, in the memory of the old inhabitants, a part of a round tower was to be seen adjoining it.

<sup>o</sup> *Violated*.—In the old translation of the *Annals of Ulster* this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1222. Neal O'Neal forcibly took away O'Cathan his daughter, and God and Columbkille miraculously shortened his days." The word *papugaó* in this sense means to profane or violate. We cannot understand from this

Ἰόλλα μοχοιννι υα κατὰν τιγεαρνα čeneoil αὐδα τοῖρ γ τιαρ δο  
μαρβαῶ λα Ὕσεναρας mac Ἰόλλα na naomh uí Ὕσεναραγῃ ιαρ na ἔρατ da  
μυιρτιρ φέν.

Μορ ινγεαν υι βαοιγίλλ βῆ Αἰλταῖς υί beolláin décc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1223.

Αοῖρ Cριορδ, míle, da céo, píce, a τρί.

Μαλιορα mac τοῖρρεαλδαῖς υί Choncóβαῖρ πρῖοῖρ ιννῖρ mḃóim décc.

Ὀυβῆtach υα ουβῆταῖγῃ abb congá décc.

Σλοiccheaḃ la hua ndóinnall (doínnall móρ) co cpuachain čonnacht,

sentence what Niall O'Neill did to the daughter of O'Kane; it merely states that he profaned Derry by some misconduct towards the daughter of O'Kane. The *ραρυζαῶ* would be committed by taking her a prisoner from the sanctuary, in order to detain her as a hostage; by violating her person, without carrying her away; or by forcing her away in abduction, with a view of marrying her.—See note under 1223, on *bačall* moρ čoimain cille mic *Ὀυαč*.

<sup>p</sup> *Maelisa, the son of Turlough O'Conor*.—According to the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4, this Maelisa was the eldest of the three sons of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, by his married wife. It appears that he embraced a religious life in his youth, and left his younger brothers to contend with each other for the sovereignty of Connaught, and crown of Ireland.

<sup>q</sup> *Inishmaine, Inṽ mḃóim*, i. e. the middle island.—It is situated in the east side of Lough Mask, in the county of Mayo, between the islands called Inis Cumhang and Inis Eoghain. It contains the ruins of a small but beautiful abbey.

<sup>r</sup> *Croghan, Cpuáćain*, now generally called Rathcroghan.—It is situated in the parish of Kilcorkey, nearly midway between Belanagare and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. This

was the ancient palace of the Kings of Connaught, so celebrated in the Bardic histories of Ireland as having been erected in the first century by Eochaidh Feidhleach, monarch of Ireland, the father of the celebrated Meave, Queen of Connaught. As the remains at Rathcroghan have never been minutely described by any of our topographical writers, the Editor is tempted here to give a list of the forts and other ancient remains still visible at the place. It may be described as the ruins of a town of raths, having the large rath called Rathcroghan, placed in the centre. This great rath is at present much effaced by cultivation; all its circumvallations (for such it originally had) are destroyed, and nothing remains of it but a flat, green moat, said to be hollow in the centre, and to contain a large, round chamber with a conical roof. The natives of the district believe that there were apertures all round the moat which admitted light and air to this internal chamber, which is now inhabited only by Queen Mab and her attendant fairies. The following are the present names of the raths and other artificial features which stand around it. Many of them are clearly modern, though the features to which they are applied are ancient.

Gilla Mochoinni O'Cahill, Lord of Kinelea East and West, was slain by Shaughnessy, the son of Gilla-na-naev O'Shaughnessy, after having been betrayed by his own people.

More, daughter of O'Boyle, and wife of Auliffe O'Beollain [Boland], died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1223.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-three.*

Maelisa, the son of Turlough O'Conor<sup>p</sup>, Prior of Inishmaine<sup>a</sup>, died.

Duffagh O'Duffy, Abbot of Cong, died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) to Croghan<sup>r</sup>, in Connaught,

1. Rath Screig, to the north, in the townland of Toberrory ; 2. Cuir mhaol, near Rath Screig, in the same townland ; 3. Rath Carrain, a fort containing a cave, in the same townland ; 4. Rathbeg, in the townland of Rathcroghan, lying to the north-west of the great central rath ; 5. Rathmore, lying about five hundred paces to the north-west of Rathbeg ; 6. Knockaun-Stanly, i. e. Stanly's Hillock, a fort lying a quarter of a mile to the north-west of Rathcroghan ; 7. Rath-na-dtarbh, i. e. Fort of the Bulls, due west of Rathcroghan ; 8. Rath-na-ndeaig, i. e. Fort of the Thorns, which gives name to a townland, lies a short distance to the west of Rath-na-dtarbh ; 9. Rath fuadach, lies to the south-west of Rathcroghan, in the parish of Baslick, and gives name to the townland in which it is situated ; 10. Caisiol Mhanannain, i. e. Manannan's stone fort, lies to the south-west, about a quarter of a mile from Rathcroghan, in the townland of Glenballythomas. This caisiol or circular cyclopean fort of stone, is now level with the ground, but its outline can yet be traced ; 11. Roilig na Riogh, i. e. the Cemetery of the Kings, lies a quarter of a mile to the south of Rathcroghan. This was the royal cemetery of Connaught in pagan times, and has been much celebrated by the bards. It

is of a circular form, is surrounded with a stone wall now greatly defaced, and it measures one hundred and sixteen paces in diameter. It exhibits several small tumuli, now much effaced by time. One of these was opened by the uncle of the late Mr. O'Conor, of Mount Druid, who found that it contained a small square chamber of stone-work, without cement, in which were some decayed bones.

Close to the north of Roilig-na-Riogh is a small hillock, called Cnocan na gcorp, i. e. the Hillock of the Corpses, whereon, it is said, the bodies of the kings were wont to be laid while the graves were being dug or opened. About two hundred paces to the north of the circular enclosure called Roilig-na-Riogh is to be seen a small circular enclosure, with a tumulus in the centre, on the top of which is a very remarkable red pillar-stone which marks the grave of Dathi, the last pagan monarch of Ireland, and the ancestor of the O'Dowdas of Tir Fiachrach. This stone stood perpendicularly when seen by the Editor in the year 1837, and measured seven feet in height, and four feet six inches in width at its base, and three feet near the top. It gradually tapered, and was nearly round at the top. It is called the *capte óearg*, or red pillar-stone, by



appaíne hi ttauataib connacht, 7 tap Suca ríap gur mill 7 gur éiríschloirce gach tír gur a raimicc co fpuair a mbraíðe 7 a númla.

Seachnupach mac giolla na naom uí íreachnupairg do marbað do cloinn éulém, 7 rápuccað na bachla móipe Cholmáin cille mic duach uime.

Murphað carpað ua írígail do marbað daon urcor íaíðe, ag dénam íreippi ap Aod mac Amlaibh uí íríguil.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘΟ, 1224.

Αοίρ Cρίορθ, míle, da céo, a cíthar.

Μαυίρτιρ. S. ípioníar í naéluaín do tíonhíenað lá catál cpoibdeapíg ua cconcobair la ríð connacht in eppuccóideacht cluana mic nóir ap brú na rionna allanoir.

Duald Mac Firbis, in his account of the monarch Dathi, in the pedigree of the O'Dowdas. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, pp. 24, 25, note <sup>m</sup>.

12. Cathair na Babbhaloide, the caher or stone Fort of the feasting Party, lies about three quarters of a mile to the east of Rathcroghan; 13. Carn Ceit, lies one mile to the south-west of Rathcroghan; it is a tumulus raised over the celebrated Ceat Mac Magach, a Connacian champion who flourished in the first century, and was contemporary with the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster.

There are two large stones lying flat on the ground, about one hundred paces to the north-west of Rathcroghan, the one a large square rock called Milleen Meva, the other, measuring nine feet in length, two feet in breadth, and about two feet in thickness, is called Misan Meva.

There are also some curious natural caves near this fort of Rathcroghan, in connexion with which there are some wild legends told in the neighbourhood, and there are also some written ones in ancient Irish manuscripts. The reader will find all the above forts accurately shewn on

the Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 21 and 22.

<sup>s</sup> *Clann-Cuilen*.—Until the year 1318 the territory of the Clann Cuileain, which belonged to the Mac Namaras of Thomond, was a small district lying eastwards of the River Fergus in the county of Clare, and containing the following parishes, viz., Quin, Tulla, Cloney, Dowry, Kilraghtis, Kiltalagh, now included in the parish of Inchacronan, Templemaley, Inchacronan, and Kilmurry-na-Gall. But after the year 1318, in which the Hy-Blويد were defeated by the descendants of Turlough O'Brien, aided by the Mac Namaras, the latter got possession of nearly the entire country lying between the River Fergus and the Shannon.

<sup>t</sup> *Bachal mor*, i. e. the great crozier.—This relic is yet extant, but in very bad preservation. It is in the cabinet of George Petrie, Esq., Author of the Essay on the Round Towers, and ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland.

<sup>u</sup> *Colman Mac Duach*, i. e. Colman the son of Duach, who founded the church called Kilmacduagh, situated in the barony of Kiltartan, in the county of Galway, about the year 620. He was of the illustrious tribe of Hy-Fiachrach

thence into the Tuathas of Connaught, and westwards across the Suck, and plundered and burned every territory which he entered, until he had received their hostages and submissions.

Shaughnessy, the son of Gilla-na-naev O'Shaughnessy, was slain by the Clann-Cuilen<sup>s</sup>, a deed by which the Bachal mor<sup>t</sup> of St. Colman<sup>u</sup>, son of Duach, was profaned<sup>v</sup>.

Murrough Carragh O'Farrell was slain [at Granard, An. Ult.] by an arrow, in a battle against Hugh, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell<sup>w</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1224.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-four.*

The Monastery of St. Francis at Athlone, was commenced by Cathal Croiderg O'Conor, King of Connaught, in the diocese of Clonmacnoise, on the eastern bank of the Shannon.

Aidhne, in the south of the province of Connaught, and nearly related to Guaire Aidhne, King of that province, so famed in Irish history for unbounded hospitality. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 248.

<sup>v</sup> Was profaned, do ṛapugað.—When parties had sworn on a crozier or any relic to observe certain conditions, such as to offer protection to a man in case he made his appearance, and that such an oath was afterwards violated, the crozier or relic, in the language of these Annals, was said to be profaned. The true application of the word ṛapugað will appear from the following passage in these Annals at the year 907 :

A.D. 907. Sápuccáð Ardmaccha la Cípnachan mac Duilgen .i. cimbíð do bpeit ar in cill, 7 a báðáð hí loch Cuip ṛpí h-ardmaccha aniar. Cípnachan do báðáð la Níall mac Áoðá, ṛiḡ in tuaircirt ip in loc cerna hí ccionn ṛápaḡṛe Paopaiucc.

It is translated by Colgan as follows in his Annals of Armagh :

"907. *Basilica Ardmachana sacrilegam vim*

*passa per Kernachanum filium Dulgeni ; qui quendam Captium eo refugij causa effugientem, ex Ecclesia sacrilego ausu extraxit, et in lacu de Loch Kírr vrbi versus occidentem adiacenti, suffocauit, sed Kernachanus iustam tanti sacrilegij pœnam, mox luit, per Niellum filium Aidi Regem Aquilonaris partis : et postea totius Hiberniæ in eodem lacu suffocatus."*—*Trias Thaum.* p. 296 ; see also note on Termon Caelainne under the year 1225.

<sup>w</sup> Under this year the Annals of Kilronan have the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1223. Clonmacnoise was burned, including two churches, and many valuable articles.

"A great storm occurred the day after the festival of St. Matthew, which destroyed all the oats throughout Ireland that remained unreaped in the fields.

"Finn O'Carmacan, a steward to the King of Connaught, and who held much land, died.

"Twenty-six feet were added to the church of Tigh Sinche [Taghshinny, in the county of

Μαολμυρε ó connmaic ερroc ua briaçpac γ cenél aoda do écc.

Ερroc Conmaicne, .i. an gailleppoc decc.

Μυργίur canánaç mac Ruaiðri uí concobaip aon bá deaprcnaiçti do  
gaoidelaib illeçionn, i ccanntaireaçt, γ a noénañ uérpa décc, γ a aðnacal  
i ccunça.

Μαολcaoiñgin ua Scingin aipcinneac apða capna décc.

Μαοιlipu mac an erpuic uí maolpagañair peaprrún ua briaçpac γ ua  
nañalgaða, γ aðbar erpuic ap ecena, do mapbað do mac donnchaða uí  
ðubða map nap ðú ðó uair noçap ñapib neac ðuib ðubða piam cleipeac gó  
pín.

Çioç aðbal aðuaçñap ðpeaprtain i ccuid do connacñab, .i. i ttip maine i  
Sovain, γ in uib ðiapmata γc. ðiap fár teòm, γ çalap aðbpeç do cçpab

Longford], by the priest of the town, namely, Mael-Magorman.

"William de Lacy came to Ireland and made the Crannog [wooden house] of Inis Laeghachain; but the Connacians came upon the island by force, and let out the people who were on it, on parole." This latter entry is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1222, as follows: "A. D. 1222. William Delacie and the English of Meath, with their forces, founded a castle at Loghloygeaghan; the Connoghtmen of the other side came with their forces to Loghloygeachan" [and] "the ward of the said castle came forth to the principalls of Connoght, and as soone as they were out of the Castle the Connoghtmen broke the same, and so departed."

\* *The Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach and Kinelea*, eaproc ua pñiaçpac γ cinel aoda.—By this the Annalists mean the Bishop of Kilmacduagh; but they have expressed it incorrectly, for the Kinel-Aodha were Hy-Fiachrach, as much as the inhabitants of the rest of the diocese of Kilmacduagh. They should have called O'Conmaic Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, which would express the diocese of Kilmacduach without adding another word; or have called him Bishop

of Coill Ua bh-Fiachrach and Kinel Aodha na h-Echtghe, which would express and distinguish the two districts of which the diocese consisted, namely, the countries of O'Heyne and O'Shaughnessy: but the fact is, that the Four Masters who compiled this work from various sources, have left many entries imperfectly arranged.

† *Conmaicne*, i. e. of the people and district so called, on the east side of the Shannon. The principal families among the eastern Conmaicne were the O'Farrells and Mac Rannalls, whose territories are comprised in the diocese of Ardagh. The name of this bishop was Robert, but his surname no where appears. He was an Englishman, and had been the eleventh abbot of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, before he was elevated to the see of Ardagh.—See Ware's Bishops by Harris, p. 250.

‡ *Maurice*.—The natives of Cong still point out his tomb in the Abbey, but some suppose it is the tomb of his father Roderic.

§ *Poetical compositions*, a noenañ ueppa, literally "in making of verses." In the Annals of Kilronan, the term employed is ueppocñmuidheacç, i. e. in verse-making. In the Lowland Scotch a *maker* signifies, "a poet."

‡ *Ardcarne*, Apð cáppa.—A vicarage in the



Mulmurry O'Conmaic, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach and Kinelea<sup>x</sup> [Kilmacduagh] died.

The Bishop of Conmaicne<sup>y</sup> [Ardagh], i. e. the English bishop, died.

Maurice<sup>z</sup>, the Canon, son of Roderic O'Conor, the most illustrious of the Irish for learning, psalm-singing, and poetical compositions<sup>a</sup>, died, and was interred at Cong.

Mulkevin O'Scingin, Erenagh of Ardcarne<sup>b</sup>, died.

Maelisa, son of the Bishop O'Mulfover, parson of Hy-Fiachrach and Hy-Awley, and *materies* of a bishop for his wisdom, was killed by the son of Donough O'Dowda, a deed strange in him, for none of the O'Dowda's had ever before killed an ecclesiastic.

A heavy and awful shower<sup>c</sup> fell on a part of Connaught, namely, on Hy-Many<sup>d</sup>, Sodan<sup>e</sup>, in Hy-Diarmada<sup>f</sup>, and other districts, from which arose a mur-

diocese of Elphin, situated in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon, and about four miles to the east of the town of Boyle. This church was founded by St. Beo-Aedh, a bishop who died on the 8th of March, 524; and it continued for some time to be the head of a bishop's see. For some account of the patron saint of this church, the reader is referred to Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at 8th of March; the *Feilire Aenguis*, and Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the same day; and also to Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 462. Archdall places Ardcharn in the county of Westmeath, which is a very strange blunder, as Colgan, his authority, had described it as in Maghluirg, in Connaught.

Considerable ruins of the church of Ardcarne are still to be seen; and in the field lying between the church and the high road are shewn slight remains of the walls of an abbey, and the foundations of some of the houses which constituted the ancient village of Ardcarne.

<sup>c</sup> *A heavy and awful shower*, ϰιοε αὐθαλ αὐθαεῖμαρ.—This shower is also mentioned in the Annals of Kilronan, but not in any way con-

nected with the death of Cathal Crovderg, of which the Four Masters represent it as an ominous presage. The literal translation is as follows: "A. D. 1224. A shower fell in parts of Connaught, namely, in Tirmany, in Soghan, in Hy-Diarmada, and in Clann-Teige, of which there grew a great murrain among the cows, after having eaten of the grass and herbage; and the people, after having taken of their milk and flesh, contracted many diseases."

<sup>d</sup> *Hy-Many*, υι μαῖνε.—O'Kelly's country, originally extending from Athenry to the Shannon, and from the borders of Thomond to Lanesborough, on the Shannon.

<sup>e</sup> *Sodan*.—This was the country of the O'Mannins, and, as appears from various authorities, was included in the present barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway. For a list of the townlands in the occupation of different persons of the name of O'Mannin in this territory, in the year 1617, the reader is referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, p. 164.

<sup>f</sup> *Hy-Diarmada*, υι Διαρμαδα.—This was the tribe name of the O'Concannons, which also be-

na ceπίoc pemπaтi iap ceatfm an peóip do pluch an ciot pa dóib. Do gmoð beop lact na minnileð pin galpαιγeтi inmeoðonca zo héxamail do na uaoimð do toimleð é. 6a deθip na deapbaipði pi do tect i cconnactab ip in mbliaðain pi uaip ba mópi an tolc, 7 an timneð do palα dóib innte, .i. caatal cpiobdeapz mac toippeðealðaz mópi uí concobaiπ, Rí Connact, aon ap

came that of their country. The head of the O'Concannons was seated at a place called Kiltullagh, in the county of Galway, in 1585, and his country was then considered a part of Hy-Many.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note <sup>i</sup>.

<sup>g</sup> *Cathal Crowderg*, Caatal cpiobdeapz, i. e. Cathal, or Charles of the Red Hand.—The obituary of Cathal Crowderg is thus given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, with which those of Kilonan agree.

“A.D. 1224. Caatal cpiobdeapz hua concobaiπ, pí connact, 7 pí gaðel Epenn ap zoçuéce adbaé i mainipitpi cnuic muaiðe u°. Kal. Iunii, in taen gaðel ip pepp tauiç o bpian boπoma anuaπ ap uaiπi, 7 ap onoip; zoçbalach tpepaçmup zoçuéceá na zuáç; poðapzañac paioðip puaieñiz poiñemail na piççana, dóiz ip pé peimpe do gaðo deçmaio co ðliztech ap túp i n-iaç Epenn; columain conmail cpaioðeé cepebpiacpác cpeioñi 7 cpiπaioðeçca; cep-taiçteoiπ na cinctá, 7 na coibðenach; múç-taiçteoiπ na méipleé 7 na malaptaé; coime-taiçcoitçenn caçbuaðac in peçca poó ðleptaiç, o'á zuc Oia deçonópi i talñain, 7 in plaiçup nemða çall ap neg in aibit manaié oo, iap mbpeitç buaða ó ðoman 7 o ðeman.”

Thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is incorrectly placed under the year 1223.

“A. D. 1223. Cathal Crowderg O'Coner, King of Connaught, and King of the Irish of Ireland, died at the Abbey of Knock-moy, 5 *Kal. Junij*. The best Irishman that was from the time of Brien Boroma, for gentility and honor; the up-

holder, mighty and puissant, of the country; keeper of peace, rich and excellent. For in his time was tieth payd and established in Ireland first legally. Threshold, meek and honest, of belief and Christianity; corrector of transgressors and thieves; the banisher of” [the] “wicked and robbers” [múçtaiçteoiπ na méipleé 7 na malaptaé]; “the defender of the right Law, conning and couragious; to whom God gave great honour in this life, and everlasting” [life] “in heaven, dying in a Munck's habit, overcoming the world and the Devill.”

Cathal Crowderg was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland, and the brother of Roderic O'Conor, the last of the Irish monarchs. According to the traditional story told about him in the neighbourhood of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo, he was the illegitimate son of King Turlough by Gearrog Ny-Moran of the territory of Umhall. The traditional story, which is very vivid, and believed to be true, runs as follows:

“Shortly before the English invasion of Ireland, the King of Connaught, who was of the family of O'Conor, having no issue by his lawful queen, took to his bed a beautiful girl, out of the territory of Umhall, by name Gearrog Ny-Moran, who soon exhibited symptoms of fertility. When the Queen of Connaught heard of this demonstration of her own barrenness, she became, like Sarah of old, jealous in the highest degree, and used every means in her power to persecute the King's concubine. She even had recourse to witches, who were then numerous in the province, but without success, until at last, shortly

rain and dreadful distemper among the cattle of the aforesaid territories, after they had eaten of the grass moistened by this shower, and the milk of these cattle produced a variety of inward maladies in the people who used it. It was no wonder that these ominous signs should appear this year in Connaught, for great was the evil and affliction which they suffered in this year, viz., the death of Cathal Crovderg<sup>s</sup>, son of Turlough More O'Connor, King of Connaught, a man

before Gearrog was about to be delivered, a celebrated witch, more skilful than the rest, who lived in the neighbourhood of Ballytoberpatrick, in the county of Mayo, presented the Queen with a magical string, with three intricate knots, telling her, that as long as she kept it in her possession Gearrog Ny-Moran, against whom its magical properties were directed, could never be delivered of a child. Before, however, the string had been fully indued with the intended charm, the King's child thrust his right hand into the external world, but farther he could not move; for, as soon as the last word of the incantation had been pronounced, he was fixed, spell-bound, in his awkward position. He continued thus for several days and nights, and though his mother wished for death she could not die. At length a certain good man, who had heard of the magical string, and of the pitiable condition of O'Moran's daughter, called one day at the palace, with a view to destroy the properties of the string, and the Queen, who held him in high esteem, having no suspicion of his design, bade him welcome and asked him the news. He answered, with some expression of annoyance on his countenance, that the principal news in the west of Connaught, was, that Gearrog Ny-Moran had brought forth a son for the King of Connaught. When the Queen heard this from the lips of one on whom she placed the utmost reliance, she took the magical string, which she was persuaded to believe would for ever prevent O'Moran's daughter from giving birth to a roydamna, and cast it into the fire in his presence, calling down

all sorts of execrations on the head of the old sorceress, who had so much deceived her. No sooner had the last knot of the string been destroyed by the action of the fire, than the King's son, who had been so long kept spell-bound by its influence, was ushered upon the theatre of his future greatness; but his *crov*, or that part of the hand, from the wrist out, which he had thrust into the world before the magical string was perfected, was as red as blood, from which he received the cognomen of *Cróib-dearg*, or '*the Red-handed*' *Crov-derg*.

"The Queen of Connaught, who was of a most powerful family, continued to persecute the red-handed child and his mother, with all the perseverance of a jealous barren woman; but the child, who had all the appearance of royalty in his countenance, was sheltered by the clergy of the province; and when the Queen discovered that he was lurking in one monastery, he was secretly sent away to another. In this manner was he sheltered for three years in the monasteries of Connaught. At last the Queen's fury rose to such a height against the clergy, that they gave up all hopes of being able to protect the child any longer. His mother then fled with him into Leinster, where, for many years, disguised, she supported him by labouring work. When the boy grew up, although he was constantly told of the royalty of his birth, and of the respectability of the O'Morans, still, having no hopes of being able to return to his native province as long as the Queen lived, he was obliged to apply himself to common



μό δο μυδαῖς δο μερλεχαῖς, ἡ δεαρccαιρωῖς Ἐρενν πέ χαμριρ ιμέσιν, αον αρ μό πο ῥάρ δο ἐλερῖς, βοcταις, ἡ αἰδελγνεαχαῖς, αον αρ υἷλε ιναρ δοιρτ-εαρῶαιρ δια γαc μαῖτ, ἡ γαc μόρ ρυαῖλε δά τcάιμιc δυαῖρλις Ἐρεανν α ccomρoccur δια πεμῖρ, όρ αρ é πο cονγαῖς é πέν αρ αον μναοι πόρῶα γαν τρυαῖλλεῶ α ḡνμναῖδεαcτα ταρ α χείρ có α βάρ. Αρ πέ α λινν beop αρ μό πο γαβαῶ δεαcμαῶ γο διḡτεαc cέτυρ ι nἘρινν. Αn Ρί ρίπέν πορccλιῶι ρι, ἡ an cαιτμιλεῶ cονῶαι cραβτεc cειρτβῖρcταc δ'έcc an τοcτμαῶ λά ρicετ δο ῥαῖρῶα (δια λυαῖν δο ῥαῖρῖυῶ) ι ναῖβῖο μαναῖς λέτ ι μαῖνιρτιρ cνuc

labouring work for subsistence; and it was observed by the clowns of Leinster, that he exhibited no appearance of industry, or taste for agricultural pursuits, but was constantly telling stories about Kings, wars, and predatory excursions.

"Time rolled on, and the poor boy with the red hand was necessitated to pass his time in misery, in the society of Leinster clowns and buddaghs, whom he held in the highest contempt. At length a Connaught Bollscaire, or bearer of public news, passing through Leinster, happened to cōme into the very field in which Crowderg was employed, with several others, reaping rye. They immediately recognized by his dress that he was a Bollscaire, and, therefore, inquired what proclamation he was publishing. He replied in the set words of his commission, that the King of Connaught was dead, and that the people, assembled in council, had declared that they would have no king but Cathal Crowderg his son; and, he added, I, and many others, have been for several weeks in search of him in different parts of Ireland, but without success; some, who wish to support the claim of rivals to the throne of Connaught, have reported that the Queen, his step-mother, had him secretly assassinated, but others are of opinion, that he lurks in some obscure place, disguised in humble garb, and that he will return home as soon as he will hear of this proclamation. He will be

at once known by his right hand, which is as red as blood from the wrist out.

"The heart of Cathal bounded with joy at the news, and he stood on the ridge for some minutes in a reverie. His comrades told him to get on with his work, that he was always last, and that there never was a good workman from his province. Hereupon, Cathal pulled off the mitten, with which he constantly kept the *red hand* concealed, and exhibited it to the Bollscaire; and his eye beamed, and his countenance glowed with all the majesty of his father's, when he first mounted the throne of Connaught. The Bollscaire recognizing him at once by his resemblance to his father, fell prostrate at his feet. Cathal cast the sickle on the ridge, saying: 'Slán leat, α cόppáin, ανοιρ δο'n cloi-ḡeam,' i. e. 'Farewell, sickle, now for the sword.' And to this day, Slán chaṡail ραοι an tpeagal, i. e. Cathal's farewell to the rye, meaning a farewell never to return, has been a common proverb among the Sil-Murray and their followers.

"He returned home without delay, and was solemnly inaugurated King of Connaught on Carnfree, near Tusk, in the presence of the twelve chieftains and twelve coarbs of Sil-Murray; and though he found many rivals in the province before him, he put them all down by his superior wisdom and valour. When he had restored his native province to tranquillity he did not forget his old friends the friars, who had made

who, of all others, had destroyed most of the rebels and enemies of Ireland, he who had most relieved the wants of the clergy, the poor, and the destitute, he who, of all the Irish nobility that existed in or near his time, had received from God most goodness, and greatest virtues, for he kept himself content with one married wife, and did not defile his chastity after her death until his own death, in whose time most tithes were lawfully received in Ireland; this just and upright king, this discreet, pious, and justly-judging hero, died on the 28th day of the summer (on Monday), in the habit of a Grey Friar, in the monastery of Knockmoy<sup>b</sup>, (which monastery, together with its site and lands, he himself had

such efforts to save him from the fury of the Queen. He erected several monasteries for them on an extensive scale, and in magnificent style, namely, the monastery of Ballintober in Mayo, which was three years in building, and which was roofed and shingled with oak timber; the monastery of Athlone, on the Shannon; and also that of Knockmoy, in the county of Galway."

Notwithstanding the evidence of this vivid tradition, we must conclude from the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4, that Turlough More O'Connor, King of Ireland, had three sons by his married wife, namely, Maelisa, Coarb of St. Coman, who was his eldest son and heir, Aedh Dall, and Tadhg Aluinn.

Dr. O'Connor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, who was his own grandfather, alludes to the traditions preserved in the country about the valour of "Charles the Red-handed," but makes no allusion whatever to the story above given, which, though in great part fabulous, is generally believed to be true by the story-tellers and farmers in the counties of Mayo and Galway. But to enter upon the proofs of the legitimacy or illegitimacy of Cathal Crovderg would swell this note to a length which would interfere with the elucidation of other entries in those Annals, and the Editor must, therefore, reserve the discussion of the

question for another work.

Ledwich, in his *Antiquities of Ireland*, second edition, p. 520, says, that there is a monument to Cathal Crovderg in the Abbey of Knockmoy; but the monument in that abbey to which he alludes, but which he evidently never saw, is that of Malachy O'Kelly, who died in 1401, and of his wife Finola, the daughter of O'Connor, who died in 1402. Ledwich was of opinion that the fresco paintings on the north wall of the choir of this abbey, were executed in the seventeenth century, "when," he says, "the confederate Catholics possessed themselves of the abbeys of Ireland, which they everywhere repaired, and, in many instances, adorned with elegant sculptures;" but it is quite clear, from the style of these paintings, and from the legible portion of the inscriptions, among which may be clearly read, in the black letter, *orate pro anima Malachie*, that they belong to the period of the aforesaid Malachy O'Kelly, by whom the abbey of Knockmoy seems to have been repaired if not in great part re-edified; for it is quite obvious, from the style of the abbey of Ballintober, which unquestionably exhibits the architecture of the latter part of the twelfth century, that there is no part of that of Knockmoy as old as the period of Cathal Crovderg.

<sup>b</sup> *Knockmoy*.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghagan,

muaidē iar na heðbairt dó buðén do dia, ⁊ do na mancharb poime rin guna  
ponn ⁊ fearponn, ⁊ a aónacal innre co huapal onópac. A bpuir loca  
meirca do geneað catál cpoibdearcc, ⁊ a oilfmain in uib diarmata ag taðcc  
ua cōinceanainn. Aod ó concobair a mac do gabál riḡi Connaçt tar a ér  
gan cáirde uair bádar bpaigde Connaçt ar a lámh pé nécc a aṭar. Ar pé  
huçt gabala riḡe don aod pa tucc ró deapa mac ui mannaçáin do ðallað  
tré éccin mná do tabairt, ⁊ a lámh ⁊ a cōra do bén do neoc oile iar  
nðenam méple dó. Do cōiméð pmaçta flata innrin.

Aod mac Concobair maonmōiḡi décc ag toirdeçt ó leupalém, ⁊ ó rpuç  
lorðanén dó.

Dondçatāiḡ mac airfçtaiḡ uí Raðuib toírçc cloinne tomaltaiḡ décc ma  
oiliṭri acc topuri Pattraacc.

Maailpeaclainn mac taiðḡ uí çeallaiḡ tiḡearna ó mane do écc.

Ḥiolla na naomh cpm ó Seacnuraiḡ tiḡearna leze iapṭaraiḡe cenél  
aodā na heçtḡi décc.

Domnall ó ceallaiḡ tiḡearna ó mane décc.

Cúcnann ua cōincñainn décc.

Matḡamain mac ceṭṣnaiḡ uí cérin tiḡearna ciapṭaiḡe loca na nairneað  
décc.

Cathal Crovderg died at Broyeoll in Connoght. Bruigheol, or Briola, is in Clann-Uadagh, near the River Suck, in the county of Roscommon. The entry is as followſ:

“A. D. 1223. Cahall Crovederge O’Connor, King of Connoght, and King of the Irish of Ireland, one that used reverence and bounty towards the Church, and both ritch, fortunate, and happy, died in Broyeoll in Connought, and Hugh mac Cahall, his son, was constituted King of Connoght in his place.”

<sup>1</sup> *Harbour of Lough Mask*, πορτ λοχα μεαρκα. —This place is now called Caladh Locha Measca, and Ballincalla, and is a parish in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, verging on Lough Mask. Calað, in this part of Ireland, signifies a landing place for boats, and is synonymous with πορτ; though in the county of Ros-

common it means a wet meadow, or a strath or holm on the margin of a lake or river.

<sup>k</sup> *A robbery*, iar nðenam méple.—This passage is given more satisfactorily in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows: “Hugh O’Conor, his own son, assumed the government of Connaught after him, and right worthy of the dignity he was, for he had been a king for his efficiency, might, and puissance, in his father’s life-time, and he had the hostages of Connaught in his hands. And God permitted his succession, for such was the strictness of his law, that no evils were committed in Connaught at his accession, but one act of plunder on the road to Croagh-patrick, for which the perpetrator had his hands and feet cut off; and one woman was violated by the son of O’Monahan, for which he was deprived of sight.”



granted to God and the monks), and was interred therein nobly and honourably. Cathal Croiderg was born at the Harbour of Lough Mask<sup>1</sup>, and fostered in Hy-Diarmada by Teige O'Concannon. The government of Connaught was assumed without delay by Hugh O'Conor, his son, for the hostages of Connaught were in his (Hugh's) hands at the time of his father's death. Hugh, upon his accession to the government, commanded the son of O'Monahan should be deprived of sight as a punishment for his having violated a female, and ordered the hands and feet of another person to be cut off for having committed a robbery\*. This *was done* to maintain the authority of a prince.

Hugh, the son of Conor Moinmoy [O'Conor], died on his return from Jerusalem and the River Jordan.

Donncahy, the son of Aireaghtagh O'Rodiv, Chief of Clann-Tomalty<sup>1</sup>, died on his pilgrimage, at Toberpatrick<sup>m</sup>.

Melaghlin, the son of Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

Gilla na-naev Crom [the Stooped] O'Shaughnessy, Lord of the Western half of Kinelea of Echtge, died.

Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

Cucannon O'Concannon died.

Mahon, the son of Kehernagh O'Kerrin, Lord of Kerry of Lough-na-narney<sup>n</sup>, died.

<sup>1</sup> *Clann-Tomalty*, clann tomaltairg. — This tribe was situated in the plains of Roscommon, not far from Rathcroghan, but they sunk into obscurity, and were deprived of property at so early a period, that the extent, or even exact position, of their cantred, cannot now be determined.

<sup>m</sup> *Toberpatrick*, topar pattraic, i. e. St. Patrick's well. — This is certainly the Abbey of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. There are countless other places in Connaught so called.

<sup>n</sup> *Kerry of Lough-na-narney*, ciappairge loca na náirneacó. — This territory is now simply called ciappairge by the natives of it, who speak the Irish language remarkably well. It comprises the parishes of Annagh, Began, and Aghamore, which form about the southern half of the ba-

rony of Costello, in the south-east of the county of Mayo. Colgan, and after him O'Flaherty, have supposed, that the territory of Kierrigia de Loch nairne was co-extensive with the barony of Belathamhnais, otherwise called Costello, in the county of Mayo. — See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 137; and *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, p. 276. But this, which is put as a mere conjecture by Colgan, is certainly incorrect; for the mountainous district of Sliabh Lugha, which belonged to the Galengæ, and of which the Kierrigii never possessed any portion, formed the greater part of that barony. The boundary of the diocese of Achonry runs across the barony of Costello, in such a manner as to divide it into two almost equal parts. That part of the barony to the north of this boundary is, even at this very day, called Sliabh Lugha,

Ան տարձար չան ծսան չօ քել քրիշօ, 7 ան տրեւած աչա ծեան ծօ քրիշ  
ան ձօցարծ, 7 ան ծօմմոնծ.

Մամրտիր ծօ ձօցբալ Լա Մուրիր մաճ չհրալէ (ճ տէտէ չհրալտաչ շիլլե  
ծարա, 7 չարալտաչ ծհրմուման) ան ձօչալլ ան շարքօբօլտէաճէ շուան ար ան  
Մուման ծօ քրալէրիծ Տ. քրօլորար.

and was O'Gara's original country; and the part of the barony lying to the south of the said boundary is Kerry of Lough-na-narney. The lake of *loč na n-áinneas*, i. e. *Lake of the Sloes*, from which this territory took its name, is situated on the boundary between the parishes of Began and Aghamore, in the barony of Costello, and is now more generally called Mannin Lough. Downing, who wrote about the year 1682, when the name of this lake was well remembered, puts the situation of this lake beyond dispute by stating that the castle of Mannin is in Lough Arny. "There is likewise," he says, "a small lough in the barony, called Lough Arny in former times. In the west end thereof stands an antient ruin of a castle called Mannin." See Map to the *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, on which this lake and its castle are shewn, as well as the true boundary line between Kerry of Lough-na-narney and Sliabh Lugha, or O'Gara's country.

° *Maurice Fitzgerald*.—He was the grandson of the Maurice Fitzgerald who came to Ireland with the Earl Strongbow, and who died on the 1st of September, 1177. For the origin of the family of Fitzgerald the reader is referred to the History of the Earls of Desmond, by the celebrated Daniel O'Daly, published at Lisbon in 1655, under the title of "*Initium Incrementum et Exitus Familie Giraldinorum, Desmonice Comitum Palatinorum Kyerria in Hiberniâ, ac persecutionis Hæreticorum Descriptio, ex nonnullis fragmentis collecta, ac Latinitate donata*." In this work O'Daly deduces the pedigree of the Fitzgeralds from Troy, and places their ancestors among the followers of

Æneas into Italy, where they settled in Tuscany, or Etruria, from whence some of the family passed into Normandy, thence into England, and, in process of time, into Ireland. But the Editor is of opinion that there is no authentic monument of the history of this family earlier than the time of William the Conqueror, with whom they seem to have come into England, though Mr. Burke, in his pedigree of the Duke of Leinster, asserts that his ancestor Otho was a Baron of England in the 16th year of Edward the Confessor.

The character of Maurice Fitzgerald, the first of this family that came to Ireland, and who was one of the principal heroes of the English Conquest, is given as follows by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis :

"Erat autem Mauritius vir venerabilis & verecundus : vultu colorato, decentique : mediocri quodam modicitate, tam mediocribus minor quam modicis maior. Vir tam animo quam corpore modificato : nec illo elato, nec hoc dilatato : Innata vir bonitate bonus & tamen longe cura propensiore bonus fieri, quam videri malens. Mauricio modus, in omnibus seruare modum : vt credi possit suarum partium, suique temporis tam censuram morum, quam facietiarum exemplum. Vir breuiloquus et sermone perpaucos sed ornatos : puta, plus pectoris habens quam oris, plus rationis quam orationis : plus sapientia [sapientiæ ?] quam eloquentia. Et tamen cum sermonem res exigebat : ad sententiam dicendam, sicut serus, sic scientissimus. Rebus quoque in Martiis, vir animosus : et nulli fere strenuitate secundus. Ad capessenda tamen pericula, nec impetuosus nec præceps : sed sicut prouidus in aggrendendis :

The corn remained unreaped until the Festival of St. Bridget [1st February], when the ploughing was going on, in consequence of the war and inclement weather.

A monastery was erected by Maurice Fitzgerald<sup>o</sup>, from whom the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and Desmond are descended, at Youghal<sup>p</sup>, in the diocese of Cloyne, in Munster<sup>q</sup>, for Franciscan friars<sup>r</sup>.

sic pertinax erat in aggressis. Vir sobrius, modestus, et castus : stabilis, firmus, atque fidelis. Vir quidem non expers criminis : crimine tamen omni notabili carens et enormi.”—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 42.

It is stated by some popular Irish writers that this first Maurice Fitzgerald was appointed Chief Governor of Ireland by Henry II. in 1173; but this seems to be an error, as no original authority has yet been found for it, and his name does not appear in the list of Chief Governors of Ireland given in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. c. 15, p. 102, nor in any other trustworthy authority that the Editor has ever seen; but his grandson, the Maurice mentioned in the text, was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1229, and again in 1232. This Maurice is said to have been the first who brought the orders of Friars Minors and Preachers into Ireland. By a mandatory letter of Henry III., dated 26th November, 1216, he was put into possession of Maynooth, and all the other lands of which his father died seised in Ireland; and was put also into possession of the castle of Crome in the county of Limerick. According to the tradition among the O'Donovans, as stated in the Pedigree of the late General O'Donovan, by John Collins, he was the first that drove the head of that family from the castle of Crome, or Croom, in the county of Limerick; but the Editor has not been able to find any cotemporaneous authority for this statement, nor any authority whatever older than a manuscript, entitled *Carbriæ Notitia*, written in 1686, which formed No. 591 of

the Sale Catalogue of the books and MSS. of the late Lord Kingsborough, in which it is stated as follows: “But let us pass from the rough seas to the smooth plains, whereof we shall find few till we pass Clancabill, a territory belonging to the Donovans, a family of Royall Extraction amongst the Irish. They came hither from Coshma, in the county of Limerick, and” “built there the famous Castle of Crome, which afterwards falling to the Earle of Kildare, gave him his motto of CROME-A-BOO, still used in his scutcheon.” Dr. Smith, who has used the information in this MS. throughout his Natural and Civil History of Cork, repeats the same passage, vol. i. p. 25, but quotes no authority whatever.

This Maurice died on the 20th of May, 1257, in the habit of St. Francis, and was succeeded by his son Maurice Fitz-Maurice Fitzgerald, who was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland on the 23rd of June, 1272.—See Lodge's Peerage, and a curious pedigree of the Fitzgeralds, in the handwriting of Peregrine O'Clery, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and another in the copy from the Autograph of Duald Mac Firbis, in the same Library.

<sup>p</sup> *Youghal*, Eoúcaill, a well-known town in the county of Cork, situated on the River Blackwater, about twenty miles east of Cork.

<sup>q</sup> *In Munster*, *ir in múnán*, i. e. *ir in*, in the, and *múnán Munster*; the article *an* or *in* being sometimes prefixed to names of territories and countries in the Irish language.

<sup>r</sup> Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following entry relative to the son of



## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1225.

Αοιρ Κριορ, míle, dá céo, píce a cúig.

Αίλαιοις υα beólláin αιρσιννεαδ θρομα χλιαβ, Σαιο eccna, γ βιατταδ κοιτσίην δέcc.

Υα Μαοιλβρέναιην ab μαιμυτρε na buille δέcc do biēin cuipinne do leiccead δó.

Μαοιλβρίγδε υα μαiccin ab τοραιρ παθραιcc, mac οίγε γ eccnaiδe δέcc. Αρ leγ po τιονηρεναδ τεampal τοβαιρ πατραιc, γ po πορβαιδ ζona θhancταιρ, γ cποραιβ ιαρ μορ ρασταρ a νόόιρ πατραιc, γ Μυιρε, εόιν, γ na napγtal.

Ζιolla an cóimōeδ mac ζιolla cάppaiγ uapal ρaccapc γ peapγún τιγε baiēin δεγ.

Διοιρ ó μαοιλcιapaη αιρcιννεαδ apδa capna δέcc.

Ζιollacoirpτε υα μυζροιν δεcc, γ a adnacal ι ccongα pécín.

Coimérge mór ρluaiγ do dénam lá hua néll ι cconnacetaib do congnam le cloinn Ruaiθri uí concobair, .i. τοιρρδealbac γ aοδ επé πορcongpa duinn óig mēcc οipeacetaiγ ρίoγταóipeac Sil Μυιρεδhaiγ a nδioγail a peapainn do bēn de duu concobair (.i. aοδ). Aēt éfna ó po iompaib macc οipecetaiγ

Hugh de Lacy: "A. D. 1224. The son of Hugo came to Ireland, despite of the King of England, and a great war and contention arose between him and the English of Ireland, all of whom rose up against him and banished him to O'Neill, King of Aileach. Thither the English and Irish of Ireland pursued them, with their forces, namely, Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught; Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, King of Munster; Dermot Cluasach Mac Carthy, King of Desmond; and all the other chiefs of Ireland, except the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen. They marched to Muirtheimhne and Dundalk, where they demanded hostages of the sons of Hugo and of O'Neill. Then came O'Neill with his English and Irish forces, and distributed them on the passes of Sliabh Fuaid and the Gates of Emania, and the woods of Conaille; and the

English were challenged to approach them in those places. However, when the English of Ireland perceived that they occupied such strong positions, they came to the resolution of making peace with the sons of Hugo, and to leave the conditions to the award of the King of England. The English of Ireland then dispersed without obtaining tribute or reward from Hugh O'Neill."

\* *Biatagh*, *biatach*, a public victualler.—Sir Richard Cox thought that this term was the same as *Buddagh*, a clown or villain; but the two words are essentially different in their application and derivation, *biatach* being derived from *biað*, food, and *booiac*, which is a name of contempt, from a different radix. The *Biatagh* was endowed with a quantity of land called a *baile biataiγ*, or *ballybetagh*, which was the thirtieth part of a *tríocha ced*, or barony, and contained

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1225.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-five.*

Auliffe O'Beollan (Boland) Erenagh of Drumcliff, a wise and learned man, and a general Biatagh<sup>s</sup>, died.

O'Mulrenin, abbot of the monastery of Boyle, died in consequence of having been blooded.

Maelbrighde O'Maigin, Abbot of Toberpatrick<sup>t</sup>, a son of chastity and wisdom, died. By him the church of Toberpatrick, together with its sanctuary and crosses, had been, with great exertions, begun and finished, in honour of St. Patrick, the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. John, and the Apostles.

Gilla-an-Choimhdhe Mac Gillacarry, a noble priest, and parson of Teach Baoithin, died.

Dionysius O'Mulkieran<sup>u</sup>, Erenagh of Ardcarne, died.

Gilla-Coirpthe O'Muron, died, and was buried at Conga-Fechin (Cong).

O'Neill mustered a great force at the request of Donn Oge Mageraghty, royal Chieftain of Sil-Murray, who wanted to be revenged of O'Conor (i. e. Hugh<sup>w</sup>), for having deprived him (Mageraghty) of his lands, and marched into Connaught to assist the sons of Roderic, viz., Turlough and Hugh. But

four quarters or seisreaghs, each containing one hundred and twenty acres of land. The ancient Irish had two kinds of farmers, the one called Biataghs and the other Brughaidhs (Brooces), who seem to have held their lands of the chief under different tenures; the former, who were comparatively few in number, would appear to have held their lands free of rent, but were obliged to entertain travellers, and the chief's soldiers, when on their march in his direction; and the latter would appear to have been subject to a stipulated rent and service. According to the *Leabhar Buidhe*, or the Yellow Book of the Mac Fimbises of Lecan, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3, 18, p. 921, it appears that the Brughaidh, or farmer, called *bpuḡaídh ceoac*,

was bound by law to keep one hundred labourers, and one hundred of each kind of domestic animals. For a curious dissertation on the tenure of the Irish Biataghs, the reader is referred to Harris's Ware, vol. ii. c. 10, pp. 157, 158; and *Statute of Kilkenny*, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archaeological Society, pp. 4, 5.

<sup>t</sup> *Toberpatrick*.—Now Ballintober, in the county of Mayo, where the ruins of a great abbey and of a small church, dedicated to St. Patrick, may be seen.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Mulkieran*, O maoilciarán.—This name is still common in the vicinity of Boyle and Ardcarne.

<sup>w</sup> *Hugh*, Aíob, i. e. Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, who succeeded his father as King of Connaught.

in ἀγὰρ ἀοῦα δο πόνηρα Σίολ μωρβόηαιζ γ ιαρτάρ ἐονναχτ im αὐὸ ua  
 πλατῆβρηταιζ τιγεαρνα ιαρταρ Connacht, γ γαιοῖδil an cuicciò δορμόρ  
 κομήρηι ma ἀγὰρ ἀτ mac διαρματα, i. corbmac mac τομαλταιζ. Δάλα  
 uí néll níρ hairipreacò ler γο παινιζ lár píl μωρβόηαιζ. Αἰρίδε γο ρεαοθα  
 ἀτα luam, γο mbaói dá oíðce ag Muilleann γuanacò γup lomairccórtur loc  
 nén γο pucc ρεόιρ uí concobair ar. Teccair aíríde γο capn ppaich. Ριόγ-  
 τάρ τοιρρῶεalbac mac Ruairíρ anpín, γ τέο αὐὸ ua nell cona μωιντιρ δια

\* *Faes of Athlone*, ρεαῶα ἀτα luam, i. e. the woods of Athlone.—This was the name of O'Naghtan's country, containing thirty quarters of land in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See Inquisition taken at Athlone, on the 26th of October, 1587, and another taken at Roscommon, on the 23rd of October, 1604; also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, pp. 175, 176, and the map prefixed to the same.

† *Muilleann Guanach*.—In the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan this name is written muillib uanac, and muillib uamíde, in the Annals of Connaught. The Editor has not been able to find this name in any form in the *Faes*, or in any part of the county of Roscommon. The whole passage is given somewhat more intelligibly in the Annals of Ulster, and thus Englished in the old translation:

“A. D. 1224. A great army by Hugh O'Neale into Connought with the sons of Rory O'Coner, and consent of all Sylmurea, only Mac Dermot, viz., Cormac mac Tumultach, that he went along Conought southerly into the woods of Athlone, that they were two nights at the Mills of Vonagh, and prayed Loghnen, and brought O'Coner's Juells and goods out of it. He came after to Carnefrich and prayed” [*recte* inaugurated] “Tirlagh mac Roary there, and went in haste home, hearing” [that] “a great army of Galls and Mounstermen about Donogh Kerbregh O'Brian and Geffry Mares, with Hugh O'Coner and Mac Dermot coming uppon him; and” [these] “having

not overtaken O'Neale, they followed Roary's son until they dog'd him to O'Neale againe. Mounster in that journey killed Eghmarkagh O'Branan, Chief of Corkaghlyn at Kill-Kelly, after banishing Roary's son out of Connaght, Hugh mac Cathall Crowderg reigned in Connaght after him.” The account of the coming of O'Neill into Connaught on this occasion is also given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but incorrectly entered under the year 1224, as follows: “A. D. 1224. Hugh O'Neale and Tyreowen” [*recte* the Kinel-Owen], “with their forces, accompanied with Terlagh O'Connor and his brothers, the sonnns of Rowrie O'Connor, with their forces also, wasted and destroyed all Moyntyrr Arteagh, and the most part of the countrey of Moynoye. Donn Mac Oyreaghty made a retraite upon Hugh O'Connor, and afterwards went to O'Neale. O'Connor returned to the Deputie, Geffrey March his house in Athlone; whereupon the said Geffrey March sent his letters to all parts of Ireland, and assembled together his forces of the five Provinces, which being so assembled and gathered together, the Deputie and O'Connor, with their great forces, sought to banish O'Neal and the sons of Rowrie O'Connor, from out of Connought,” [and] “pursued them. O'Neale returned to his own house, and left the sons of Rowrie O'Connor in Connought, between whom and the forces of the Deputie and O'Connor all Connought was wasted. Upon the Deputies and O'Connor's going to



when Mageraghty turned against Hugh, the Sil-Murray also, and the inhabitants of West Connaught, with Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, as well as all the Irish of the province, with the exception of Mac Dermot (Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh), conjointly rose out against him. As to O'Neill he made no delay until he arrived in the very centre of Sil-Murray, whence he marched to the Faes of Athlone<sup>x</sup>; and he remained two nights at Muilleann Guanach<sup>y</sup>, and totally plundered Lough Nen<sup>z</sup>, from whence he carried off O'Connor's jewels. Thence he proceeded to Carnfree<sup>a</sup>, where Turlough, the son of Roderic, was inaugurated; and then O'Neill, with his people, returned home; for all their own people were faithful to the sons of Roderic,

Twayme, from Esroe to Clonvicknose, in so much that there was not in all those Contreys, the door of a church unburnt, with great slaughters of both partys. Eachmarkagh Mac Brannan, Chieftaine of Corckaghlan, was killed. Mories Mac Murrogh, with his brothers, Mahon Mac Connor Menmoye, Neal O'Teig, Teig mac Gilleroe O'Connor, Flann O'Ffallawyn, and others, were all killed. The sons of Rowrie O'Connor left Connought. Hugh O'Connor took hostages of all the Province, and Geoffrey March the Deputie, with the most part of the English, returned to their houses."

<sup>z</sup> *Lough Nen*, loc *nén*.—This is the place now called *Loch-na-n-éan*, or lake of the birds. It lies to the west of the castle of Roscommon, and is said to have been originally a deep lake; but at present it is generally dried up in summer, in consequence of drains which were sunk to carry off the water; but in winter the drains are not sufficient for this purpose, and the land becomes inundated.

<sup>a</sup> *Carnfree*.—This carn, which was called after Fraech, the son of Fiodhach of the Red Hair, was the one on which the O'Connor was inaugurated. It is situated in the townland of Carns, in the parish of Ogulla, in the barony and county of Roscommon. The situation of this carn, so often mentioned in Irish history, was

never before pointed out by any of our topographical writers. One of the legends given in the *Dinnseanchus* points out its situation very distinctly in the following words: "They conveyed the body of *Fraech* to *Cnoc na Dala* (Hill of the Meeting) to the SOUTH-EAST of *Cruachain*, and interred him there; so that it is from him the *carn* is named: unde dicitur *Carn Fraeich*, i. e. the *carn* of Fraech."—*Book of Lecan*, fol. 243, p. a, col. a.

It is a small carn of stones and earth, situated to the south of the village of Tulsk, and about three miles to the south-east of Rathcroghan, in the townland of Carns, to which this carn and a small green mound, or tumulus, situated to the east of the carn, give name. This carn, though small, is a very conspicuous object in the plain of Croghan; and a good view of it, as well as of Rathcroghan, may be had from the street of Elphin. Not far from this carn, in the same field, is a long standing stone, called *clóc páda na gcarn*, which was probably erected here as a boundary. The Editor visited this place on the 10th of August, 1837, and made every search for the inauguration stone of the O'Conors, but could find no such stone, nor tradition respecting it. It is probable that it was either destroyed or carried away several centuries since. The green moat to the east of Carnfree is the *Dumha Sealga*, so

ττιγihb. (ο ποβα ταιριρι λά cloinn Ruaidhri a nairceta buóén) áct mað aor  
gpaða aóða namá, .i. mac diaipmaða, 7 dáuit ua floinn, 7c.

Arí comairle ar ar cinneadh annhin le mac catail cpoibdeirg, dul i  
cceann gall co cúirt aða luain, óir do pala go roðánac dópam maite gall  
Epeann do beir comérpunn annhiðe an ionbaið rin, 7 báttar capaid a  
nupmóri dópam alor a átar, 7 ar aron ferin uair bá tuarurclac tiod-  
laicteac iad apason dóib. Fiaðhaiðo goill poime rin go lútgáirec 7 congbaio  
ftopra é go lán gpaðac athaið iar rin. Tuccpam an nuptir 7 inar lóri lair  
do maiteib gall ar éna ina commbaið annhin, donnchað cairbpec ua brian,  
7 ua maolreclainn gona rocpaioib.

Iar celor an comerpunniçti rin do luçt moigi haí, 7 do éuaðaib  
Connaçt, po teçpib pompa i ceipic luighe, 7 i tçir namalgaio gona  
mbuar 7 innleaða, 7 po paccaibpib meic Ruaidhri in uaðað pocpaioi.  
Teccaio clann Ruaidhri uí concobair pompa iarom an líon báttur co cill  
ceallaiç ar cúl a mbó 7 a mbuar. Imtura aóða go ngallaið uime cuipio  
piorça piblaða uaða ðapceain aora gpaio cloinne Ruaidhri, 7 congbaio  
tpom a plóig ina tçimçel pe hionnpaigio do tabairt oppa buóén. Téð aóð  
mac Ruaidhri mic Muirceaptauç, ðomnall ua plaitbçpauç, tigeapnán mac  
catail miccárain, 7 mac toipnðealbaiç mic Ruaidhri ðanacul cōða dá naor  
gpaio. Teccaio goill im aóð mac catail cpoibdeirg iarpin i tçimçeal toipn-

celebrated in the Dinnseanchus and Lives of St. Patrick.

<sup>b</sup> *Had paid them wages, &c.*, uair ba tuarurclac, tiodlaicteac iad apason dóib.—The tuarurclac was the stipend or wages paid by the superior to his assistant. It never means tribute, or even rent, but a stipend or salary for work or service done. The Annalists here look upon the English as hireling soldiers, who were employed in the service of the King of Connaught. They do not appear to have been aware of the mandate, dated 12th June, 1225, issued by King Henry III., directing William Earl Marshall, the Lord Justice, to seize on the whole country of Connaught, stated to have been forfeited by O'Conor, and to deliver it to Richard de Burgo; or, if they were aware of it, they may not have

been willing to acknowledge the King's right to make such a grant.

<sup>c</sup> *Troops.*—All this is much better told in the Annals of Kilronan, in which it is stated that the sons of Roderic were left with a few Roydamnas, chieftains, horse-boys, and servants: 7 po pagbuit meic Ruaidhri gan tinol aipeçta, 7 ni paibe na ðappað áct uaðað píoamnað 7 taoipeç, 7 gille ech, 7 gille ppiçeolma.

<sup>d</sup> *Kilkelly*, cill ceallaiç, i. e. the church of St. Ceallach.—An old church in a village and parish of the same name, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo. See it marked on the map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, and noted in the explanatory Index to the same Map, p. 484.

excepting only the supporters of Hugh, namely, Mac Dermot, David O'Flynn, &c.

The resolution then adopted by the son of Cathal Crowderg, was to repair to the English to the Court of Athlone; for it happened, fortunately for him, that the chiefs of the English of Ireland were at that very time assembled there, and the greater part of them were friendly to him, on his father's account as well as on his own, for both had paid them wages<sup>b</sup> [for military services], and had been bountiful towards them. The English received him with joy, and kept him among them with much affection for some time afterwards. He then engaged in his cause the Lord Justice, and as many of the chiefs of the English of Ireland as he considered necessary, together with Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, and O'Melaghlin, with their forces.

When the inhabitants of Moynai and of the Tuathas of Connaught had heard of this muster, they fled into the territory of Leyny and Tirawley, with their cows and other cattle, and left the sons of Roderic attended by only a few troops<sup>c</sup>. The sons of Roderic O'Conor afterwards proceeded to Kilkelly<sup>d</sup> with all the troops they had, and placed themselves in defence of their cows and flocks. As for Hugh [O'Conor], and the English who accompanied him, they despatched light marauding parties to plunder the retainers of the sons of Roderic, but detained the main body of their army about them for the purpose of making an attack upon [the sons of Roderic] themselves. Hugh, the son of Roderic, Donnell O'Flaherty, Tiernan, the son of Cathal Miccarain<sup>e</sup>, and the son of Turlough, son of Roderic, went to protect some of their Aes graidh<sup>f</sup>.

<sup>e</sup> *Cathal Miccarain*.—He is called Cathal Miogharan by Duald Mac Firbis, in his Pedigree of the O'Conors, in Lord Roden's copy of his Genealogical Book, p. 219. He was the fifteenth son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.—See also the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4. This Cathal, who was one of the illegitimate sons of King Turlough, left one son, Conor, of whose descendants no account is preserved.

<sup>f</sup> *To protect some of their Aes gradha, danacul cōda da naor grādō*, i. e. to protect their stewards and chief servants of trust. *Αορ grādō* is used throughout these Annals in the sense of

“servants of trust.” It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan that they went on this occasion to protect the cows and people of Farrell O'Teige, who had taken an oath to be faithful to them, but that he was the first of the Connacians that violated his oath to the sons of Roderic; and that he brought in their stead Hugh, the son of Cathal Crowderg, and the English, to protect his cows and people; that it was on this occasion the English came in collision with Turlough, the son of Roderic, who, perceiving the treachery of O'Teige, made a judicious and clever retreat by the help of Donn Oge Mageraghty, Flaherty



δεαλβαιζ. Ιαρ να αιριυέαθ ριν δόραη κυριρ α γλαρλάιτ ι ρέμτύρ ροιμε, Donn ócc máz oipeáctaiζ gona anpaðaið, plaitðeaptað ua flannaζáin, γ uatáð ðamþaið eozanað baoi ina ρόçaiρ, opðaiζiρ iað ðia nimðóðñ ina ndeóíð zo τεάapnaðap ρamlaíð ona mbioðbaðaið ζan aon ðo tuiπιm ðioð. Ðo palá an lá ρin ðpouζ ðo ρioρtáib aóða ui cónçobaip ι cçññ eaçmapçaiζ mic bpanáin zo ndeachaið ðo çopnañ a bóicpeçe opþa zo τορiçaiρ eaçmapçaiç ðon anþpoplann ζalccao baóí na aζaið. Leanaiρ aóð ó cónçobaip zo ηgallaib uime mac ρuaiðpi an oiðçe ρin zo milecc zo mbaoí τεόpa hoioðçe iaρpin aζ apζain luiζne ðo ζac leç. Ðá hionðoçonaíζ ðo palá ðó eaζpa annpin. Siç ðo ðenañ iaρ ná apζain tap cenn an ziopuaiρpi ðo ρáccbað ða himlið illuiζnu.

Αρ ann báτtap meic Ruaiðpi mun ampa a ccomζap ðo loç mic ρeap-aðaiζ ι ηγlñð na moçapτ. Comaiρliζiρ aóð ρé na ζallaib annpin na τυατα ðionnpaiζið ðia napζain, Síol Muipeaðhaiζ, γ clann tomaltaiζ ðinnpað map an ceðna ó ðo báτtap ap τεççñ ροιμε. Ιαρ cçinneað na comaiρle ρi lottap pompa ι plizið nac ρmuaiρpeað ζall co bpáç ðul tpeppe .i. hi bpiðð ηζatlaiζ zo ρiaçτpaç át tíζε in meppaiζ ζup aiρccpið cúl ceρnaða iaρ nuiζññ a ðaoime ðóib. Ζac ap ζab zo ðubçonζa ðo luçτ

O'Flanagan, and some of the Tyronian route of soldiers, who covered their retreat.

<sup>g</sup> *Tyronian soldiers*.—These were some of the soldiers left by O'Neill to assist Turlough, the son of Roderic, whom he had set up as King of Connaught. In the Annals of Kilronan these are called beazán ðon Rúc Eoζanað, i. e. some of the Eugenian, or Kinel-Owenian, *route, turma*, or company of soldiers.

<sup>h</sup> *Him*.—In the Annals of Kilronan it is stated that Mac Brannan displayed great valour in defending himself, but that he<sup>1</sup> was overwhelmed by too many men of might.

<sup>i</sup> *Meelick, Millic*.—A church, near which are the ruins of one of the ancient Round Towers, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.

<sup>k</sup> *Then left, ðo ρaccbað*.—That is, the number not seized upon by the plunderers previously

to the ratification of the peace.

<sup>1</sup> *Lough Macfarry*, loç mic Pεpaðaiζ, called loç mic Epaðaiζ, in the Annals of Connaught, and loç mic Aipeaðaiζ, in those of Kilronan. This name is now forgotten; but the Editor thinks that it was the old name of the Lake of Templehouse, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>m</sup> *Inhabitants of the Tuathas*.—This is better told in the Annals of Kilronan, thus: "The resolution which the son of Cathal Crovderg then adopted, was to go with the English in pursuit of the cows of the Tuathas, of the Sil-Murray, and of the Clann-Tomalty, by a way which no Englishman had ever passed before, that is, by Fidh Gadlaigh, until they arrived at Attymas, and they received neither javelin nor arrow on that rout. They plundered Coolcarney, where they seized upon the cows and destroyed the people. Some attempted to escape from them into the Backs;

The English, with Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, then set out to surround Turlough; but the latter, on perceiving this, ordered his recruits in the van, and Donn Oge Mageraghty, with his Calones, Flaherty O'Flanagan, and a few Tyronian soldiers<sup>g</sup>, who were with him in the rear, to cover the retreat, by which means they escaped from the enemy without the loss of a man. On the same day some of Hugh O'Connor's marauding parties encountered Eachmarcach Mac Branan, who had gone to protect his cows against them; and Eachmarcach fell by the overwhelming force of the warriors who fought against him<sup>h</sup>. Hugh O'Connor, and the English, pursued the sons of Roderic that night to Meelick<sup>i</sup>, and for three nights afterwards continued plundering Leyny in all directions. This was unfortunate to O'Hara, who had to make peace with them, in consideration of the inconsiderable number of its cattle then left<sup>k</sup> in Leyny.

The sons of Roderic were at this time stationed near Lough Macfarry<sup>l</sup>, in Gleann-na-Mochart. Hugh then proposed to the English that they should pursue and plunder the inhabitants of the Tuathas<sup>m</sup>, the Sil-Murray, and Clann-Tomalty, as they had fled before him [with their cattle]; and this being agreed upon, they set out, taking a road which the English *alone* would never have thought of taking<sup>n</sup>, viz. they passed through Fiodh Gatlaigh, and marched until they reached Attymas<sup>o</sup>; and they plundered Coolcarney<sup>p</sup>, after

but such of these as were not drowned in the attempt were killed or plundered. It was pitiful! Such of them as proceeded to Dubhchonga were drowned, and the fishing weirs with their baskets, were found full of drowned children. Such of the flitting Clann-Tomalty as escaped the English and the drowning, fled to Tirawley, where they were attacked by O'Dowda, and left without a single cow."

<sup>n</sup> *Would never have thought of taking*, *nac pmuampeaó gall co bpaé dul tpeimpe*, that is, Hugh, who was intimately acquainted with the passes and population of the country, conducted the English by a rout which they themselves would never have thought of. The Annals of Connaught and of Kilronan describe these transactions more fully than those of the Four Masters.

<sup>o</sup> *Attymas*, *αιτ τιγε αν μερραγ*.—A parish forming about the southern half of the territory of Coolcarney, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See Map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed in the year 1844, and Explanatory Index to the same, p. 477.

<sup>p</sup> *Coolcarney*, *Cúil Ceapnaó*.—This territory retains its name to the present day. It is situated in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, and comprises the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas, which are divided from the county of Sligo by a stream called Sruthan geal. According to the Book of Hy-Fiachrach, Cuil Cearnaíha extended from Beul atha na nítheadh, six miles from Ballina, to the road or pass of Breachmhuighe (Breaghwy), which is the name

an τεέμε πο βάϊοιτ α νορμόρ. Αρ αmlαὶὸ δο γεβέι na cεpcanna uαρ α ccaipriḃ lomlán do leanbaib̃ iαρ na mbáethaḃ. Ζαὶ α τεεapna don τοιρc pιν dίοḃ ó gallaib̃, 7 on iombátaḃ pempráite loḃar 1 eτίρ namalzaib̃ go ndeaḃaib̃ ó dúbda púta gonár páccaib̃ aon bó aca.

Maḃ iao clann Ruaiḃri tpa apí comaple do pónpat az loḃ mic pea-paḃaiz̃ pzaioleaḃ ó apoile dóib̃ go pzeppóir poḃpande gall pé haoḃ. Donn mag oipeḃtaiz̃, 7 apoile dia maib̃ib̃ do ḃor do paiz̃iḃ uí plaitbaepταιz̃ a ppiр com-luiz̃i 7 comḃodaiz̃. Meic muipceapταιz̃ uí concobaip, 7 tiḡeapnna mac caḃail do dul ap cúl α mbó 7 α muunteap, 7 síc do dénam̃ dóib̃ tap α cḃhnn go bpázḡbaib̃ goill mac caḃail cpoibḃeipz̃. Αρ ann baoi aod̃ mun am poin 1 moiz̃ neó, 7 tiaḡaib̃ meic muipceapταιz̃ muimniz̃ ina ḃhnn ap Shlanaib̃ 7 ḃomaipcib̃.

Maḃ an taob̃ éeap do connáctaib̃ dana nír bó ciúin dóib̃ don dul poin, uaip tanḡaḃar goill laiz̃h̃ 7 muḃan im muipceapταḃ ua bḃiam, goill dḡ muḃan beór, 7 Siḡriam corcaiz̃e ina τεπέḃomupc sup maḃḃpat α ndaoine doneoḃ ap α pucpat díoḃ, 7 sup ionnpaḃar α mbpuiḡ 7 α mbailte. Bá holc tpa lá haoḃ mac caḃail cpoibḃeipz̃ α τεoḃtpoñ don τυpuр pин uaip ní hé po éḃcuip iao, achc tnyḃ, 7 popmat dá nḡabáil pép pé ḡaḃ maib̃p̃ dá ccualaḃar dpaḡail don iupóir gona gallaib̃ 1 cconnáctaib̃ an tan poin. Αρ don puáḃar po do maḃḃand cεtre meic méc mupchaib̃ ap én láḃaip.

Bá tpuacch tpa an nem̃pén do ḡeonaiz̃ díα don cuicceḃ do bḡp̃p̃ baoi 1 nḡpinn an ionbaib̃ ri, uaip ní ḃoiccleaḃ an mac occlaoic̃ apoile aḃt ḡá cpeachaḃ 7 apccain pona cumānḡ. Do cuipio beór mná, 7 lenim̃, paimn, 7 poḃaoine dpuáḃt 7 ḡopra don ḃoccaḃ pин.

of a townland in the parish of Castleconor, lying to the east of Ardnarea.

<sup>q</sup> *After having destroyed its people*, iαρ noilḡenn α ḃaoine dóib̃.—The word dylḡenn or dylḡeann signifies destruction, or depopulation. O'Clery writes it dylḡionn, according to the modern Irish orthography, and explains it pḡpior, no uioláit̃-piuḡaḃh. The compound uile-dylḡenn means total destruction, extirpation, or annihilation.—See Annals of Tighernach at the year 995.

<sup>r</sup> *Duvconga*.—This place is now called béal áḃa cong̃a in Irish, and Anglicised Bellacong and Ballycong. It is situated near Ballymore

Lough, in the parish of Attymas, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 40; and also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 242, 243, and map to the same.

<sup>s</sup> *The baskets of the fishing weirs*, na cεpcanna uαρ α ccaipriḃ.—In the Annals of Kilonan the reading is, na cappaḃna co na ceapcandaib̃; and in the Annals of Connaught, na caip̃ co na ceppachaib̃, i. e. the weirs and baskets. The children that had been carried away by the floods were found entangled in the baskets, which were placed for nets in the *carrys* or fishing weirs.



having *nearly* destroyed its people<sup>a</sup>. Some of them fled to Duvconga<sup>r</sup>, but the greater part of these were drowned; and the baskets of the fishing weirs<sup>s</sup> were found full of drowned children. Such of them as on this occasion escaped from the English, and the drowning aforesaid, passed into Tirawley, where they were attacked by O'Dowda, who left them not a single cow.

As to the sons of Roderic, the resolution they adopted, at Lough Macfarry, was to separate from each other, until the English should leave Hugh; to send Donn Mageraghty, and others of their chieftains, to O'Flaherty, their sworn friend and partisan; and the sons of Murtough O'Conor, and Tiernan, the son of Cathal<sup>t</sup>, to take charge of their people and cows, and to obtain peace on their behalf, until the English should leave (Hugh) the son of Cathal Crovderg. Hugh was at this time at Mayo, and the sons of Murtough Muimhneach [O'Conor] went to him under protection and guarantee<sup>u</sup>.

As to the inhabitants of the southern side of Connaught, they were not in a state of tranquillity at this period, for the English of Leinster and Munster, with Murtough O'Brien, the English of Desmond, and the sheriff of Cork, had made an irruption upon them, and slew all the people that they caught, and burned their dwellings and villages. Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, was displeased at their coming on this expedition; for it was not he that sent for them, but were themselves excited by envy and rapacity, as soon as they had heard what good things the Lord Justice and his English followers had obtained in Connaught at that time. During this incursion the four sons of Mac Murtough were slain on the same spot.

Woeful was the misfortune, which God permitted to fall upon the best province in Ireland at that time! for the young warriors did not spare each other, but preyed and plundered each other to the utmost of their power. Women and children, the feeble, and the lowly poor<sup>w</sup>, perished by cold and famine in this war!

<sup>t</sup> *Tiernan, the son of Cathal.*—He was the son of Cathal O'Conor, who was one of the sons of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>u</sup> *Under protection and guarantee*, an plánaib 7 comaircib, that is, they had persons to guarantee their safety on their arrival in his presence, to make their mock peace. In the Annals of

Kilronan it is stated that the sons of Murtough "went into his house [to make their submission] under sureties and guarantees."

<sup>w</sup> *The poor.*—The Annals of Kilronan state, that during this war women, children, young lords, and mighty men, as well as feeble men, perished of cold and famine. Do cuipit mna



The sons of Murtough Muimhneach [O'Conor] having come before Hugh O'Conor, as we have stated, he went on the next day to Kilmaine, where the three English armies met; and nearly the whole of the *triocha ched* (cantred) was filled with people, both English and Irish. Hugh O'Flaherty, under the protection and guarantee of the chiefs of the English, and of his gossip<sup>x</sup>, Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, came to Hugh O'Conor and the Lord Justice, and made peace with O'Conor, on behalf of his people and cows, on condition that he should expel the sons of Roderic. After this, Hugh and his English went to Tuam, where he dismissed the English of Leinster and Desmond; after which he returned back to (watch) O'Flaherty, for he did not confide in him, as O'Flaherty had, some time before, the sons of Roderic at the west side of the lake, together with Donn Oge<sup>y</sup> Mageraghty.

The son of Manus<sup>z</sup> then parted from the sons of Roderic, and set out for Tirawley, in quest of his cows and people, and fortunately found them there, without having been plundered or molested. He then took them with him, under the protection of O'Rourke, after having first plundered<sup>a</sup> Philip Mac Costello.

Donough Cairbreach O'Brien sent a detachment of his people before him, with immense spoils; but Hugh, the son of Roderic, and Owen O'Heyne, having heard of this movement, went before them with a few select men, defeated the Momonians, deprived them of their spoils, and detained some of their nobles as hostages. When Donough Cairbreach heard of this, he came to Hugh, the son of Roderic, and made a solemn peace<sup>b</sup> with him, and bound himself never

barony of Costello, which lay on his way to O'Rourke, he plundered Mac Costello. In the Annals of Kilronan, the language of this passage is much better than that written by the Four Masters. It runs thus: *Ír ann rín po óeilig meic Maíghnupa ne macaib Ruairí, 7 do éuatap a ceip namálgaib ar cenn a mbo 7 a muintear, 7 fuarabap iad go roánaic can inpas can arghuin, 7 rugpac leo iat a nuic I Ruairc, 7 do ionpac ceipé moip ar Philip mac Góirbealbh.* "Then the sons of Manus separated from the sons of Roderic, and they went to Tirawley in quest of their cows

and people, and found them in good condition, without having been plundered or molested, and they took them with them to O'Rourke, and *on their way* they took a great prey from Philip Mac Costello."

<sup>b</sup> *A solemn peace, ríe báire combel, i. e. a peace of the extinguishing of candles, i. e. a peace so solemn, that he who should violate it would incur excommunication, of which ceremony the extinguishing of the candles formed the last and most terror-striking part. Ma-geoghegan expresses it, "a peace so solemn that whoever would break it was to be excommuni-*



α αορ ζπαῖδ cuiqe. Ξιδεαδὴ ní πο còmaill pìom a coinçìoll do mac Ruaidhri (iair bpaçail a muintipe dó uaḡd) uair taimicc ar an céo pluaiçeaḡ ina aḡaḡd la haod mac catail cpoibḡdeirç.

Τέο αοḡ ἡ an iurḡoir çona ḡallaib iairrin ço calaḡ innri cphma çup béccin dó plaitḡbearptaicch inri cphma, ἡ oilén na cipe ço napḡpaiçib an loça do tabairt ar laim aodā. Tpiallair an iurḡoir iar rin dia eiç. Τέο αοḡ ó concobair dia iḡḡlacāḡ uide çian dá plíçib çup pāçail an iurḡoir uaḡaḡ do maḡtib a muintipe aicce imaille pe hiomā pénneḡ, ἡ peparḡçlaoç óri níor bḡ tairiri lair connāçtaḡ aḡtmaḡ bŷcc. Tuccrom annrin maḡte a oipeaḡta illaim çall a nçìoll pé a ttauapartailb, .i. plaitḡbearptaç ó plannaccain, pŷçal ua tairḡç, ἡ apoile do maḡtib connāçt, ἡ ar dḡib pén do béccin a bpuar-laccaḡ.

Αἱ α haḡte rin iompaḡoir ua plaitḡbearptaḡ, meicc muirceairptaḡ, ἡ na huairle apçhna ar aḡḡ mac catail cpoibḡdeirç iar nimteçt tpoimḡtionóil na nçall uaḡd, ἡ πο çabrat le macaib Ruaidhri. Cuipir aḡḡ o concobair annrin teçta ἡ rçribne do pāçib an iurḡoir dia poillriuḡaḡ rin dḡ, ἡ diaipaiḡ puilleaḡ poçpaiḡ. Niri bḡ haḡtepc pó lár dḡpam rin, uair do pŷeccpa-

cated with book, bell, and candle."—See note under the year 1200.

<sup>c</sup> *Lord Justice*.—He was Geoffry de Marisco, or De Mariscis, or Geffry March, as he is called by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at the years 1225, 1226. He was succeeded by Richard de Burgo, the great Lord of Connaught, on the 10th of March, 1227. See list of the Chief Governors of Ireland given in Harris's *Ware*, vol. ii. p. 103, where it is incorrectly stated that Hubert de Burgh, afterwards Earl of Kent, was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland, on the 10th of March, 1227, and Richard de Burgo appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, on the same day and year.

<sup>d</sup> *Inis Creamha*.—This is a small island in Lough Corrib, near the Castle of Cargins, and belonging to the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway. The name is translated Wildgarlick Isle by Roderic O'Flaherty, in his *Account of West Connaught*, where he speaks

of it as follows: "Iniscreawa, or Wildgarlick Isle, is near Cargin, in the barony of Clare; a small island, where the walls and high ditch of a well fortified place are still extant, and encompass almost the whole island. Of this isle, Macamh Iniscreawa, a memorable ancient magician, as they say, had his denomination."—See *Territory of Hiar Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1845, p. 25. The walls here referred to by O'Flaherty still remain, and are of a cyclopean character. The natives assert that this was the castle of Orbsen, from whom Loch Orbsen, now Lough Corrib, took its name.—See Map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed in 1843, on which the position of this island is shewn.

The transaction narrated in the text is thus stated by O'Flaherty, in his *Account of West Connaught*: "Anno 1225. The Lord Justice of Ireland coming to the port of Iniscreawa, caused

again to oppose him, on condition that Hugh would restore him his Aes graidh. But he did not adhere to this his covenant with the son of Roderic; for, after obtaining his people from him, he came in the first army that Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, marched against him.

After this, Hugh [the son of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor], and the Lord Justice<sup>c</sup>, with his English, set out for the port of Inis Creamha<sup>d</sup>; and O'Flaherty was compelled to surrender the island of Inis Creamha, and Oilen na Circe<sup>e</sup>, and all the vessels [boats] on the lake, into the hands of Hugh. The Lord Justice then returned home, and was escorted a great part of the way by Hugh O'Connor, with whom he left a few of the chiefs of his people, together with many soldiers<sup>f</sup> and warriors; for the Connacians were not faithful to him, except very few. After this Hugh gave up to the English the chiefs of his people, as hostages for the payment of their wages<sup>g</sup>, as Flaherty, O'Flanagan, Farrell O'Teige<sup>h</sup>, and others of the chiefs of Connaught, who were *subsequently* obliged to ransom themselves.

After the departure of the main army of the English from Hugh, the sons of Cathal Crovderg, O'Flaherty, the son of Murtough<sup>i</sup>, and all the other nobles, revolted against him, and joined the sons of Roderic. Hugh O'Connor then despatched messengers and letters to the Lord Justice, to inform him of the circumstance, and request additional<sup>k</sup> forces. His request was by no means

Odo O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, to deliver that island, Kirke Island; and the boats of Lough Orbsen, into the hands of Odo O'Connor, King of Connaught (Cathald Redfist's son), for assurance of his fidelity."—p. 25.

<sup>c</sup> *Oilen na Circe*, now Castlekirk island, in the north-west part of Lough Corrib, containing the ruins of a very ancient castle.—See *Hiar Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, pp. 22, 24.

<sup>f</sup> *Soldiers*, *penneó*.—According to the Annals of Kilronan, the Lord Justice left with Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, on this occasion, a few [*uaṡaó*] of the chiefs of the English and many archers [*reirpeanuig imó*]."

<sup>g</sup> *Wages*, *tuapapleuib*.—In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is, *a ngill pe tuapapleuib*, i. e. in pledge for their pay or stipend, i. e.

the reward or wages to be paid them by the King of Connaught for their services in war. This had nothing to do with the tribute to be paid to the King of England in accordance with the Treaty of Windsor.

<sup>h</sup> *O'Teige* is now anglicised Teige, and sometimes Tighe. The name is common in the neighbourhood of Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>i</sup> *The son of Murtough*, *mac Muircheptraig*, i. e. the sons of the celebrated Muirchertach Muimhneach, or Murtough the Momonian O'Connor, who, according to the Book of Lecan, was the eleventh son of Turlough More, monarch of Ireland.

<sup>k</sup> *Additional*.—*Fuilleó* is the old form of the modern word *uilleaó*, *more*. In the Annals of

ὑαρ γοιλλ γο ροινημ ραιρέρκαδ έ. Αέτ εφνα βα τυλλμεαδ δόιβριον αν τυρur ριν όρι ρά μόρ α νέδαλα, γ βά βέεα α νιμρεαργνα. Cυιρτέαρ γοιλλ λαίγεαν κυγιριον ανηριν im uilliam ccapap, γ im macaib γριφφίν. Ιαρ mbpet na ροέραιο ριν αιρριον ιονηραιγιδ μεic Ρuaδρι tap τόcap ρiap, γ γαβαρ ποιμε in uib διαρματα μαρι α ccuala μεic Ρuaδρι do βειτ γαν lion ροέραιο, uap ní ραγγατταρ α λυέτ combáda iad mun am ρoin, γ cυιρ ρεδλιμιδ α βραταρ, γ apoile do ματεib α μιντιρε, γ ροέραιο μόρ do γλαρλάταib γall διονηραδ εογαν uí eóin in uib βριαέραδ αιδνε co mbádap αδαιγ long-puipit in apδ παταη ρα comap na τίρε βαρρκαη α μυα na μαιδνε ap ccionn.

Ροιλλριγτεαρ dua πλατέβαρταιγ, γ do macaib μυρρεαρταιγ (βαδαρ αγ ιονηραιγιδ mac Ρuaδρι) γοιλλ do δυλ do cpeachaδ α βριρ comluicée, Εογαν ó heidín, γ α mbet an apδ παταη, ní ραλλιέκαδ ριν μυρριον όρι do ληρατ ιαττ δέντοιλ γ δέναονταδ γο ραγγαδαρ ι ccomppoccur δόιβ. Do γνιάδ comaple pé poile ανηριν, .i. τυαταλ mac μυρρεαρταιγ, γ ταiclec ua

Kilronan, the reading is, διαρραιδ τυλλεαδ ροεραιο.

<sup>1</sup> *Struggle trifling*, βα becc α νιμρεαργνα.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: do γειβτίρ έτάλα γ η ραγδαρ γάε na himeapapcain, i. e. "They used to obtain the spoils, but did not expose themselves to the danger of the conflict." The word *impeargna*, which is used by the Four Masters, is thus explained in O'Clery's Glossary of ancient Irish Words: *impeargna*, .i. imeapopgan, .i. bpuigean. "*Imseargna*, i. e. striking on every side, i. e. conflict." Both forms of the word are correctly explained in the Irish Dictionaries of O'Brien and O'Reilly, both having taken them from O'Clery.

<sup>m</sup> *William Grace*, Uilliam Ccapáp.—In the Annals of Kilronan he is called Uilliam Cáp, i. e. *Gulielmus Crassus*. Cras, or Gras, was the soubriquet of Raymond le Gras, and afterwards became a family name, which is now always incorrectly written Grace. It is derived from the French *Gras*, or *Gros*.

<sup>n</sup> *The togher*, i. e. the causeway. This causeway, which was called τόcap mona comeaδa, is still well known, and its situation pointed out by the natives, though the country is very much improved. It is situated in the parish of Templetogher, in the barony of Ballimoe, and county of Galway. Hugh O'Connor, who had his residence in the plain of Croghan, marched on this occasion across the ford at Ballimoe, and directing his course south-westwards crossed this causeway, and proceeded into Hy-Diarmada, or O'Concannon's country, where he had heard his rival was staying.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1177, pp. 34, 35, 36. Also note under the year 1255.

<sup>o</sup> *Recruits*, γλαρλάταib, i. e. raw recruits, or soldiers lately enlisted. The Annals of Kilronan call them γαλλβειρρέανκαib, i. e. English archers.

<sup>p</sup> *Ardrahin*, apδ παταη, a fair-town in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway, and a vicarage in the diocese of Kilmacduagh. Here is still to be seen a small portion of the



an ineffectual one, for the English responded to his call cheerfully and expeditiously; and well was their promptness rewarded, for their spoil was great, and their struggle trifling<sup>1</sup>. The English of Leinster, under the conduct of William Grace<sup>m</sup> and the sons of Griffin, were sent to aid him. On the arrival of these forces, Hugh proceeded westwards, across the Togher<sup>n</sup> [the Causeway], against the sons of Roderic, and advanced to Hy-Diarmada, where he had heard they were stationed, without any considerable forces, for their allies had not as yet joined them; and he sent his brother Felim, and others of the chiefs of his people, and a great number of the English recruits<sup>o</sup> into Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, to plunder Owen O'Heyne. These encamped for one night at Ardrahen<sup>p</sup>, with a view to plunder the country early in the morning following.

O'Flaherty and the sons of Murtough [O'Conor], who were then on their way to join the sons of Roderic, having received intelligence that the English had gone to plunder their sworn partisan, Owen O'Heyne, and were stationed at Ardrahen, did not abandon their friend, but, with one mind and accord, followed the English until they came very close to them. They then held a council<sup>q</sup>, and came to the resolution of sending Tuathal, the son of Murtough<sup>r</sup>

ruins of an ancient cloigtheach, or Round Tower.

<sup>q</sup> *They then held a council, do gniat comaple pe poile ann rin.*—This attack on the English at Ardrahen is much better described in the Annals of Kilronan, particularly in giving the names of persons, which are so confusedly given by the Four Masters. It runs as follows: "O'Flaherty and the sons of Murtough [O'Conor], as they were coming to join the sons of Roderic, heard of the English having set out to plunder their sworn ally O'Heine, and of their being at Ardrahen; and they adopted the resolution of going to Ardrahen, attacking the English early in the morning, and burning the town over their heads. They travelled all night, and early in the morning arrived on the green of the town. The resolution they then came to was, to send first into the town Tuathal, the son of Murtough, and whomsoever of the Irish chieftains he would wish to accompany him, while

O'Flaherty, and the other son of Murtough, was to remain outside the town. The Irishman selected to accompany Tuathal O'Conor, was Taichleach, the son of Hugh O'Dowda; and they entered the town with great courage and boldness, and the English fled out of the town, one party of them passing eastwards and another westwards. They were pursued eastwards. The party who fled to the west came in collision with the Irish who were at the back of the town, and routed them, though there were not living among the Irish any people more vigorous than they; but fortune did not favour them. The party who fled eastwards were pursued by Tuathal [O'Conor] and Taichleach O'Dowda. Tuathal first wounded the constable of the English, who fell by the hand of Taichleach. It was indeed fortunate for the sons of Roderic that they were not in this conflict," &c.

<sup>r</sup> *Tuathal, the son of Murtough.*—From the



[O'Conor], and Taichleach O'Dowda, with numerous forces, into the town, while O'Flaherty and the [other] son of Murtough were to remain with their forces outside. Tuathal and Taichleach, with a strong body of their soldiers, marched spiritedly and boldly into the town, and made a powerful attack upon the English there, who were routed east and west. They pursued those who fled eastwards. Tuathal wounded the constable of the English with his first shot; and Taichleach, by another shot, gave him so deep a wound, that he was left lifeless. As to the English who were routed westwards from the town, they were met by O'Flaherty and the [other] son of Murtough; but it happened, through their evil destiny, that the English routed them immediately. On this occasion Mahon, the son of Hugh, who was son of Conor Moinmoy; Gilchreest Mac Dermot; Niall, the son of Farrell O'Teige, and others, were slain; but the man who slew Niall O'Teige, i. e. the brother of Colen O'Dempsey, was slain himself also.

As to the sons of Roderic, they joined<sup>v</sup> O'Flaherty and their other allies the next morning, and proceeded southwards to Druim-Ceanannain<sup>v</sup>; but Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, with his English, set out after them. The tribes who supported the sons of Roderic now held a consultation, and came to the resolution that each of them should return to his own residence<sup>u</sup>, which all accordingly did, excepting Donn Oge Mageraghty; and the princes, i. e. the sons of Roderic, being thus left with only a small force, went to Hugh O'Neill<sup>v</sup>, accompanied by Donn Mageraghty.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, then attacked O'Flaherty, and took hostages and pledges from him. He then proceeded to Kilmaine and Mayo, in pursuit of the sons of Murtough<sup>w</sup> and Tiernan, the son of Cathal Migaran [O'Conor] who came before him under the guarantee of Donough Cairbreach,

meannazta, .i. zigeapna ap zac ionadh: mfn-  
nab .i. ionab."

<sup>v</sup> *Went to Hugh O'Neill*, loðap do faigib aoda uí neill.—The compound preposition, or prepositional phrase, do faigib, is now obsolete, and do'ionnfaigib, or do cum, used in its place. This passage is given somewhat differently in the Annals of Kilronan, thus: "The resolution they adopted was that each of them should re-

turn to his people and cattle, and leave the sons of Roderic. The sons of Roderic then left the country, for they had no English or Irish forces at hand, and Donn Oge went again to O'Neill. And nothing resulted from this expedition, but that the best province in Ireland was injured and destroyed between them.

<sup>w</sup> *Murtough*, i. e. the celebrated Muirheartach Muimhneach O'Conor.



αοδα υί Concábair ar plánaídeac̃t donnchaḁa cairbriḁ, 7 maíte na ngall. ḁa cumpanaḁ na ionam rin uair ní raibe cill na tuait̃ i cconnaḁtaib an éan poim gan lot 7 láinnilleḁ.

Teḁm diopulaing do teccbáil i cept̃c̃ c̃onnaḁt an ionbaíḁ rí, .i. tpeablaib tpeom éspairḁt̃i gur polmaigeaḁ móri mbailte ḁi gan elaiḁteḁ b̃f̃ta ḁráḁbáil ionnta.

Plann mac amlaib uí fallamain toipeḁ cloinne huadaḁ do mairbaḁh ḁpeḁlimiḁ mac caḁail c̃riobḁeiriḁ don coccāḁ rin. Taḁḁ ua f̃innaḁta pear ḁráiḁ ḁaḁḁ mac Ruaiḁri do mairbaḁ lá muinḁiri méc aḁḁaḁáin ip̃ in coccāḁ cedna.

Amlaib mac pearcair uí fallamain toipeḁ a dúḁc̃ura f̃én do b̃pearp̃ don cenel ḁa mboi do ecc.

Muirpeaḁaḁ ua f̃innaḁta toipeḁ cloinni mupchaḁa décc in aḁḁraḁ ar loc̃ oirbriḁ, 7 é plán aḁ dol inn.

Teaḁ do ḁabáil for concobaḁ mac tairḁḁ uí éallaiḁ (tiḁḁina ua maine) 7 for aḁḁḁal a b̃raḁair lá macaib tairḁḁ uí éallaiḁ, 7 a loḁccaḁ ann ar aon.

Duarcán ó hḁḁra, taḁḁ ó hḁḁra, 7 éḁaóin inḁean diarmata mic ḁóinnail̃ uí éḁra décc.

\* *A necessary tranquillity*, cumpanaḁ na ionam.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: ip̃ cumpanaḁ pangur a leap rin, uair ní raibe ceall na tuait̃ gan m̃illeaḁ in lá rin a Connaḁtaib. Iar naipḁnib 7 iar mairbaḁ bo in tpe 7 a ḁaḁine, 7 ar cup caíḁ pe f̃uaḁt̃ 7 pe ḁorta, do páḁ teiḁm mórḁalaiḁ ip̃ in tpe uile .i. cenel t̃ep̃ca t̃p̃ér̃ a b̃roimuiḁḁe na baileaḁa gan ḁuine beo ḁpacbáil innib.—“This rest was wanting, for there was not a church or territory in Connaught, which had not been destroyed by that day. After the plundering and killing of the cattle, people had been broken down by cold and hunger, and a violent distemper raged throughout the whole country, i. e. a kind of burning disease, by which the towns were desolated, and left without a single living being.”

\* *Clann-Uadach*, a territory in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, comprising the entire of the parish of Camma, and the greater part, if not the entire, of that of Dysart. Briola, in the parish of Dysart, is referred to in old manuscripts as in this territory.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society, in 1843, p. 19; and map to the same. O’Fallon resided at Milltown, in the parish of Dysert, in the year 1585, as appears from a curious document among the *Inrolments tempore Elizabethæ*, in the Auditor General’s Office, Dublin, dated 6th August, 1585, and entitled “Agreement between the Irish chieftains and inhabitants of Imany, called O’Kelly’s country, on both sides of the River Suck in Connaught, and the Queen’s Majesty.”

\* *Clann-Murrough*, Clann Mupchaḁa.—Ac-

and the chiefs of the English, and on condition that he should spare their people and cattle. This was a necessary tranquillity<sup>x</sup>, for there was not a church or territory in Connaught at that time that had not been plundered and desolated.

An oppressive malady raged in the province of Connaught at this time: it was a heavy burning sickness, which left the large towns desolate, without a single survivor.

Flann, the son of Auliffe O'Fallon, Chief of Clann-Uadagh<sup>y</sup>, was slain by Felim, the son of Cathal Croiderg, in this war; and Teige O'Finaghty, one of the officers [Aes graidh] of Hugh, the son of Roderic, was slain by the people of Mac Egan during the same war.

Auliffe, the son of Fearcair O'Fallon, chieftain of his own tribe, and the best of them, died.

Murray O'Finaghty, Chief of Clann-Murrough<sup>z</sup>, died in a vessel on Lough Oirbsen (Lough Corrib), which he had gone into in good health.

A house was attacked upon the son of Teige O'Kelly (Lord of Hy-Many), and upon Ardgál his brother, by the sons of Teige O'Kelly, and both were burned within it.

Duarcán O'Hara, Teige O'Hara, and Edwina, daughter of Dermot, the son of Donnell O'Hara, died.

According to O'Dugan's topographical Poem, there were two chiefs of the O'Finaghtys in Connought (*g'ò enmaicne ní hionann*), one called Chief of Clann Murchadha, and the other Chief of Clann Conmhaigh. The latter name is still remembered and now pronounced Clanconow, but the former is totally forgotten. According to Duald Mac Firbis, and the tradition in the country, the O'Finaghtys were seated on both sides of the River Suck, and their territory comprised, before the English invasion, forty-eight ballys, or large Irish townlands. Some think that the sept of them called Clann-Murrough were on the east side of the River Suck, in the present county of Roscommon, and that called Clanconow, or Clanconway, on the west of the same river, in the now county of Gal-

way, and that each sept had twenty-four ballys, or ninety-six quarters of land. Both septs were dispossessed soon after the English invasion by that family of the Burkes called Mac Davids, who descended from a furious heroine, named Nuala na meadoige, the daughter of O'Finaghty, who was the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of Mac David, Lord of Clanconow, and by whose treachery the O'Finaghtys, her own tribe, were dispossessed. In the year 1628, Sir Ulick Burke, only son of Edmond Burke, of Glinske, Lord of Clanconow, was created a baronet of Ireland, and from him the present Sir John Burke, of Glinsk Castle, the present head of this family, is descended.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 108, note <sup>b</sup>.

Μυρμιζ γ γοιλλ δο ουλ πο τεαρμανν καολαιννε, άρ να ηγαλλ δο κορ τον τοιρσ ριν τρε περπιταιβ δέ γ καολαιννε.

Αν ταρβαρ γά βυαιν α ηαιτλε να πέλι βρίζοε.

<sup>a</sup> *The Momonians, &c.*—This entry relating to the plundering of Tearmann Caelainne, is entered in the Annals of Kilronan under the year 1224. These annals state that when O'Neill (after having inaugurated Turlough, the son of Roderic, as King of Connaught) had heard that Donough Cairbreach O'Brien and Geoffry Mares were coming into Connaught, he retreated with all possible expedition; and that the Momonians and English not finding O'Neill in Connaught before them, pursued the sons of Roderic, and banished them to O'Neill a second time, &c. &c. They then add: "The English and the Momonians then attacked Tearmann Caoilfinn, but the English were slaughtered through the miracles of Caoilfinn."

<sup>b</sup> *Tearmann Caelainne*, i. e. the Termon, or sanctuary of the virgin, St. Caelainn. The situation of this place has not been pointed out by any of our historical or topographical writers. Duaid Mac Firbis, indeed, in his Genealogies of the Irish Saints, p. 733, states that it is in Connaught. Thus: "Caolfionn ó Tóimonn Caolainne i cconachtaib," i. e. "Caolfionn of Termon Caolainne in Connaught." It appears from an Inquisition taken on the 27th of May, 1617, that Termon-Kealand belonged to the monastery of Roscommon. The Editor, when examining the localities of the county of Roscommon for the Ordnance Survey, found that this place is still well known, and that its ancient name is not yet forgotten, though Termonmore is that more generally used. It is situated in the parish of Kilkeevin, and about one mile to the east of the town of Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon, where the virgin, St. Caellain, is still vividly remembered, and curious legends told about her miracles. Her holy well, called Tobar

Caelainne, is situated in the townland of Moor, in the same parish, and from it an old road led across the bog to the Termon, where her nunnery church stands in ruins.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 20 and 26, whereon the ruins of her church and nunnery, and also her holy well, called Tober-caelainne, are shewn.

This virgin was the patron saint of the tribes called Ciarraighe or Kierrigii, of the original settlement, of whom in this neighbourhood, as well as in the present barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo, the following account is preserved in a vellum MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3, 17, p. 875.

Cuin tancatatar Ciappaizi a Conactaib? Nñ. In-aimpiz Aeða mic Eacach Tirmcapna. Cia dñb táinic ap túp? Nñ. .i. Coirbri mac Conaipe tainic a Muimain a ndear iap na indarba eipci. Tainic epa co n-a muineip uile co hAeð mac Eacach Tirmcapna. Dai ingñ dñpcaitech la coirbri; po chuindiz Aeð ap a hazhap hí. Tainic pí peact aon do eiz a hazap. Ro gab a hazap fein coirpi móip i n-a fiaðnap. Ro fiaðfaið in ingñ de cid dia mbai. Mo beiz gan fñpann for deopaið-let ap pé. Tangap on nuz ap cñnn na hingine iap ρin. Ro cñnd imorpu an ingñ na pagad epa biethu co tapda fñpann maið dia hazap. Do béappa do ap Aeð, doneoð a tiucpa timcheall i n-aen lo do na poirhrib pea pñp, 7 oo béapap Caeland cpaibteach pñp na oilpi. Timceallaið ρin iapañ co mop an ep ρin amail a duðpað ρip 7 do poirh pa deoiz dia eiz. Deipioð a muineip ip na fñpandaið ρin. Caprizio Connacta co mop an ti Aeð ap a met leo do pad o'fñpand do choirbri, 7 ap-beapcatatar coirbri do mapbut. Ní fñpcaitefñ



The Momonians<sup>a</sup> and English attacked Tearmann Caelainne<sup>b</sup>, but the English were slaughtered on this occasion, through the miracles of God and St. Caelainn.

The corn remained unreaped until after the festival of St. Bridget [the 1st of February<sup>c</sup>].

rin, ap Aed, ap ata Caelainn a n-dilri ppiu fein, 7 ppiu pspand. Aet cina dencap lino agaid do, 7 tabar deoc neime do acon lino rin, gur ob marb de. Do gniethi iapam amlaid rin an flid, gur do uplam. Foillrigethi iapam on coimbi do Chaelainn in ni rin. Tig pde do raigib na fleigi. Cid dia pum rapaidir, a Aed? ap ri. Sapaidpeta zura pod rigi ind. T'oirigiar duit ind, ap an rig. Gebad, ap Caelainn. Deir do breit dno, ap an rig. Derad, ap ri. Ar ir zria lino po foibrip a marbad, ap ri, a meath no eas ppeinais, ap ri, a. ri Connaet dia neaba lino Ciappaige co brat; conab de rin na denad ciappaige lino do rig Connaet do gpi. Pspann dam fein, ol in cailleac. Raigad ap an rig. Do bspetap in Tspmano mop di iapam; conab and pil i ceall aniu.

"When first did the Kierrigii come into Connaught? Not difficult. In the time of Aedh, son of Eochy Tirmcharna. Which of them came first? Not difficult. Coirbri, son of Conairi, who came from the south of Munster, when he had been expelled. He came with all his people to Aedh, the son of Eochy Tirmcharna. Coirbri had a famous daughter. Aedh asked her of her father. She came one time to her father's house; her father conceived great grief in her presence; his daughter asked him from what it arose. 'My being without land in exile,' said he. Messengers came afterwards from the King to see the daughter, but she determined that she would not go to the King until he should give a good portion of land to her father. 'I will give him,' said Aedh, 'as much of the wooded lands to the west, as he can pass round in one day; and

Caelainn, the Pious, shall be given as guarantee of it.' Coirbri afterwards went round a great extent of that country, according to the mode directed, and finally returned to his house. He brought his people into these lands. The Connacians greatly criminated Aedh for the too great extent of land, as they deemed, which he had given, and said that Coirbri should be killed. 'This cannot be done,' said Aedh, 'for Caelainn is guarantee for himself and for his land. But, however, let some beer be made by you for him, and give him a poisonous draught in that beer, that he may die of it.' A feast was, therefore, afterwards prepared. This thing was afterwards revealed by the Lord to Caelainn. She came to the feast. 'Why hast thou violated my guarantee,' said she to Aedh. 'I will violate thee as regards thy kingdom.' Accept thy own award, in compensation for it,' said the King. 'I will,' said Caelainn. 'Pass thy sentence, then,' said the King. 'I will,' said she. 'Because it is through the medium of beer thou hast attempted to destroy him [Coirbri], may the King of Connaught meet decline or certain death, if ever he drink of the beer of the Kierrigii.' Hence it happens that the Kierrigii never brew any beer for the Kings of Connaught. 'Grant land to myself,' said the Nun. 'Choose it,' said the King. The Termonmore was afterwards given, where her church is at this day."

<sup>c</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record that Moylemorrey O'Connor of Affalie [Offaly], was killed at Rosseglassie" [now Monasterevin], "by Cowlen O'Dempsie."

Under this year also the Dublin copy of the

## AOIS CRÍOSD, 1226.

Αοιρ Crioρd ímle da céo píce aré.

Donum dei eppcop na Míde do écc.

Connmach ua tarppa eppoc luígne do écc.

Αοδ mac duinn uí roclacán aircinneac congá, Saoi cántaire, Secribnig, 7 ceapd neamail epíde do écc.

Maeta ua maolmoicepge do ecc.

Τιγεapnán mac catail miccapain mic Τοιρρdealbais mór Ríogdamna bá mó eneac, 7 eangnam, 7 ap mó do pinne do nstib ruaithta rodánacha tamic dá cimó pé haimpír epíde, do mapbad do donnchaó ó dubda 7 dá cloinn.

Nuala mgh Ruaidrí uí conóbair baintiげapna ulaó décc 1 ccongá pecm, 7 a haónacal go honópac 1 tteampall canánac congá.

Domnall mac Ruaidrí uí plaitbeartaiğ do mapbad do macaib muircsirtaiğ uí plaitbeartaiğ iar ngabáil tige fair dóib fñ, 7 dpeolim mac catail cpoibhdeipg.

Peapgal ua taiðg an teağlaiğ, toipec teağlaiğ catail cpoibhdeipg, 7 aod mac catail do mapbad lá donnplebe ó ngadpa.

Αοδ mac domnall uí ruairc do mapbad do catail ó pağailliğ 7 do conóbair mac copbmaic uí maolpuanaid ap loc aillinne.

Muirgí mac diarmata do mapbad.

Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of the castles of Dublin and Trim by the English.

<sup>d</sup> *Donum Dei*.—He is called “Donum Dei, Bushopp of Meath,” in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise; but in the Annals of Multifernan he is called “Deodatus electus Midie.”—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 142, where it is conjectured that he was never consecrated.

<sup>e</sup> *A learned singer*.—In the Annals of Kilro-nan, it is stated that he made a kind of musical instrument for himself which had never been made before, and that he was skilled in the

arts of poetry, embroidery, and penmanship, and every other known science.

<sup>f</sup> *O’Mulmoghery, O Maolmoceipge*.—This name is still common in the county of Donegal, but anglicised *Early*, because moceipge signifies *early rising*. Maolmoceipge signifies *chief of the early rising*. The word maol, when not prefixed to the name of a saint, signifies a king or chief, as in the present instance, but when prefixed to the name of a saint, it means one tonsured in honour of some saint, as we learn from Colgan: “*Mail, seu ut variè scribitur Hibernis maol, mael, moel, idem nunc quod do-*

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1226.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-six.*

Donum Dei<sup>d</sup>, Bishop of Meath, died.

Connmagh O'Tarpy (Torpy), Bishop of Leyny, died.

Hugh, the son of Donn O'Sochlaghan, Erenagh of Cong, a learned singer<sup>e</sup>, a scribe, and a man expert in many trades, died.

Matthew O'Mulmoghery<sup>f</sup> died.

Tiernan, the son of Cathal Miccaruinn, who was son of Turlough More, a Roydamna [prince], the most hospitable man and most expert at arms, and whose exploits had been more various and successful than those of any of his tribe for a long time, was slain by Donough O'Dowda and his sons.

Nuala, daughter of Roderic O'Conor, and Queen of Ulidia<sup>g</sup>, died at Conga Fechin [Cong], and was honourably interred in the church of the Canons at Cong.

Donnell, the son of Rory O'Flaherty, was slain by the sons of Murtough O'Flaherty, after they and Felim, the son of Cathal Croiderg, had attacked and taken the house in which he was.

Farrell O'Teige, surnamed an Teaghlaigh, Chief of the household<sup>h</sup> of Cathal Croiderg, and Hugh, the son of Cathal, were slain by Donslevy O'Gara.

Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, was slain on Lough Allen<sup>i</sup> by Cathal O'Reilly and Conor, the son of Cormac O'Mulrony.

Maurice Mac Dermot was slain.

*minus vel rex, idem nunc quod calvus, tonsus, vel coronatus.*—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 188, n. 4. See also p. 386, n. 1, of the same work.

<sup>g</sup> *Queen of Ulidia.*—She was the wife of Mac Donslevy, who was at this period styled King of Uladh; but by this is not to be understood the entire province of Ulster, but only that part of it lying eastwards of Glenree, Lough Neagh, and the Lower Bann.

<sup>h</sup> *Of the household, teaghlaiḡ.*—In the Annals of Kilronan: *Dux loctā tige Caetāil Croiderg 7 a mic na diaid*, i. e. "Leader or chief of the household of Cathal Croiderg, and of that

of his son after him." The word loct tige is anglicised *Loghty*, and *Loghtee* in some Anglo-Irish documents, in which the term is used to denote mensal lands, or lands set apart for the maintenance of the chief's table.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 70. There was a celebrated territory in Oriel, called luēt tige Meḡ Māe-ḡamna, anglicised "the Loughy," as appears from several ancient maps of Ulster.

<sup>i</sup> *Lough Allen, loc allinne.*—A well known lake in the county of Leitrim, near the source of the Shannon.



Cairlén cille móipe do leaccað lá catál ó Raigillig.

Αοδ mac catáil cpoibdeirg do gabáil Αοδha uí flaitbheitag, 7 a tabairt i lám gall.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1227.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, dá céo, píce, apeacht.

Concobair mac Neill uí chatharnaig do marbað la hamraib laigheac po bair i pocharp Rið Connacht.

Enpí ua maoleacloinn 7 muirceitac ua maoleacloinn do marbað la galloib.

Maolreachlann ua concobair failge do marbað lá cuilén ua ndíomurag.

Siollacolum ua Maolmuiað do marbað la hua Mórpha.

Sioll Epeann do comcruinnuccað go háetcliað. Αοð mac catáil cpoibdeirg Ri connact do éocuircað dóib. Iap ndul dó dá raigio po éionnrcainn-pioð feallað fair. Uilliam mapurccál a fear capadpað do éocht éuicee gona pocraide, 7 é da bpeð daimdeoin gall ap lár na cúirte amac, 7 a ioidlacað dó go ndeachað i cconnactaib.

Αοð mac catáil cpoibdeirg do éenam coinne iar pin ag laetaig caicteubil pé huilliam maper mac Seappað .i. iurtip epenn, 7 ní deachað pioð ear

<sup>k</sup> *Demolished*, do leaccað, literally, was thrown down. In the Annals of Kilronan, the verb used is do bripeað, and in the Annals of Ulster do pcaileð, and in the old translation the passage is rendered: "The Castle of Kilmore broken down by Cahall O'Rely."

<sup>l</sup> The passage is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster: A. D. 1226. Feidlim hua Concobair do gabáil taigi ap Domnall hua flaitbeptac gup marb 7 gup loirc é féin 7 a bpaear. Αεð hua flaitbeptac do gabáil la hΑεð mac catáil cpoibdeirg 7 a tobairt illiam ngall. And thus rendered in the old translation: "Felim O'Conor, taking a house uppon Donell O'Flaithvertay, killed and burned

himself and his brother. Hugh O'Flaithvertay committed by Hugh mac Cathal Crowderg & did deliver him into the hands of the Galls."

<sup>m</sup> *Henry O'Melaghlin*.—This entry is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but under the year 1226, "Henry O'Melaghlyn, son of the knight O'Melaghlyn, was killed by the Englishmen of Ardinburgh. Murtagh mac Melaghlyn Begg was also killed by the English."

<sup>n</sup> *Assembled at Dublin*.—In the Annals of Kilronan this passage is entered under the year 1226. It begins thus: Cuirte do denapn do gallaib aza cliað 7 Epenn a nΑε cliað, 7 αοð mac Catáil Cpoibdeirg do gairm fuirpe,

The Castle of Kimlore was demolished<sup>k</sup> by Cathal O'Reilly.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Croiderg, took Hugh O'Flaherty prisoner, and delivered him up into the hands of the English<sup>l</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1227.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-seven.*

Conor, the son of Niall O'Caharny [Fox], was slain by the Leinster soldiers, who were along with the King of Connaught.

Henry O'Melaghlin<sup>m</sup> and Murtough O'Melaghlin were slain by the English. Melaghlin O'Conor Faly was slain by Cuilen O'Dempsy.

Gilla-Colum O'Molloy was slain by O'More.

The English of Ireland assembled at Dublin<sup>n</sup> and invited thither Hugh, the son of Cathal Croiderg, King of Connaught. As soon as he arrived they began to deal treacherously by him; but William Mareschal, his friend, coming in with his forces, rescued him, in despite of the English, from the middle of the Court, and escorted him to Connaught.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Croiderg, appointed a conference at Lathach Caichtubil<sup>o</sup> with William Mares (de Marisco), the son of Geoffry Lord Justice

i. e. A Court [Council] was formed by the English of Dublin and of Ireland, at Dublin, and they summoned Hugh, the son of Cathal Croiderg to it."

The account of this transaction is more fully given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows: "A. D. 1226. Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, went to the English Court of Dublin; by the compulsarie means of the English they tooke his sonn and daughter as hostages, with the hostages of all the principall men in Connought; upon examinng of some criminall causes there objected to the said Hugh, he was found guilty in their censure, and being to be apprehended for the same, a speciall friend of his then within, and of great favour and power with the King of

England, did assist Hugh, and by the help of his sword and strength of his hand he conveyed Hugh away from them, and so departed to Connaught in safety. Within a week after the Englishmen kept court in Athlone, whereunto the Connoughtmen came, and tooke captive William March, the Deputie's son, and tooke other principal men belonging to him, and also killed a good knight at his taking."

<sup>o</sup> *Lathach Caichtubil*.—This *Lathach*, or slough, is now dried up, but the old men living near Athlone still point out its situation and exact extent. The name is still preserved in that of a village and townland lying immediately to the west of Athlone, in the parish of St. Peter, viz. *Beal-Lathaich*, i. e. the os, mouth, or entrance, into the *Lathach*. The name of this village is

λαταῖς anonn aétmāð uathāð deagðaoine, .i. corbmac mac tomaltaῖς, Diarmāð mac maḡnupa, maḡnur mac muircēptaῖς uí concobair, taðḡ mac maḡḡamna uí cēpin, ἡ Ruaiðri uā maōilbrénann. Uilliam mapep do teaét oétar marcað ina comðail. O do cúimnḡ ó concobair an feall prémairte epḡir i ccoinne na ngall, ḡrepir a muinrip póta ionnpaigḡó fén uilliam mapep ḡur ḡabartair é pó cédóir. Cioð iad a muinrip ann po ppeaccairp-riod ḡreapaét uí Concobair po líccriod pona ḡallaið iad ḡur moirpíod opḡa, marḡaitt Conḡtapla aḡa luain, ḡabāð maḡḡirpí Sleimne ἡ hugo airpūdin. Cuipir aod na ḡoill rin i mbpaigðónup tap laḡaiḡ ruap. Luid poimē ḡon a pocpaide ap a haite ḡur airḡíḡdair marḡað aḡa luain, ἡ ḡur loipceartair an baile ḡo hiomlán. Bá ḡmōm pocair do cōnnaétaið an ḡmōm po, óir puairpíom a mac, a mḡean, ἡ bpaigðe cōnnaét ap cēana bat-tair ap lamāibh ḡall do comḡuapḡlað ap na bpaigðíð prémairte ḡenmótá Síé opḡḡail opḡapaið cōnnaét.

Dōnnplébe ó ḡaðpa tḡḡeapna plébe luḡa do mārḡað don ḡiolla puāð mac a deapbpaḡair fén iar ngabāil tḡḡe in oíðce fair, ἡ an ḡiolla puāð do mār-ḡað inn iar rin tḡé imbeall aodā uí concobair.

Aod mac Ruaiðri uí concobair, ἡ mac uilliam búpc do cōiðeét plóg lan-mór i ttuairceapḡ Cōnnaét ḡur loipcriot mīp mḡóin ḡur airccriod an cḡíoc i ttanḡadap, ἡ ḡur ḡabḡat a bpaigðe.

Sluaḡeāð lá peappað mapep ἡ la cōirpðealbāc mac Ruaiðri uí concō-

now correctly enough Anglicised Bellaugh, and sometimes, but incorrectly, Bellough, and even Bullock. The Irish, however, call it distinctly béal laḡaiḡ, and understand it as referring to the laḡaḡ which lay between it and Athlone.—See map prefixed to the *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843, on which this name is given.

<sup>p</sup> *Sliabh Lugha*, i. e. Looee's mountain.—This territory still retains its name, and comprises the northern half of the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo, viz., the parishes of Kilbeagh, Kilmovee, Kilcolman, and Castlemore-Costello, being the portion of the barony of

Costello included in the diocese of Achonry. The remaining parishes in this barony are in the diocese of Tuam, and constitute the territory of Kerry of Lough-na-narney.—See note under the year 1224.

<sup>q</sup> *By the devise*, *ḡpe imbeall*.—In the Annals of Ulster the phrase is written *ḡpe imbeall*. The whole entry is thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1226. Dunleve O'Grada was killed by [the son of] his own brother, and he was killed therefor himself soone by the devise of Hugh O'Conner."

<sup>r</sup> *The son of William Burke*, i. e. Rickard More, the son of William Fitz-Adelm.

<sup>s</sup> *Geoffrey Mares*.—In Mageoghegan's trans-



of Ireland. A few only of his chiefs went with him across the *Lathach* [slough], namely, Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], Dermot, the son of Manus, the son of Murtough O'Connor, Teige, the son of Mahon O'Kerrin, and Rory O'Mulrenin. William Mares set out to meet them, accompanied by eight horsemen. But when O'Connor recollected the treachery already mentioned, he rose up against the English and excited his people to attack them; and he himself attacked William Mares, and at once took him prisoner. His people responded to O'Connor's incitement, rushed upon the English, and defeated them; they killed the constable of Athlone, and took Master Slevin and Hugo Arddin prisoners. Hugh sent these Englishmen across the *Lathach* to be imprisoned; and then, advancing with his troops, he plundered the market of Athlone and burned the whole town. This achievement was of great service to the Connacians, for he [O'Connor] obtained his son and daughter, and all the other hostages of Connaught, who had been in the hands of the English, in exchange for the aforesaid prisoners; and obtained moreover a peace for the men of Connaught.

Donslevy O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha<sup>p</sup>, was slain by Gillaroe, his own brother's son, after the latter had, on the same night, forcibly taken a house from him; and Gillaroe himself was afterwards put to death for this crime by the devise<sup>a</sup> of Hugh O'Connor.

Hugh, son of Roderic O'Connor, and the son of William Burke<sup>r</sup>, marched with a great army into the North of Connaught, and they burned Inishmaine, plundered the country into which they came, and took hostages.

An army was led by Geoffrey Mares<sup>s</sup> [de Marisco] and Turlough, the son

lation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise these transactions are given somewhat more copiously, as follows:

"A. D. 1226. Geoffrey March, Deputie of Ireland, with a great army, went to Connought to expell Hugh O'Connor from out of that province, which he did accordingly, and established the two sons of Rowrie O'Connor, named Terlagh and Hugh, in the possession and superiority thereof.

"Hugh O'Connor, that was before King of

Connought, returned from Tyrconnell, into which he was banished by Geffrey March, brought with him his wife, son, and his brother Felym O'Connor, and came to a place in Connought called Gortyn Cowle Lwachra, out of which place Mac Meran, his porter, fled from him, and betraid him to the sons of Terlagh O'Connor, who came privilie to the said Gortyn, without knowledge of the said Hugh. O'Connor, knowing them to be then about the house, tooke one of his sons, his brother Ffelym tooke the

βαίρ ι μαḡ αοί ḡο νδεαρνηατ цаίrlén ιρRinn dúm, γ ḡup ḡabpaτ бpaйḡoι píl muipḡbhaiḡ.

Αοḡ mac ца́tail cpoibḡeipḡ do ðul ι επιρ conaill doḡum uí ðomnaill, γ α ιompóḡ bu ḡeap doḡoḡoḡi, γ α b́n do ḡabairτ ler. Meic τοιρḡḡealbhaiḡ do τεccb́ail cuicce α ccompoccur na ṕḡpa, α b́n γ α eaćpaiḡ do b́en de, γ an b́n do ḡop illaiḡ ḡall.

Sluaicḡeaoḡ oile lá τοιρḡḡealb́ac beóρ, γ lá ḡallaib mḡde in iapḡtar connaḡτ co νδεαρνηατ cpeać mór ap aοḡ mac Ruaiḡoḡi ui plaiḡḡb́pḡaiḡ. Α noul aiḡíḡe ι ccḡich ceapa, γ бpaйḡoe mac muipceapḡaiḡ do ḡab́ail doib́, γ nuimḡp do buaiḡ pḡolmaiḡ ap ceḡ epioḡa céḡ do τοιρḡḡealb́ac uata.

Cúmapa o ðomnaillaiḡ do mapḡaoḡ ι nḡemil la Ruaiḡoḡi mac duinnḡlebe α ndioḡail α aḡar.

ḡpian mac concobair uí διαρματα do mapḡaoḡ.

Caίrlén aḡa liacc do ḡénaḡ la Seppaiḡ mapḡep.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟḡḡ, 1228.

Αοιρ Cḡioḡτ, mḡle, ḡa céḡ, pḡce α hoḡτ.

Αοḡ mac ца́tail cpoibḡeipḡ uí ḡoncobair pḡ connaḡτ do mapḡaoḡ hḡ ccuipτ Seppaiḡ ḿapep επe meabail ap aḡlaḡ ḡall iar ná ḡíoḡup do ḡonnaḡtailb.

other son, and so departed safely, save only that the Lady Ranelt, Hugh his wife, and daughter of O'Fferall, was taken. Melaughlyn mac Hugh mac Bryen O'Connor was killed, and the said Ranelt delivered to the Englishmen.

"The Englishmen immediately founded a castle in Rindowne, now called Teagh Eoyn, or John his house, neer Loghree."

<sup>c</sup> *Moynai*, μαḡ naoi.—Now Maghery-Connaught, lying between Strokestown and Castle-reagh, and Roscommon and Elphin.

<sup>u</sup> *Rindowne*, Rinn dúm.—A peninsula on Lough Ree, in the county of Roscommon.—See note under the year 1199. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at

this year, he calls this castle "Rindowne," and adds, "now called Teagh Eoyn, or John his House, neer Loghree."—See a curious account of this castle, written by Mr. Petrie, in the 10th Number of the Irish Penny Magazine, September 5th, 1840, pp. 73-75.

<sup>w</sup> *The sons of Murtough*.—In the Annals of Kilronan they are called clann muipḡeapḡaiḡ muimḡiḡ, i. e. the sons of Murtough Muimhneach O'Connor, who was one of the sons of Turlough More O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>x</sup> *Athleague*, now Ballyleague, the western, or Connaught part of the village of Lanesborough, on the Shannon. It is in the parish of Cloontuskert, and the barony of south Ballintober.—

of Roderic O'Connor, into Moynai<sup>i</sup>, erected a castle at Rindown<sup>u</sup>, and took the hostages of the Sil-Murray.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crowderg, went to Tirconnell to O'Donnell, and returned again southwards, taking his wife with him; but he was met by the sons of Turlough very near Seaghais [Curlew Mountains], who took his wife and his horses from him, and his wife was given up into the hands of the English.

Another army was led by Turlough, and the English of Meath, into the West of Connaught, and they committed a great depredation on Hugh, the son of Rory O'Flaherty. They proceeded thence into the country of Carra; they took hostages from the sons of Murtough<sup>w</sup>, and Turlough obtained from them a number of fat beeves out of every cantred in their possession.

Cumara O'Donnellan was slain, while in fetters, by Rory Mac Donslevy, in revenge of his father.

Brian, the son of Conor O'Diarmada, was slain.

The castle of Athleague<sup>x</sup> was erected by Geoffrey Mares [De Marisco].

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1228.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-eight.*

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crowderg O'Connor, King of Connaught, was treacherously killed by the English in the court [mansion] of Geoffrey Mares, at the instigation of the English, after he had been expelled by the Connacians<sup>y</sup>.

See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 37. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, this castle was erected by William Delacie and the English of Meath. Under this year the same annals record the erection of the castle of Rahen O'Swaine (now Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King's County), by Symon Clifford, who gave an annuity of four hundred [?] to the Prior and Convent of Dorrowe.

<sup>y</sup> *Connacians*.—The account of the murder of Hugh O'Connor is more satisfactorily given in

Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"A. D. 1227. Hugh O'Connor came to an atonement with Geffrey March, and was again restored to his kingdome of Connoght by the said Deputie, and being afterwards in the Deputie's house was treacherously killed by an Englishman, for which cause the Deputie the next day hanged the Englishman that killed him for that fowle fact. The cause of killing the King of Connaught was, that after the Wife of that Englishman that was so hanged by the



Coccað mor do eirge hi cconnaçtaib etir da mac Ruaiðri uí concobair, .i. etir aod 7 coirpðealbac, iar marbað an aodá pempairte, ar ní tucc an mac bá ró umla don mac ba rine gur millreac Connaçta eatoppa 7 po fáraiðgeað leó ó earrðara co habainn ua pðiaçpac po ðsr açt mað beacc hi Sleib luccha, 7 luçt airtig nama.

Niall mac congalaig uí Ruairc tiðearna darpaircçe, 7 cloinne pðirmaige do marbað lá dá mac airt mic domnaill uí Ruairc, .i. art 7 amlaib. Amlaib gðir mac néill mic congalaig do marbað hi poçpaccað lá hamlaib mac airt cédna.

Pðigal mac pirtucca uí ruairc do marbað la macaib néll mic congalaig uí Ruairc.

Muirçpçac mac flaitðbearpaticch uí flannaccáin do marbað la macaib taibðg uí gaðpa.

Aod mac donnchaib uí pçarðail do marbað lá haoð mac amlaib uí pçarðail.

Dauid ua floinn çairpçac pðl maolpuain, 7 Ruaiðri ua maolðpçenainn décc.

Riocapð mac uilliam bupe do tççt ó Rið Saccpan ina iurçír in epinn.

Aod mac Ruaiðri uí concobair do gaðail piðe Connaçt do pðir toccha an iurçír go maicib connaçt ar bélaib coirpðealbair a bðáçar fá rine mar.

Deputie, had so washed his head and body with sweet balls and other things, he, to gratifie her for her service, kissed her, which the Englishman seeing, for meer jealousy, and for none other cause, killed O'Connor presently at unawares." Dr. Leland had this passage furnished him by Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, and has given its substance in a note in his History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 208, b. 2, c. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Airteach* is a territory in the present county of Roscommon, comprising the parish of Tibohine, lately in the west of the barony of Boyle, but at present in the barony of Frenchpark. It adjoins Sliabh Lugha, which is the northern part of the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo.—See map to *Tribes and Cus-*

*toms of Hy-Fiachrach*, on which the relative position of these territories is shewn.

<sup>a</sup> *Dartry* is generally called Dartry-Mac Clancy, as being the territory of Mac Clancy. It looks wild and romantic at the present day, and was anciently formidable in its mountains and fastnesses. It comprises the entire of the present barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim, for which it is at present the most usual popular appellation. In this territory were situated the castles of Rosslogher (from which the barony took its name), Duncarbry, and the *Crannog* of Inishkeen, an island in Lough Melvin, as well as all the islands of that beautiful lake, with the monasteries of Doire Melle, Carcair Sinchill, Bealach Mith-

A great war broke out in Connaught between the two sons of Roderic O'Connor, Hugh and Turlough, after the death of the Hugh above-mentioned, for the younger son did not yield submission to the elder; and they destroyed Connaught between them, and desolated the *region extending* from Easdara [Ballysadare], southwards, to the river of Hy-Fiachrach, excepting only a small portion of Sliabh Lugha, and the territory of the people of Airtech<sup>z</sup>.

Niall, the son of Congalagh O'Rourke, Lord of Dartry<sup>a</sup> and Clann Fearmaighe, was slain by the two sons of Art, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, namely, Art and Auliffe; and Auliffe Gearr, the son of Niall, who was son of Congalagh, was slain, while bathing, by Auliffe, the son of the same Art.

Farrell, the son of Sitric O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Niall, the son of Congalagh O'Rourke.

Murtough, the son of Flaherty O'Flanagan, was slain by the sons of Teige O'Gara.

Hugh, the son of Donough O'Farrell, was slain by Hugh, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell.

David O'Flynn, Chief of Sil Maelruain, and Rory O'Mulrenin, died.

Richard, the son of William Burke, came to Ireland, from the King of England, as Justiciary<sup>b</sup>.

Hugh, the son of Roderic O'Connor, assumed the kingdom of Connaught, by the election of the Justiciary and the chiefs of Connaught, in preference to Turlough, his elder brother<sup>c</sup>.

idhein (now Ballaghmeekin), and Rossinver. The ancestors of the family of Mac Clancy, with their neighbours the Calry Laithim, or Calry of Lough Gile, in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, who settled in this part of Connaught at a very remote period, have sprung from a stock totally different from the Hy-Bruin-Breifne and Conmaicne, who occupied the remaining part of the county of Leitrim; but we have no accurate record of how they were enabled to settle here. The Mac Clancys, and their correlatives, in this neighbourhood, are not of the race of Milesius of Spain, being, if we can depend on the Bardic pedigrees, descended from Daire,

the Plunderer, who deduced his lineage from Ith, the uncle of that Milesius.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 67. There was another family of this name in the county of Clare, but of a totally different lineage, being descended from the same stock as the Mac Namaras. Both now Anglicise their name Clancy.

<sup>b</sup> *Justiciary*.—This passage is given in the Annals of Kilronan under the year 1227. According to the list of the Chief Governors of Ireland, given in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103, Richard de Burgo was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland on the 10th of March, 1227.

<sup>c</sup> *Elder brother*.—The sons of Roderic O'Co-

Μαολρεάclainn mac τοιρρθεalbais mic Ruaidri uí concobair do marbað lá haodh ri Connaēt.

Ῥορτα διοφύlaincc i cconnaētairb tri coccað cloinne Ruaidri. Ro haire-ciret cealla 7 tuatá. Ro διοούριε α clepiz 7 α hollaman hi ccríochairb cianairb comairgtrib, 7 atbat cío apail dib dpuact 7 do ḡorta.

Ῥαυð uα ploind ταιορεach ril Mhaeilpuan do éz.

Αέð mac donncharð uí rírgail do marbað la haēð mac amlaoib uí rírgail.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1229.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da cēð, pice anaoí.

Μaineipρι S. ppanpριr hi ccorcairg do tozðáil la maz capéairg mór, diarmaitt.

Μυρðoac uα ζαρμζaile pριóρι ιιηρι mic népim paoi cónnachr hi ccpa-bað 7 ι ιι ccna [ðecc].

Ῥιarmait uα pιαc abb pecclepa gillamolairi uí Ῥιollapain tuiam dēcc, 7 α aðnacal ιι apðcapna.

nor, King of Ireland, are set down in the following order, in the Book of Lecan: Aedh, Tadhg, Concobhar Maenmaighe, Muireadhach, Toirdhelbhach, Murchadh, Diarmaid."—Fol. 73. But it is highly probable that they are set down in the order of their celebrity, rather than in that of their births.

<sup>d</sup> *Melaghlin*, Maolpeaclainn.—He was the son of Toirdhealbach, who was the fifth son of Roderic O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>e</sup> *Famine*.—Thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1228. Hugh mac Roary tooke the kingdome of Connaght and prayed [preyed] Church and Laity of Connaght, and their Clerks & Learned men were banished into strange countrys."

<sup>f</sup> Under this year, 1228, the Annals of Ulster state that the justiciaryship of Ireland was as-

sumed by Rickard, the son of William Burke.

Ῥυρτίρεct na h-Épenn do zúbail do mac uilliam burc .i. picað. Thus rendered in the old translation: "The Justiceship of Ireland taken by Mac William Bourk."

A. D. 1228. Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following passages, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1228. Rinn duin was plundered by Felim O'Conor and Conor Boy, the son of Turlough, and Teige, the son of Cormac, were killed, and the justiciary came to Tearmann Caoluinne, and the town was burned, as was also the church of Imleach Urchadha.

"Felim gained the victory of Cluanacha over the sons of Roderic, and over Conor, the son of Cormac."

<sup>g</sup> *O'Gormally*, O Ῥορμζaile.—In the Annals



Melaghlin<sup>d</sup>, the son of Turlough, who was the son of Roderic O'Connor, was slain by Hugh, King of Connaught.

An intolerable dearth prevailed in Connaught, in consequence of the war of the sons of Roderic. They plundered churches and territories; they banished its clergy and *ollaves* into foreign and remote countries, and others of them perished of cold and famine<sup>e</sup>.

David O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, died.

Hugh, son of Donough O'Farrell, was slain by Hugh, son of Auliffe O'Farrell<sup>f</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1229.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-nine.*

The monastery of St. Francis, at Cork, was founded by Mac Carthy More (Dermot).

Murray O'Gormally<sup>g</sup>, Prior of Inis-macnerin<sup>h</sup>, and the most renowned in Connaught for piety and wisdom, died.

Dermot O'Fiach, Abbot of the church of Gilla-Molaisse O'Gillarain, of Tuaim, died, and was interred at Ardcarne

of Kilronan he is called *O Ḡormiúilg ppiop pegléppa mnrí mac neipín.*"

<sup>b</sup> *Inis-macnerin*, *Inir mac nErín*, now generally called Church Island. It is situated in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Archdall thought that this was the same as *Eas-mac-neirc*; but it appears, from the meaning of the words and from these Annals, that they were two distinct places. The *island* [*mnr*] of the sons of Erin could not be the same as the *cataract* [*ear*] of the son of Erc. The Cistercian Abbey of Boyle was that called by the Irish *man-ni-erip aea da laapc*. *Eap mic neirc* is the present Assylyn; and *Inir mac n-erín*, or more properly *mnr mac nErínín*, is the present Church-Island in Lough Key. Ware, Colgan, Archdall, and Weld, have confounded these names, because they had no accurate knowledge of the

localities.—See notes under the years 1209 and 1222. That the correct name of this place is *Inir mac nErínín* appears from the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys; and, that it received this name from St. Barrfionn Mac Ernin, and his brothers, who were the patrons of the place, and venerated there on the 22nd of September.

"Sept. 22. Barrfionn Mac Ernin.

— The sons of Ernin of Inis-mac n-Eirnin in Lough Key, in Connaught."

The family of O'Gormaly are still numerous in this neighbourhood; but they are to be distinguished from the *uí Ḡairmleadaig*, or O'Gormlys of Tyrone, who are of a different lineage. This island, which now goes by the name of Church Island, contains the ruins of a small church of great antiquity.

Διαρματ mac γιolla-cappaiz, aircinneac tige baoin, 7 uaral facart decc. A adlacad i mainirtir na trinoide iar na buain amac o ceart do na cananacib, do manacib mainirte na buille, 7 boi ríde trí hoide gan adlacad ar badar na manaiḡ agá forbad ina mainirtir peirin.

Ḥirapo ua catáin cananac dob eccnaide po baoin don opo cananac decc.

Ḥuibeara ingean Ruaidri bean catail mic diarmata do ecc ina cailliz duib.

Διαρmaid maz captaiz tigeapna dfrmuian decc.

Ḥionir ua mórho eppcop Shil Muirpehaiz do trecced a eppuccóide ar dia.

Loclainn ua mannáin do marbad lá dearbpaetar a atar.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1230.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, mile, dá céo, tríoá.

Floront ua cfrballáin eppcop típe heogain, uaral ríhoir toccaide decc iar pe bhaoinib ochtmoḡat a aoiri.

Ḥiollaiopa ua cléiriḡ eppcop Luigne, iorep mac tecebain eppcop conmaicne, Mac Raic Maz Seppaiḡ eppcop conmaicne, Rool petit eppcop na míde Riaglóir toccaide, 7 milid Crioρτ, Ḥiolla coimdead ua duilennáin comarba peicin, 7 ab peiccléra cananac eappaḡara, Muiríadac ua ḡorm-gaile ppióir mhoir mic nepin, Maolmuire ua maoleóin comarba ciaráin cluana mic nóir, ḡiollacartaiz ua heilḡuráin canánac 7 anḡcoire, donnplebe ua hionmainen manac naomta 7 ardmairiririr raoir mainirte na buille decc.

<sup>i</sup> *Died.*—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, but they make no mention of the contention about his body. The entry is thus given in the old translation: “A. D. 1229. Dermot Mac Gillcarrick, Erhenagh of Tybohin, and gentle priest, and best man for Almes & liberality in those parts of Connaught, *in Christo quieuit.*”

<sup>k</sup> *Had attempted to retain it,* badar na manaiḡ ag a forbad, literally, “the monks were keeping it in their own monastery;” that is, they wished to have the honour of having so

holy a man interred in their sanctuary.

<sup>l</sup> *Duessa.*—In the Annals of Kilronan she is called the daughter of Roderic O’Conor: *Ḥuibeara ingen Ruaidri hí Concubair,* bean cauil meic *Ḥiarmada* do eg ina cailliz duib.

<sup>m</sup> *Dionysius O’More.*—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he is called, “Denis O’More, Bushopp of Oilfynn.” He resigned the duties of his bishopric to apply himself more sedulously to devotion.

<sup>n</sup> *Rool Petit.*—He is called Ralph Petit in Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 142. In

Dermot Mac Gillacarry, Erenagh of Tibohine, and a noble priest, died<sup>i</sup>. He was buried in the monastery of the Holy Trinity, his body having been by right obtained by the canons, from the monks of the monastery of Boyle, after it had remained three nights unburied, because the monks had attempted to retain it<sup>k</sup> in their own monastery.

Gerard O'Kane, the wisest of the order of canons, died.

Duvesa<sup>l</sup>, daughter of Roderic [O'Conor], and wife of Cathal Mac Dermot, died a nun.

Dermot Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond, died.

Dionysius O'More<sup>m</sup>, Bishop of Sil-Murray [Elphin], resigned his bishopric for the sake of God.

Loughlin O'Monahan was killed by his father's brother.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1230.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty.*

Florence O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone, a noble and select senior, died in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

Gilla-Isa O'Clery, Bishop of Leyny [Achonry]; Joseph Mac Techedan, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh]; Magrath Mac Sherry, Bishop of Conmaicne; Rool Petit<sup>n</sup> (Rodolphus Petit), Bishop of Meath, a select ruler and soldier of Christ; Gilla-Coimdeadh O'Duileannain, Coarb of St. Feichin, and Abbot of the church of the Canons at Easdara [Ballysadare]; Murray O'Gormally, Prior of Inis-mac-nerin; Mulmurry O'Malone, Coarb of St. Kieran, of Clonmacnoise; Gilla-Carthy O'Helgiusain, a canon and anchorite; and Donslevy O'Hinmainen<sup>o</sup>, a holy monk and the chief master of the carpenters of the monastery of Boyle, died.

the Annals of Kilronan his death is thus entered under the year 1229: "Rool Peit̃e ẽp̃r. ñi m̃iōe, uir religiosus et caritatissimus, et Dei famulus in Christo quieuit."

° This passage is thus correctly translated in Archdall's Monasticon: "Died Donn Sleibhe O'Hionmaine, a reverend and holy monk, and now principal master of the carpenters of this

Abbey."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster his death is entered thus: A. D. 1230. Donn-pleibe hua inmuinen naem 7 maizir̃ep̃ raep̃ quieuit in Chp̃r̃to; and thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1230. Dunleve O'Inmanen, a sacred monk and free master, died." In the Annals of Kilronan, he is styled Manac



Μαορπεclann mac pīpedinō uapal paccapτ η μαγιρτιρ leiγinn décc ina nouipτ m̄anaiz ι mainipτip na buille.

Sloiccead la hua ndomnaill (domnall mor) hi ccuiccead Connaēt ind aghaid Aoða mic Ruaidrí í Choncobair baoi hi p̄p̄it̄b̄it̄ p̄p̄ir co po mill maγ naoí, η morán don típ, acτ apa aoí ní po γiallpat clann Ruaidrí don. dul rin.

Sloicchead la mac uilliam búpc ι cconnacetaib̄ sup millead morán do Connaētaib̄ laip, η po marbad̄ donn óγ maγ oipeētaiz, η eictigeapn mac an

naom̄ η ap̄om̄aizip̄ip̄ rap̄ mainip̄p̄ec̄ na buille. "Monachus sanctus, et archimagister fabrorum Monasterii Buellensis." The word rap̄ means cheap, free, noble, as an adjective, and an artificer, as a noun. It is very probable that it is a noun in this sentence, and in the genitive case plural, governed by μαγιρτιρ. But if we take rap̄ to be an adjective, and prefix it to mainip̄p̄ec̄, thus: ap̄om̄aizip̄ip̄ rap̄-m̄ainip̄p̄ec̄ na óuille, then it will mean "chief master of the free (or noble) monastery of Boyle; and if we make it an adjective belonging to ap̄om̄aizip̄ip̄, the translation will be "noble or free head master (or teacher) of the monastery of Boyle."

<sup>p</sup> A. D. 1230. The Annals of Kilronan give a much longer account of the death of Donn Oge Mageraghty, and of the contentions between the son of William Burke and the Connacians, but under the year 1229. It is as follows:

"A. D. 1229. Hugh, the son of Roderic, and the Connacians in general, turned against the son of William Burke and the English, through the solicitations of Donn Oge, son of Donncahy Mageraghty, and of Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot of the Rock, and his retainers, for they had pledged their word that they would not belong to any king who would bring them into the house of the English. Hugh, the son of Roderic, and the people of West Connaught, plundered the young son of William and Adam

Duff; and Donn Oge and the sons of Manus [O'Conor], and the young soldiers of the Sil-Murray, plundered Mac Costello and Hy-Many. The son of William, however, mustered the greater part of the English of Ireland, and many of the Irish, and marched into Connaught, accompanied by Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg, to give him the kingdom of Connaught, and to expel Hugh, the son of Roderic, and every Connacian who had joined him and opposed himself [the son of William]. They first advanced to the castle of Bun-Galvy" [i. e. the castle at the mouth of the River Gaillimh, which flows through the town of Galway], "to attack Hugh O'Flaherty. Then Hugh, the son of Roderic, went to the relief of Hugh O'Flaherty, and was joined by the Connacians under the conduct of the sons of Murtough [Muimhneach] O'Conor; and the Connacians were on the west side of the River Galliv, and the English on the east side, and great conflicts were daily carried on between them. The English, having remained here for some time, without having obtained either peace, hostages, or pledges from the Connacians, consulted together, and resolved upon going in pursuit of the cows and the people who had fled into the mountains and fastnesses of the country and upon the islands, and they went that night from the castle of Bungalvy to Droichead Ing-hine Goillin [i. e. the bridge of the daughter of Goillin] where the morning rose upon them.

Melaghlin Mac Firedinn, a noble priest and a professor of literature, died in his monastic noviciate in the monastery of Boyle.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) into Connaught, against Hugh, the son of Roderic O'Connor, who was opposed to him, and destroyed Moynai and a great part of the country [province]. The sons of Roderic, however, did not give him hostages on this occasion.

An army was led by the son of William Burke into Connaught, and desolated a large portion of that country, and Donn Oge Mageraghty<sup>p</sup> and Egh-

Then the son of William inquired, 'Is there a pass between us and the lake, by which a party of the Connacians could come down?' The Guides answered and said, 'There is.' He then arrayed a party of horse to proceed to Cong and Kilmaine (or Inishmaine). At this time it happened that great numbers of the Connacians were coming early in the morning from Cong, having unwisely and unwarily passed the night before in parties of two and three, and a few of the better sort among them were slain under the conduct of the officers of Murtough, the son of Manus O'Connor, namely, Dermot O'Henaghan, Loughlin Mac Classan, and Teige Mac Gilchreest O'Mulrenin. With respect to the English, they proceeded after this fortunate occurrence to Mayo of the Saxons, and on the day following they went to Toberpatrick [the Abbey of Ballintober], where the canons and victuallers of the town came to the son of William and begged of him, for the love of God, not to stay with them that night. This request of their's was complied with, and the English moved onwards to Muine Maicin; and they would not have marched from Mayo so far, were it not that they had not obtained hostages or pledges from Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach. On the next day they proceeded to Achadh Fabhuir [Aghagower], and encamped in the town, on the east side of the church, that is, at Marge-nana, on the margin of Lough Crichan. Hither

Manus, the son of Murtough, came into their house, and gave them hostages. On the day following the English returned to Muine Maicin, and remained there for a night, and on the next day they went to Magh Sine, and thence they passed through Leyny, and Ceis Corann; thence they set out for Coirshliabh [the Curliou mountains], where though the guides missed the common pass, they crossed the whole mountain without meeting any accident. With respect to Hugh, the son of Roderic, and Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh of the Rock, who was the son of Conor Mac Dermot, and Donn Oge Mageraghty, and the Sil-Murray, they were at this time in a wood, and the resolution they proposed was this, as they had sent their cows and people into the fastnesses of Muintir-Eolais, and of Sliabh an Iarainn, not to come in collision with the English on this occasion; but Donn Oge said that he would not agree to this resolution; but that he would proceed to the west side of the English; and he set out forthwith for Fincarn, accompanied by his own brother, the youths of Sil-Murray, his English allies, the son of Donnell Bregach O'Melaghlin with his English, and Brian, the son of Turlough O'Connor. On his arrival at Fincarn, Donn sent forth to battle a body of his troops, who fought well with the English, while he himself remained on the top of the carn, earnestly looking on at the conflict. Then the English sent a countless number of

βρίτῃμαι ἰ μιοναάιν ἡ ροχαῖδε οἰλε νάκ ἀνιμῆς, ἡ πο ἡιονναρβαδῃ (τρία ἀνθορλανν) Αὐδ mac Ruaidrí Rí Connaict lá mac uilliam, ἡ lá ḡallaib don cùr rin ḡo haoð ua néill tpe iompúð dó ar ḡallaib, ἡ πο ρίοḡað feidlim mac catail cpoibðirce lá mac uilliam.

Αὐδ ó néill τιḡearna tpe heogain ρίοḡaðanna Epeann uile, cornaictac lete cuinn pé ḡallaib Epeann, ἡ pé let moḡa nuadac. Fér ná tucc geill, eicrída, ná cíor do ḡall na do ḡaoidéal, fér do ραδ maðmanna, ἡ ápa mópa mence pop ḡallaib. Aicteoir ḡall ἡ ḡaoidéal. Fér πο τριall ionnpoirḡid Epeann uile décc ḡen ḡur ρaóileað báρ naile dpaḡbáil dó act a tuitim lá ḡallaib.

Αῖρ mac αῖρ uí ρuarpc do μαρβαð lá ρaḡnall ua ferrð 1 meabail.

Maolpeaclainn ua mannaáin do μαρβαð la a bpaictib.

archers and horsemen towards the carn, and they were not perceived until they had the carn surrounded, and Donn Oge was thus left almost alone, being accompanied only by Brian, the son of Turlough O'Connor, and a few of his own relatives; and these were but a short time left thus together. Donn Oge, being left thus unprotected, was soon recognized, and many archers pressed upon him, and five arrows entered him; he was at length overtaken by one horseman, and though he had no weapon but a battle axe, he prevented the horseman from closing upon him, but the horseman drove his spear through him at each push. At last the archers surrounded him on every side, and he fell attempting to defend himself against an overwhelming number."

"With respect to Hugh, the son of Roderic, he was stationed at the east side of the English, and he did not wish to come to an engagement, and indeed it was against his will that Donn had done so, nor did he know that Donn had been killed. The routed forces were driven towards him, but Hugh escaped by the strength of his hand without discredit. One man pressed upon him, but he turned upon that man, and gave him a shot of the javelin which he held in his hand, and

sent its shaft through him, after which he made his escape.

"The English, being fortunate in thus cutting off Donn Oge, carried away great spoils on their way to Sliabh an Iarainn, and they killed women and children, and stripped those they had not killed. They carried great booties to the English camp. In consequence of this spoliation many of the natives perished of cold and famine. On the next day the English departed, leaving the kingdom of Connaught to Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, and banished Hugh, the son of Roderic, to Hugh O'Neill."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is stated, under the year 1230, that Donn Og Mac Aireaghtie was killed by Ffelym O'Connor, and by Mac William Burke, at the mount called Slieve Seysie [the Curlious].

<sup>a</sup> *Hugh O'Neill*.—The notice of the death and character of this O'Neill is thus given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1230. Hugh O Neale, King of Aileagh, the greatest spoyler of the Churchmen and Churches of Connaught, and the only banisher and extyrper of the English, and destroyer of the Irish, died." And thus in the



tighern, the son of the Brehon O'Minaghan, and many others not enumerated, were slain. Hugh, the son of Roderic, King of Connaught, was expelled by the son of William [Burke] and the English (by overwhelming numbers), on this occasion, to Hugh O'Neill, because he had risen up against the English; and Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, was proclaimed King [of Connaught] by the son of William [Burke].

Hugh O'Neill<sup>a</sup>, Lord of Tyrone<sup>r</sup> and Roydamna [heir presumptive to the throne] of all Ireland,—the defender of Leth-Chuinn against the English of Ireland and [the people of] Leth-Mhogha Nuadhat; who had never rendered hostages, pledges, or tribute, to English or Irish; who had gained victories over the English, and cut them off with great and frequent slaughter; the plunderer of the English and Irish; a man who had attempted the subjugation of all Ireland,—died<sup>s</sup> [a natural death], although it was never supposed that he would die in any other way than to fall by [the hands of] the English.

Art, the son of Art O'Rourke, was treacherously<sup>r</sup> slain by Randal O'Finn. Melaghlin O'Monahan was slain by his relatives<sup>u</sup>.

old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1230. Hugh O Neile, King of the north of Ireland, and King of all Leithquin, and that shou'd bee King of all Ireland; a man that most killed and prayed" [preyed] "Galls, and broke most Castles of the Irish, died, and a man thought less to dye by the Galls." A much more patriotic character of him is given in the Annals of Kilronan under the year 1229, thus: "A. D. 1229. Hugh O'Neill died in this year. He was King of the Kinel-Owen, and inferior to none in renown and goodness; a king who had not given hostages or pledges to any man English or Irish; a king who had gained many victories over the English, and had slain many of them; a king who was the support of all the Irish; who had never been expelled or exiled; a king the most hospitable and defensive that had come of the Irish for a long period."

<sup>r</sup> *Tyrone*, τῖρ Εοῖαν, comprised the present counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, and the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, in the county

of Donegal. The inhabitants bore the generic name of Kinel-Owen, and had at this period branched off into various families, who were all tributary to one archchief, commonly called πῖξ cíneil eoῖan; and who was sometimes of the family of Mac Loughlin, sometimes of that of O'Neill, and, in one or two instances, of that of O'Flaherty, now Laverty, descended from Aedh Allan, who was one of the sixteen monarchs of the Kinel-Owen race. These once great family names are still numerous in this region; but none bearing them at present are above the rank of farmers, except those who have entered into holy orders.

<sup>s</sup> *Died*, δέcc.—The phrase used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, is "*quievit in Christo*."

<sup>r</sup> *Treacherously*, ιμεαβαῖ.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this sentence is rendered: "Art mac Art O'Roirke killed by Ranall O Fin *murtherously*."

<sup>u</sup> *Relatives*, βρατερίβ.—The word βράτεριβ in

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1231.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, να céo τριόα, α háon.

Όιονιρ να μορòα ερρκορ αιλφινν òο cριόcnuccað α βέταð in oilen na τρινόide ap loc cé an .15. òο december 7 òonnchað ua concòβαιρ òοιρòneað na ionað.

Planm ua connactaiğ ερρκορ ua mbrium bpeipne òecc.

Stepán ua bpaoin aipcinneç Maige eó [òecc].

Céleçaiρ ua òòaiλέn aipcinnech caméa pear òerçac, cpaibðeac, ecc-naide, epnaiğtéc [òecc].

Peτpoilze inğñ concòβαιρ mic òiapmata bñ muiρceaptauğ muiρmniğ mic òοιρρòealbaiğ mór [òecc] maτaiρpíðe Mağnupa mic Muiρceptauğ, concòβαιρ puatò, tyaτail, 7 òοιρρòealbaiğ paccaiρτ, 7 ppióip pecclepa peaðaiρ 7 pól.

Òòcòblaiğ inğñ concòβαιρ mic òiapmata òecc 1 mairipτip na búille.

Flaitéβhιτac ua flannaccáin τaiρpeac cloinne caτail meic muiρfòaiğ muillétain òecc ma oiliτpe 1 mairipτip na búille. Òòétfmπαç inğean uí cuinn bñ an Flaitéβaptauğ hιpín òecc.

Ualgarcc ua Ruairc τiğeapna bpeipne òecc ma ailiτpe ap plιğò an τpποτα.

Giollaiopa mac paμpaðain τiğeapna τeallaiğ eéðac, 7 òuinòín ua Maolconaipe ollam píl muiρfòhaiğ muillétain òecc.

ancient manuscripts signifies a brother ; but in the modern Irish language *bṛátaip* means a kinsman, and *òearbṛaτaiρ* is the word used to denote a brother.

<sup>w</sup> *Bishop of Hy-Briuin Breifney*.—This is the Bishop of Kilmore, called Florence O'Conacty in Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 226. In the Annals of Ulster he is called Bishop of Breifney, and in those of Kilronan, Bishop of Hy-Briuin.

<sup>x</sup> *Of Camma, caméa*.—A parish church in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, dedicated to St. Bridget. The small village of Tober Brighde, generally called in English Brideswell, is in it. We learn from a tract preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 92, treating

of O'Kelly, and his people of Hy-Many, that all the Hy-Many were baptized here. "St. Bridget has the baptism of the race of Mainé, and although the children may not (always) be brought to her church to be baptized, her Coarb has the power to collect the baptismal penny from these tribes. This money is divided into three parts, of which she herself (*rectius* her Coarb) has one part, Druim Dreastan (now Drum parish) the second, and Cluain Eamhain (now Cloonoun) the other third part."—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 78, note <sup>d</sup>, and map to the same work.

<sup>y</sup> *Fethfoilage*.—In the Annals of Kilronan she

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1231.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-one.*

Dionysius O'More, Bishop of Elphin, closed his days on the Island of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key, on the 15th of December, and Donough O'Conor was appointed in his place.

Flann O'Connaghty, Bishop of Hy-Briuin Breifney<sup>w</sup> [Kilmore], died.

Stephen O'Breen, Erenagh of Mayo [died].

Keleher O'Devlin, Erenagh of Camma<sup>x</sup>, a charitable, pious, wise, and prayerful man [died].

Fethfoilge<sup>y</sup>, daughter of Conor Mac Dermot, and wife of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More [died]. She was the mother of Manus, Conor Roe, Tuathal, and Turlough the Priest, Prior of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul.

Duvcovlagh, daughter of Conor Mac Dermot, died in the monastery of Boyle.

Flaherty O'Flanagan, Chief of the race of Cathal, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan<sup>z</sup>, died on his pilgrimage in the monastery of Boyle. Duvtauragh, daughter of O'Quin, and wife of this Flaherty, died.

Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifney, died on his way to the River [Jordan].

Gilla-Isa Magauran, Lord of Tealach Eachdhach<sup>a</sup>, and Duinnin O'Mulconry, Ollave [chief poet] of the race of Muireadhach Muilleathan [the Sil-Murray], died.

is called Fethfailghe (Fefalia), and her death is thus noticed: "A. D. 1231. Fethfailghe, the daughter of Conor Mac Dermot, and the wife of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, died this year. She was the largest, the most beautiful, the most hospitable, the most chaste, and the most famous woman of Leith Chuinn. She was the mother of Manus, Conor Roe, Tuathal, and Turlough the priest, i. e. the Prior of the Regles of SS. Peter and Paul."

<sup>z</sup> *The race of Cathal, son of Muireadhach Muilleathan.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Fla-

nagans, the O'Morans, and their correlatives. The extent of their territory is still remembered in the neighbourhood of Elphin, Belanagare, and Mantua, between which it principally lies.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1193, pp. 97, 98.

<sup>a</sup> *Tealach Eachdhach*, now sometimes called Tullaghagh, but generally Tullyhaw, a barony in the north-west of the county of Cavan, the ancient inheritance of the family of Magauran, or Magovern. The level part of this barony, containing the village of Ballymagovern, or Ballymagauran, i. e. Magauran's town, was anciently called Magh Sleacht.



Concobaḡ ȝoṭṭ ua hīȝpa tiȝeapna luiȝne décc.

Slóiccéaḡ lá domnall ua ndomnaill tiȝeapna típe conaill, ȝ lá haongur mac ȝillepinnéin co roḡpaṭe pēap manac do ȝaȝiḡ i Raȝillīȝ cátaill. Ruccraṭ loimccṡ leó poḡ loḡ uaḡtaip, ȝ po aipccṡṡ eó inip. Tucraṭ ariap lá taobḡ pēoḡ maóine ȝ ionnmur an baile uile leó.

Feidlimiḡ mac cátaill cpoibdeirȝ do ȝabaill la mac uilliam búpc i mílucc tap ṡlánaib maite ȝall épeann.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1232.

Αοιρ Cṡioṡṡ, míle, dá céo, τṡioḡa, aḡo.

ṡaḡṡna ua hallȝaṡ comṡorba ḡṡoma mucāḡa, ȝ oṡicel ua pṡiaṡṡaḡ ṡṡi tiȝe aoiḡḡo, líȝinn, ȝ luḡṡā, ȝ líȝaȝṡe τṡuaȝ do écc.

Tempall cille móipe i τṡír bṡiúin na ṡionna do cōipṡeccaḡ lá domnchaḡ

<sup>b</sup> *Conor God*, Concobaḡ ȝoṭṭ.—In the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan the name is written Concobaḡ ȝoḡ. The adjective ȝoḡ is used in medical Irish MSS., to translate the Latin *balbus*, or *balbutiens*.

<sup>c</sup> *An army was led*.—This event is given somewhat more satisfactorily in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows:

“A. D. 1231. A great army was led by Donnell O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, and by Aengus Mac Gilla-Finnen, against Cathal O'Reilly, and they brought a fleet [of boats and cots] with them upon Lough Oughter, and plundered Eo-inis, and killed the best white steed that was in Ireland, and carried away Cacht, the daughter of Mac Fiachrach, the wife of O'Reilly, and the jewels and goods of the whole town.”

<sup>d</sup> *Mac Gilla-Finnen*, now made Mac Gillinnion.—The name is still very common in the west of the county of Fermanagh; but many have changed it to Leonard. This family is of the Kinel-Connell race, and descend from Flaherty Mac Loingsigh, who was Monarch of Ireland

from the year 727 to 734. For the pedigree of this family see *Battle of Magh Rath*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 335.

<sup>e</sup> *Eo-inis*.—Archdall states that Eo-inis, or Inis-eo, was an island in Lough Erne; and even Colgan, in *Acta SS.*, p. 222, places Inis-eo, not Eo-inis, in Lough Erne; but this passage affords evidence to shew that Eo-inis was in Lough Oughter. It is at present the name of an island in Lough Oughter, Anglicised Eanish (Eá-inip, in accordance with the Ultonian pronunciation), but no remains of antiquity are to be seen on it, except an earthen fort.

<sup>f</sup> Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record, that Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], commenced the erection of a market-town at Port na Cairrge. This is the place now called Rockingham, the well known and magnificent seat of Lord Lorton.

<sup>g</sup> *Faghna*.—This entry is given somewhat differently and better in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows:

A. D. 1232. ṡaḡṡna O hallȝaṡ comṡorba

Conor God<sup>b</sup> O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

An army was led<sup>c</sup> by Donnell O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, and Aengus Mac Gilla-Finnen<sup>d</sup>, with the forces of Fermanagh, against O'Reilly (Cathal): they brought boats with them upon Lough Oughter, and plundered Eo-inis<sup>e</sup>, and, after obtaining their own award, they carried away with them all the jewels, treasures, and wealth of the whole town.

Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg (O'Conor), was taken prisoner by the son of William Burke, at Meelick, in violation of the guarantee given by all the English chieftains in Ireland<sup>f</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1232.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-two.*

Faghtna<sup>g</sup> O'Hallgaith, Coarb of Drumacoo<sup>h</sup>, and official of Hy-Fiachrach [Aidhne], who had kept an open house for strangers, the sick, and the indigent, and also for the instruction of the people, died.

The church of Kilmore<sup>i</sup>, in Hy-Briuin na-Sinna, was consecrated by

ορομμα μυκαδα, 7 Ουφιρβελ υα φριαραα, φεαρ τιζε αιδεο, 7 λυβρα 7 λειγνν 7 λερριγζει τιπε 7 ταλμαν ιν οο αννο quieuit.

"A. D. 1232. Faghtna O'Hallgaith, Coarb of Druim Mucadha, and official of Hy-Fiachrach, a man who had kept a house for the entertainment of strangers and of the sick, and also for the instruction and improvement of the country and the land, *in hoc anno quieuit*."

<sup>h</sup> *Of Drumacoo, Ορομα μυκαδα*.—A parish belonging to the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Galway, sheet 103; and also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in the year 1843, p. 71, note <sup>b</sup>, where it is shewn that the territory of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne was co-extensive with the present diocese of Kilmacduagh. See also the map prefixed to the same work, on which this church is shewn,

under the name of ορουιμ μοσυα, as in the district of COILL UA BH-FIACHRACH, a short distance to the south-west of Kilcolgan, and not far from the margin of the Bay of Galway.

<sup>i</sup> *Kilmore*, in Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna,—now Kilmore, a parish church in the district now called Tirarune, but anciently Tir-Briuin, situated in the east of the county of Roscommon, stretching along the western bank of the River Shannon, and about six miles east of Elphin. Archdall has confounded this place with Coill-mor, near St. John's, at Lough Ree.

There is a curious stone inserted in the wall of the church-yard of Kilmore, exhibiting a fragment of an inscription in Saxon characters, which runs thus:

"A. D. M: CCC.L: VII. EATHEAN INGEAN MIC BRANAN ME FECIT."

"A. D. 1357. EATHEAN DAUGHTER OF MAC BRANAN, MADE ME."

ua conócobair eppcop aileinn, 7 canánaig do déanam ipin mbaile cedna lá conn ua plannaccain baol na ppioir ann.

Τιοπραιτε ua bpaoin comorba commám paol cléirceéta, pñcupa, 7 bñitñnappa décc in mup cloèpann ina ailete.

Ad mac amlaib mic domnaill uí feargail toirpeac muintipe hangaile do lorccað ap mup loca cúile lá cloinn aoda ciabaig mic mupchaða uí feargail iar ceatñm naol mblaðan 1 toirigeét na hangaile ðir mupchað cappaig í feargail.

Mañnur mac amlaib mic taidg mic maolpuanaid canbel eimig, eang-naia, 7 epabað décc.

Donnchað mac tomaltaig meic diarmada paol ap eimeac, 7 ap ñhnam, letrpoman Connaét do ecc ip in aicideét.

Conócobair mac Aoda mic Ruaidri do éluð ó gallaib, 7 clanna toirpeac Connaét do ñionól ina ñimceall. 7 a ndol ip na tuataib ap ionnpaigíð. Ro marbað epa eipom lap na Tuathaib, 7 giollaceallaig ua hñðin, giollacpiort mac donnchaða mic diarmada, 7 rochaide amaille ppiú. Apé an lá rin po ñealpat na tuata na pañtaða uile, an tan apubpað paip pañtaige ñile do marbað meic aodha.

Ríge do éabairt daod mac Ruaidri lá mac uilliam búpc do ppiore, 7 pñ do dénam óo pñ iar ngabail pñðlim mic cañail cpoidceipg óo.

<sup>k</sup> *There.*—This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: “A. D. 1232. The church of Kilmore sanctified, and canons made in the same by Con O’Flanagan.”

<sup>1</sup> *Coarb of St. Coman*, i. e. the Abbot of Roscommon. Iniscluthann is an island, containing the ruins of seven churches, in Lough Ree, an expansion of the Shannon between the counties of Longford and Roscommon.—See note under the year 1193.

<sup>m</sup> *Auliffe*, amlaib.—He was the son of Teige, who was the son of Mulrony, the ancestor after whom the Mac Dermots of Moylurg were called Clann-Mulrony.

<sup>n</sup> *Aicideacht.*—Under the year 1206 Mac Dermot is called Lord of Moylurg, Airteach, and

Aicidheacht; and at the year 1273, O’Quin is styled leñtoirpeac na haicideéta, from which it would appear that this was another name for the territory of the Clann Cuain, in which Mac Dermot had a house on an island in the lake called Claenloch, (see entry under the year 1187, p. 79, note<sup>k</sup>), and which O’Quin had placed under the protection of Mac Dermot about the year 1150. The word aicideéta is used in the Annals of Kilro-nan in such a manner as will shew that it was used to denote chieftry, as in the following passage: “A. D. 1225. Coimeipge cocéta ðeipge ip in mblaðain pñ la Toirpoealbac mac Ruaidri mic Toirpoealbaig, 7 le h Aed mac Ruaidri 7 le h Aed O Neill do copnum cuicid Con-naét pe h Aed mac Cañail Cpoidceipg epa forcongnad Duinn Oig meg oirpeétaig, pñg-



Donough O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin; and canons were appointed in the same town by Conn O'Flanagan, who was Prior there<sup>k</sup>.

Tipraide O'Breen, Coarb of St. Coman<sup>l</sup>, who was learned in theology, history, and law, died on the island of Inis-Clothran, on his pilgrimage.

Hugh, the son of Auliffe, who was son of Donnell O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, was burned on the island of Inis Locha Cuile by the sons of Hugh Ciabach, the son of Morogh O'Ferrall, having been nine years Chief of Annaly; from the death of his predecessor, Morrogh Carrach O'Ferrall.

Manus, son of Auliffe<sup>m</sup>, the son of Teige Mac Mulrony, lamp of hospitality, feats of arms, and piety, died.

Donough, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, eminent for his hospitality and feats of arms, died in Aicideacht<sup>n</sup>,—a great loss to Connaught.

Conor, son of Hugh, the son of Roderic, made his escape from the English, and the sons of the chiefs of Connaught assembled around him, and they made an incursion into the Tuathas; but Conor, with Gilla-Kelly O'Heyne, and Gilchreest, the son of Donough Mac Dermot, and many others along with them, were slain by the people of the Tuathas. This was the day on which [the people of] the Tuathas whitened<sup>o</sup> all the handles of their battle-axes, because it was rumoured that it was by a man who carried a white handled battle-axe that the son of Hugh had been slain.

The kingdom [of Connaught] was again given to Hugh, the son of Roderic, by the son of William Burke<sup>p</sup>, who made peace with him after he had taken Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg, prisoner.

ἔσθοντες ἱὸν Μυρεσάου α νοῖον α ἑαυτοῖν  
7 α αἰκιδεάτα δο ὕμν δε. i. e. A war was  
kindled in this year by Turlough, the son of  
Roderic, who was the son of Turlough, and  
Hugh, the son of Roderic, and by Hugh O'Neill,  
in contesting the province of Connaught with  
Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, at the so-  
licitation of Donn Oge Mageraghty, royal chief-  
tain of Sil-Murray, in revenge of the loss of his  
lands and *Aicidheacht*."

<sup>o</sup> *Whitened*, πο ζεαλπατ, i. e. a rumour having  
spread abroad, that the person who slew him  
carried a white-handled battle axe, each of those

who had opposed him whitened the handle of  
his battle-axe, in order that his slayer might  
not be identified, from fear of the vengeance of  
his father, who was then very powerful, and be-  
came King of Connaught immediately after.

<sup>p</sup> *The son of William Burke*.—This was the  
celebrated Richard de Burgo, who was called the  
Great Lord of Connaught. He was the son of  
William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, by Isabel, natu-  
ral daughter of Richard I., and widow of Lle-  
wellyn, Prince of Wales. He is said to have  
struck off the arm of King Roderic O'Connor, in  
the Battle of Leithridh, near Dublin. He was

Cairlén bona gailme do denam lá Riocard de bupéc, 7 cairlén dúin iomgán do timpeictal lá hadam Sdonún.

Siolla na naom uá dálaig pasí pé dán, 7 lé tēg aúdeá coitcefn do cong-báil do tpuacáib 7 do tpeánaib décc.

Maeleóin boðar uá Maolconaire do gabail cluana bolcáin.

Pñólmio mac caðail cpoibdeirg do léccáð amac lá gallaib.

Concúðar mac neill uí gairmlíðhaig toipeac cenel Moain décc.

Sloigeaó lá domnall uá laclainn tigeapna típe heoðain co ngallaib, 7 co ngaoidealaib i ttipr cónaill dia po mll mór hi pfánaic, 7 tuc bpaigðe domnall uí baioigill, 7 uí tairceirt lñr.

Slóicceao lá hua ndomnall i ttipr eoðain co puaét tulaé nócc dia po maph bú iomða dia po loirc apðanna, 7 dia po milleaó moran, 7 tamic ap cula co corceprach.

Miobec 7 saghimr do opccain lá cinél eoðain uair do poctattar a

Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1227, and died on his passage to France in January, 1243, in proceeding to meet the King of England at Bourdeaux, attended by his barons and knights. He married Hodierna, daughter of Robert de Gernon, and grand-daughter, maternally, of Cathal Crowderg O'Connor, King of Connaught, and had by her two sons, Walter and William, the former of whom marrying Maud, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Lacy, Junior, became, in her right, Earl of Ulster on the death of his father-in-law, and had by her one son, Richard, commonly called the Red Earl, who was considered the most powerful subject in Ireland.—See Pedigree of the Earl of Clanrickard by Duald Mac Firbis, O'Clery, Lodge, and Burke; and the manuscript entitled *Historia Familie De Burgo*, preserved in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4, 13.

<sup>2</sup> *Of Bungalvy*, bona gailme, i. e. of the mouth of the River of Galway, from which river the town takes its name. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this name is Anglicised Bonagalvie, thus: "A. D. 1222. The Castle

of Bonagalvie was made by the son of William Burk;" and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster it is made Bun-Gallaway. Thus:

"A. D. 1232. An army by William Burke [*recte*, the son of William Burke] to the castle of Bun-Gallaway, and there made another castle." This castle was erected near the mouth of the River Galway, on the east side.

There had been an earlier castle erected here in the year 1124 by the Irish. See the earlier part of these Annals at the years 1124, 1132, 1149; see also O'Flaherty's Account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1845, p. 31; and Hardiman's History of Galway, p. 47, note u; and the old map of Galway in the same work, at p. 30.

<sup>1</sup> *Dunamon*, *Dun lomguin*.—A place on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Galway. Tradition says that Dunamon was originally the residence of O'Finaghty, whose territory, consisting of forty-eight ballys, or townlands, lay on both sides of the River Suck, and this tradition is curiously corroborated by a notice given of this family in

The castle of Bungalvy<sup>a</sup> was erected by Rickard de Burgo, and the erection of the castle of Dunamon<sup>r</sup> was commenced by Adam Staunton.

Gilla-na-naev O'Daly, a learned poet, who had kept a house of hospitality for the indigent and the mighty, died.

Malone Bodhar [the Deaf] O'Mulconry took Cluain Bolcain<sup>s</sup>.

Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, was set at liberty by the English.

Conor, the son of Niall O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

Donnell O'Loughlin, Lord of Tyrone, at the head of an army composed of the English and Irish, made an incursion into Tirconnell, and did much injury in Fanat<sup>t</sup>, and carried away the hostages of Donnell O'Boyle and O'Tairchirt.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tyrone, and arrived at Tullaghoge, on which occasion he killed many cows, burned the corn crops, and did much injury, and *then* returned home in triumph.

Mevagh<sup>u</sup> and Aughnish<sup>w</sup> were plundered by the Kinel-Owen, for their ships

Mac Firis's Book of Pedigrees, the original of which is in the possession of Lord Roden, and a faithful copy of it in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. The literal translation of it is as follows:

"Connmach was the son of Muireadhach, and he was his eldest son, and in consequence of this seniority, the descendants of Connmach (though inferior in power) are entitled to great privileges from the descendants of the other sons of Muireadhach, viz., to drink the first cup at every feast and banquet of a king: and all the descendants of the other sons of Muireadhach must rise up before the representative of Connmach, or Chief of Clann Conway. O'Finaghty was the royal chieftain of Clann Conway, and had forty-eight ballys about the Suck before the English Invasion; but the Burkes drove him from his patrimonial inheritance, so that there liveth not of the family of O'Finaghty, at the time of writing this Book (1650), any one more illustrious than the blessed and miraculous priest, James, whose brothers are William and Redmond, sons of Cathal, son of Donough, son of Hugh, son of Rory, son of

Cathal, son of Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Cathal."

Dunamon, *dun iomghuin*, means the dun or fort of Iomghuin, a man's name: the dun is yet in existence.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Roscommon, sheet 38; and of Galway, sheets 8 and 20.

<sup>s</sup> *Fanat*.—A district in the north-east of the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1186, p. 70.

<sup>t</sup> *Cluain Bolcain*.—The O'Mulconrys were, and are still, seated at Clonahee, near Strokes-town, in the county of Roscommon; but there is no place in that neighbourhood now called Cluain Bolcain.

<sup>u</sup> *Mevagh*, *μηβεαδ*.—A parish in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal, a part of which forms a well-known promontory called Ros Guill, extending into Sheephaven and the Atlantic Ocean.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets 7 and 16.

<sup>w</sup> *Aughnish*, *Εαγνιρ*, *recte* *εαδ-ινρ*, i. e. *horse-island*.—An island in Lough Swilly, near Rathmelton, in the east of the barony of Kilmacrenan,



loingí an dú rin, 7 do pala úrín do cenél conuill im mac neill uí domnaill  
cúca, po lað ár na loingí lair, 7 po marbað poín feirín hi ffríoéguin.

Giolla na nallín ó dálaiz paol i ndan décc.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1233.

Αἰοις Cριοστ, mile, dá céo, τριοά, ατρί.

Γοφφραιγ ua daigre aipínneð doipe colaim cille [decc].-

Maoliora ua Maonaiγ uapal paccapτ nó gabað a ppaltair gað laoi aét  
dia domnaiz namá [do écc].

Donncathaiγ aipínneð achaið pobair pfi pñiðigte gaða cúiri, 7 gaða  
caingne, pfi co nairimidin, 7 co nonóir decc an .15. do december.

Slóigeað lá peðlimið mac catail cpoibðeipγ i cconnaétaib, 7 do ðeaçaíð  
copbmac mac tomaltaiγ (tiγearna maiγe luipγ) ina ðail, 7 tuc ler i maiγ  
luipcc é. Do pónað longpopt leó occ upuim gpeγpaiγe. Ðaoi copbmac,  
conçobap a mác, 7 na epí tuata, dá mác muipcñetaiz meic ðiapmaba, .i.  
donnçað, 7 Muipcñetaç ina pappaið annpín. Apí comaipte do pónpact ðol i  
ndiað aòða (piγ Connaét), 7 cloinne Ruaiðpí ap éfna. Iap ndol ðóib ina  
ndócum, po ppaóíneað pop aòð mac Ruaiðpí po marbað é péin, 7 aòð muimneç

in the county of Donegal. The ruins of the original church of the parish of Aughnish are still to be seen on this island.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets 37 and 46.

\* *Gilla-na-naev*.—This is a repetition.

† *Excepting Sunday*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1233. Moylisa O Moynig, a gentle priest that would repeat his psalter every day, Sunday excepted, died."

‡ *The Three Tuathas*.—These were three districts on the west side of the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1189, p. 86.

§ *Defeated Hugh, the son of Roderic*.—It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan, that this

Hugh was King of Connaught for five years, and that he was the last of the descendants of Roderic that was King of Connaught; that the Pope offered Roderic, and his issue, for ever, the title to the sovereignty, and six married wives, if he would thenceforward abstain from the sin of the women;—that Roderic did not accept of this offer on such conditions; and, as he did not, that God deprived him and his race for ever of reign and sovereignty, in revenge of the sin of concupiscence. Ðeoðpant cloinni Ruaiðpí hí Concuðap pí Epenn innpín. Uap tapcaíð an Papi ceapτ ap Epinn do péin 7 ða píol na ðiaíð go bpaé, 7 peipeap do mnáib popða, 7 pγup do pecað no mbai ó pin amac; 7 níp gað Ruaiðpí rin, 7 ó núp gað do ðean ðia piγe 7 plaiéamnap ða píol co ppaé i ndioγolap

touched at these places ; but a party of the Kinel-Connell, with the son of Niall O'Donnell, came upon them, and slaughtered the crews, but the son of Niall himself was slain in the heat of the conflict.

Gilla-na-naev<sup>x</sup> O'Daly, an adept in poetry, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1233.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-three.*

Geoffry O'Deery, Erenagh of Derry-Columbkille [died].

Maelisa O'Maeny, a noble priest, who was wont to sing his psalter every day, excepting Sunday<sup>y</sup> only [died].

Donncahy, Erenagh of Aghagower, settler of every dispute and covenant, a man of esteem and honour, died on the 15th of December.

An army was led by Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, into Connaught, and Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh (Lord of Moylurg), went to meet him and brought him with him into Moylurg. A camp was formed by them at Druim Gregraihe, and Cormac, his son Conor, the people of the Three Tuathas<sup>z</sup>, the two sons of Murtough Mac Dermot, namely, Donough and Murtough, joined him there. The resolution they adopted was to go in pursuit of Hugh, King of Connaught, and the other sons of Roderic. On overtaking them they attacked and defeated Hugh, the son of Roderic<sup>a</sup>, slew himself and his brother,

pecaio na mban. Dr. Hanmer, in the speech which he has manufactured and put into the mouth of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, makes him say to the men of Leinster and the British knights: "The tyrant Roderic hath murdered his own naturall brother, he hath three wives alive, he hath eleven bastards by severall women. O villaine! to behold a mote in our eye, and cannot see a beam in his owne." *Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dublin Edition of 1809, p. 235. Whether Dr. Hanmer found materials for this speech in any old historical collection among the families of the English Pale in Ireland, or whether it is a pure fabrication of his own, the Editor has not been able to determine;

but it is certain that Giraldus Cambrensis does not make Dermot charge King Roderic with any such crimes, in the speech which he puts into his mouth. In this speech no allusion whatever is made to Roderic's lasciviousness, but he is called a tyrant, and an artful, ambitious man: "Malleus ille malarum artium & ambitionum omnium magister & author, violento dominatu cunctos opprimere cupiens: ad nos iterum à patria pellendos, vel etiam in ipsa (quod absit) delendos, ecce super, capita nobis iam imminet. De multitudine superbus & elatus ambitionem suam brachio metitur. Sed inermi multitudini & inerti plerunq; gravis esse solet animosa paucitas et armata. Sed (si) Lageniam

a deapbpaṭair, 7 a mac, 7 donnchaḍ mór mac diarmada mic Ruaidrí, 7 ile oile cñmótát. Ro mapbaḍ ann dāna Raḡallaḍ ua plannaḡáin, 7 tomár bñpñr conpṭapla na hEpeann, eḍan a bpaṭair, eḍan gñep, 7 gaill iomḍa ele ḡeór iar mbuain clog 7 baḗall, iar ndénam eapccaime 7 baḡhaḍ coinḡell do cleipḗib Connact oppa uair po rapaig 7 po placc aḍ muimneac teaḡ baḱeṭin, 7 cealla iomḍa ap cñna gñp po eṭupṣe féin in enec na naom̃ ipa cealla po rapaigṣe. Ro bñhaḍ níḡe, 7 cñḡup Conḡact do cloinn Ruaidrí mic toipñḡealbáig ip in ló pñn. Gabaiḍ peḍlimiḍ mac caṭail cpoibḡeipḡ níḡe Connact iarṭṭain, 7 na caipḡeín do pónaḍ lá neapṭ cloinne Ruaidrí uí conḡobaip, 7 mic uilliam búpc do pḡaoileḍ laip iad, .i. caipḡén bona gaillme, caipḡen na cipce, caipḡén na caillḡe, 7 caipḡén dúin iomḡain.

Slóicḗeḍ lá huilliam mac hugo de laṭi (mḡñ Ruaidrí uí conḡobaip a maṭair piḱe), 7 lá gallaib mḱe amaille ppñp ip in mbpēipne in dócum caṭail uí Raḡallaig co ndeapñṭat cpeaḗa mópa. Ruccṭat imoppo ḡpḡḡ do muimṭip uí Raḡallaig ppñ uilliam de laṭi, 7 ppñ maitib an tṭlóig 1 ndeóid na ccpeac tuccṭat taḗar dia poile, mapḡṭar ann uilliam bpñṭ, 7 ḡpḡḡ do maitib gall ap aon ppñ. Ro ḡonaḍ uilliam de laṭi co pḱaib oile. Soaṭṭ ap an tṭp ḡan ḡaill ḡan eṭṭeṭe. Do ceap uilliam de laṭi 7 Seplup mac caṭail gaill uí conḡobaip, peórup pñonn mac na gaill pñḡna, 7 diarmada beapñac ua maḱpṭeclainn do na ḡonaib do paḱaḍ ppñna in iomaipṭeḱ Móna

quærit: quoniam alicui Connactensium aliquando subiecta fuit: Ea ratione & nos Connactiam petimus, quia nostris aliquoties cum totius Hiberniæ subdita fuerat monarchia. Nec ille more monarchæ dominari quærit: sed damnare, sed à patria propellere, & in omnium iura solus succedere: & omnia solus obtinere.”—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 8.

<sup>b</sup> *Castle-Kirk*, now called the Hen’s Castle. Its ruins are still to be seen on a rocky island, in the north-west part of Lough Corrib, in that arm of the lake which receives the river of Beal-anabrack, and belongs to the parish of Cong.

<sup>c</sup> *Caisleen-na-Caillighe*, now called the Hag’s Castle, which is a translation of its Irish name. It stands on an artificial island in the east side of Lough Mask, said to have been formed by

dropping stones into the lake.—See this castle referred to at the year 1195, p. 102, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> *William*.—He was the ancestor of the celebrated Pierce Lacy, of the county of Limerick; and also of the Lynches of Galway.—See note under the year 1186. In Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this event is noticed as follows: “A. D. 1233. William Delacie, chiefest Champion in these parts of Europe, and the hardest and strongest hand of any Englishman, from the Nicen seas to this place, or Irishman, was hurt in a skirmish in the Brenie, came to his house, and there died of the wound. Charles O’Connor was also wounded the same day, and died thereof. Neale Ffox, King of Teaffa-land, was likewise hurt in the said skirmishe, came to his house in like man-



Hugh Muimhneach, his son, Donough More, the son of Dermot, who was son of Roderic [O'Connor], and many others besides them. There were also slain on this occasion Raghallagh O'Flanagan, Thomas Biris, Constable of Ireland, John, his relative, John Guer, and many other Englishmen; after they had been cursed and excommunicated by the clergy of Connaught, by the ringing of bells with croziers, and the extinguishing of candles; for Hugh Muimhneach had violated and plundered Tibohine, and many other churches, so that he [*and his party*] fell in revenge of the saints whose churches they had violated. The kingdom and government of Connaught was on that day taken from the sons of Roderic, the son of Turlough. After this Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, assumed the government of Connaught, and demolished the castles which had been erected by the power of the sons of Roderic O'Connor, and the son of William Burke, namely, the castle of Bungalvy, Castle-Kirk<sup>b</sup>, and Castle-na-Cally<sup>c</sup>, and the castle of Dunamon.

An army was led by William<sup>d</sup>, the son of Hugo de Lacy (whose mother was the daughter of Roderic O'Connor), accompanied by the English of Meath, into Breifny against Cathal O'Reilly, and committed great depredations; but a party of O'Reilly's people overtook William de Lacy, and the chiefs of his army, who were behind the preys, and they gave battle to each other, in which William Britt, and a number of the chiefs of the English along with him, were slain. William de Lacy, with many others, was wounded. They returned from the territory without hostage or pledge. And William de Lacy, Charles, the son of Cathal Gall<sup>e</sup> O'Connor, Feorus Finn<sup>f</sup>, the son of the English Queen, and Dermot Bearnagh<sup>g</sup> O'Melaghlín, died of the wounds they received in that battle of Moin-crann-caoin<sup>h</sup>. Niall Sinnagh O'Catharny, Lord of Teffia, was

ner, and, after receiving the sacraments of the altar and Extream Unction, died penitently."

<sup>e</sup> *Cathal Gall*, *Cathal gall*, i. e. Cathal the Englishman; he was so called by way of reproach, for speaking the English language.

<sup>f</sup> *Feorus Finn*, i. e. *Pierce the Fair*.—He must have been half brother to Henry III., whose mother, Queen Isabella, who was the daughter and heir of Amerie, Earl of Angoless, after the death of King John, married the Count de la

Marche in France.—See Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 353.

<sup>g</sup> *Bearnach*. — This word, which signifies gapped, is often applied to a person who had lost his front teeth.

<sup>h</sup> *Maoin-crann-caoin*, i. e. the bog or morass of the beautiful trees. There is no place at present bearing the name in the county of Cavan, which comprises the entire of the territory of Breifny O'Reilly.

ερανν εαοιν. Νιλλ ριονναε υα καταρναιζ τιγεαρνα ρεαρ τεαεβα δο ζυν ιρ ιν αμυρ σεθνα, γ α εεε ινα τιγη ιαρ νδεναμ α ειομνα, γ ιαρ να οηαδ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1234.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, δά céδ, τριοά, αεάταιρ.

Αονγυρ υα μαολποζμαιρ επρκορ υα ρριαεραε, Ζιolla να ναομh mac αιρτ υί βραοιν αιρεινneaε Ρορα κομμαιν, Μαολιορα mac daniel υί ζορμζαile Ρριοίρ ιννρι mac νεριν, Μαολρεαδαιρ υα ααρμαεάιν μαιγίρτιρ Ρορα κομάιν, γ ζιolla ιορα υα ζιβellaν manae γ ανείοιρ οίλείν να τρinoιβε δέεε.

Δομνall mac αοδα ί νέill τιγεαρνα cenél eoζain, αδβαρ ρίζ Ερεανν δο μαρβαδ la μαζ laclainn .i. δομνall γ lá cenél eoζain ποδεin, γ δομνall δο ζαβáιλ τιγεαρναιρ.

Αονγυρ mac ζilleρινδεin τιγεαρνα loca hίρνε δο ιομπυδ αρ υα νδομnaill, γ α δολ αρ επείε ι ττίρ conuill, γ ό δομnail, .i. δομνall μορ, δο βρúε αιρ, γ α μαρβαδ α νδιοζail ειςνεαεάιν.

Αοδ υα hέζρα τιγεαρνα λυίγνε δο μαρβαδ lá donnchaδ mac δυαρεάιν ί εαζρα (ιαρ λορccaδ τιγε ραιρ, γ ιαρ τεεετ αρρ), α νδιοζail α δεαρβραταρ, γ cóicc mac δεαρβραταρ α αταρ δο μαρβροm, γ α δεαρβραταρ ele δο δallaδ λαιρ.

Οιαρμαδ υα cuinn ταοιρεαε μυντιρε ζιollζain δο μαρβαδ.

Ριοκαρδ mac uilliam μαραρcal δο δολ ινδ αζαδ Ρίζ ραχαn hι ραχαιδ,

<sup>i</sup> Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the death of Donncatha, Erenagh of Ag-hagower, on the 18th of the Calends of January; a man respected in the Church and State for his wisdom and personal form; a man the most bountiful of his cotemporaries in bestowing cattle and food; protector of the poor and the mighty; the ornament of the country, and the guide and settler of every covenant among his own people, and all in general.

<sup>j</sup> *Mac Gillafinnen*, now Mac Gillinion.—Macguire was not as yet powerful in Fermanagh. The Mac Gillinions were afterwards chiefs of

Muintir Pheodachain.

<sup>k</sup> *Muintir-Gillagan*.—This territory was distributed among the baronies of Ardagh, Moydow, and Shrule, in the county of Longford. The townlands of which it consisted are specified in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., which found that thirty-five small cartrons of Montergalgan then belonged to O'Farrall Bane, and seventeen one-half cartrons of like measure to O'Farrall Boye's part of the county of Longford. The territory of Caladh na h-Anghaile, called in this Inquisition "the

also wounded in this battle, and died at his own house, after making his will and being anointed<sup>1</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1234.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-four.*

Aengus O'Mulfover, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach [Killala]; Gilla-na-naev, the son of Art O'Breen, Erenagh of Roscommon; Maelisa, the son of Daniel O'Gormally, Prior of Inismacnerin; Mulpeter O'Carmacan, Master at Roscommon; and Gilla-Isa (Gelasius) O'Gibellan, a monk and anchorite on Trinity Island, died.

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Neill, Lord of the Kinel-Owen, and heir presumptive to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Mac Loughlin (Donnell), and the Kinel-Owen themselves, and Donnell [i. e. Mac Loughlin], assumed the lordship.

Aengus Mac Gillafinnen<sup>1</sup>, Lord of Lough Erne, turned against O'Donnell, and went into Tirconnell upon a predatory incursion; but O'Donnell (Donnell More), overtook him, and killed him in revenge of [the death of] Egneghan.

Hugh O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, was killed by Donough, the son of Duarcán O'Hara (after he had burned the house over him, and after Hugh had escaped out of it), in revenge of his brother, and the five sons of his father's brother, whom he [Hugh] had slain, and of another brother who had been plundered by him.

Dermot O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan<sup>\*</sup>, was slain.

Richard, the son of William Mareschal<sup>1</sup>, having rebelled against the King

Callow,"—a name still locally remembered as that of a low district in the barony of Rathcline,—lies between Muintir Gillagan and the Shannon. —See note on Magh Treagha, under the year 1255.

<sup>1</sup> *Richard, the son of William Mareschal.*—He was the second son of William Mareschal, or Marshall, or, as Hanmer will have it, Maxfield. He was Earl Marshall of England, Earl of Pembroke, in Wales, and of Ogie, in Normandy, and

Prince of Leinster, in Ireland.—See Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition of 1809, pp. 346, 347. The Four Masters have given this account very imperfectly. They should have written it thus: "A. D. 1254. Richard, the son of William Mareschal, having rebelled against the King of England, came over to Ireland, and took possession of Leinster. The English of Leinster assembled to oppose him on behalf of the King, namely, Maurice Fitzgerald, the Justiciary,



γ τοῦτ δό ταιριρ ανοιρ co po γαῖ illaighnib. Τιονοιλε γοιλλ Ερεανν na aḡaið po δάιγ ρίγ ραχαν, .i. mac Μυριρ ιυρτιρ na hΕρεανν, hugo de laci iapla ulað, γ ualtpa de laci τιγεαρna na miðe. Τανγατταρ go cuippeç life hillaighnib γur cuirpior cað fpiρ an maparḡal, γ mapbēap an maparcal, γ po γaḡað Seppaiḡ maparcal, γ ní paibe aḡ cup an cāta acē epioḡ a aonap iap na ēpēgeð dia muinτιρ buðein.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1235.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da cēð τριοῦατ, acúicc.

Ιρααc ua maolpogḡmaiρ aipcinðeç cille halað dēcc.

Matheup ppiop oilein na τpinoiðe [dēcc].

Μαθαḡán ua μαθαḡán τιγεαρna píl nanmchaḡa dēcc.

Loclann mac eiçtiḡepn uí cēallaḡ do mapḡað la macaib an ḡiolla Ρiaḡaiḡ uí baoiḡill.

Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, and Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath. They came to Curragh-Liffey, in Leinster, where they had appointed to hold a conference with the Earl. But they quarrelled with him at the conference, and took him prisoner, after having first wounded him mortally, for, being deserted by his false friend, Geoffry de Marisco, he was left almost alone on the field, and his stubborn valour would not allow him to submit tamely to his betrayers."

<sup>m</sup> *Mac Maurice*.—This is a mistake, for the person who opposed Richard Mareschal was Maurice, the son of Gerald Fitzgerald. He might have been called Mac Maurice, patronimically, from his grandfather, but it does not appear that he ever was.

<sup>n</sup> *Currech-Liffey*, Cuipeç life, i. e. *Curragh of the Liffey*.—The Curragh of Kildare is so called throughout these Annals, from which it may be safely concluded, that the Curragh anciently extended eastwards as far as the River Liffey, for the enclosures which from time intruded on the plain have gradu-

ally narrowed it. The word cuippeç, or, as it is now written, cuppaç, has two significations, namely, a shrubby moor, and a level plain, or race course; and it appears from the derivations given of the word in Cormac's Glossary, that it has this two-fold application from a very early period.

° *Geoffry Mareschal*.—This is an error of name and fact, for there was none of the great family of the Mareschals called Geoffry, and the person evidently referred to was Geoffry de Marisco, who did not stand alone fighting in the field of battle, but, according to Mathew Paris, marched away with four score of the Earl's company, who had been bribed to this desertion.

The fact seems to be that the Irish annalists knew nothing of the insidious plot laid by the Anglo-Irish barons against Richard Mareschal, and therefore described it as a regular battle. The best account of the plot against Mareschal is given by Matthew Paris, who bestows fourteen folio pages on the story of the last days and death of this young nobleman. See Leland's

of England, in England, he came over to Ireland, and landed in Leinster. The English of Leinster assembled to oppose him, on behalf of the King: Mac Maurice<sup>m</sup>, Lord Justice of Ireland; Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster; and Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath. They came to Cuirreach-Life<sup>n</sup>, in Leinster, where they engaged with Mareschal, and killed him; and they made a prisoner of Geoffry Mareschal<sup>p</sup>, who had stood alone fighting on the field of battle, after all his people had fled from him<sup>p</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1235.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-five.*

Isaac O'Mulfover, Erenagh of Killala, died.

Matheus, Prior of Trinity Island [died].

Madden O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Loughlin, the son of Echtighern O'Kelly, was slain by the sons of Gilla-Reagh O'Boyle.

History of Ireland, book ii. c. 1, vol. i. pp. 213–219; and Moore's, vol. iii. pp. 16–19. Dr. Hammer, who had read Matthew Paris, is guilty of an intentional forgery in his Chronicle, *ad ann.* 1233, where he says, that "Richard Marshall was mortally wounded in a battle near Kildare, uppon the great Heath called the Curragh, fighting against the O'Connors!"—Dublin Edition, p. 346.

In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the account of this rencounter at the Curragh of Kildare, is thus briefly and incorrectly entered: "A. D. 1234. William Marshall gave battle to the rest of the Englishmen of Ireland, where William himself was slain and Geoffry March was taken."

The compiler of the Annals of Kilronan also, who appears to have known nothing of the plot against the Earl, described the encounter on the Curragh as a regular battle, and adds, that the death of Richard was one of the most lamentable occurrences of these times.

<sup>p</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise record, that Felim O'Conor, King of Connaught, marched with his forces to Meath, and burned Ballyloughloe, Ardnurcher, and many other towns. Under this year also the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the death of Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath, leaving no issue, except two daughters. They also record the erection of the great church of St. Canice, at Aghaboe, by the successor of St. Kieran of Saigher. The Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record a great snow and frost in this year, as follows: "A. D. 1234. Snečta mop uezir sa nobluic, 7 ric iap rin co nimgiort saoini 7 eic po nepeaduib ppm loca 7 aibne Epeann. It is thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1234. Extreame snow betweene both Christmas's this yeare. Great frost after that. Men and horses, with their loads, went uppon" [the] "rivers and lakes of Ireland."

Ταίελεαχ mac αοδα υί ουβδα τιγεαρνα ua naímalgaða γ ua pfiacpac do marbðað daon upcar roigðe ι nfoairgaire ι longporic peðlimið mic caðail cpoibðeipg.

Sluaicceað la gallaib Epeann ap na tcionol lá Riocarð mac uilliam búpc. Aíao pobðar oipðerpa báðar for an pluagæað rin lair Mac muirir iurcír na hEpeann, huco de lati iapla ulað, ualepa Rittabard apð barún laigñ co ngallaib laigñ, γ eoan zogan co ngallaib mumán, γ Rútaða Epeann apaon piú. Tangatcar tap aeluan zo porcomán. Ro loirccrft an baile. Appén co hoilpinn. Ro loirccrft tñmpall mop ailpinn. Appén co mainirtip ata ðalaarcc for buill oiðce ðomñaið na tpinóide ðo ðonnpað. Do ðottar opoaga ðia pñanlað for mainirtip, bpipic an pcpipca, tuccrat cailig aiprinn, eoiðe, γ ionnmura app. Bá ðpian móp la maiðib gall in ní rin, γ ðo cuipric for ccúla ðac ní ppié ðioð rin, γ po íocrat ðar cñnn an nñt ná ppié. Ro cuiprft apabápac pipce uaðaið co cpeic, co capice muilcen, co top ðlinne

<sup>a</sup> *The most illustrious.*—Ap íao pobðar oipðerpa báðar for an pluagæað rin is a very old and obsolete form of construction, which would stand in the Irish of the present day thus: ip íao ba oipðeipce bí ap an pluagæað rin. Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, in the preface to his *Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, says that the Four Masters had in their writings preserved the language of the sixth century; and though we cannot fully acquiesce in this opinion, it must be acknowledged that they used very ancient forms of expression, and had no scruple in borrowing phrases from the oldest specimens of composition in the language; but they generally abstracted the words of the older annalists, without much regard to strength or neatness of expression, or purity of style.

<sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> *Mac Maurice.*—This name should be Maurice Fitzgerald.

<sup>d</sup> *Walter Rittabard.*—He is called Gualterus de Ridenesfordia by his cotemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. xxi; and Walter de Riddlesford by most modern writers. He had his chief castle at

Tristerdermot, now Castledermot, in the territory of Omurethi, in the south of the now county of Kildare, whence he and his followers had expelled the O'Tooles, shortly after the English invasion.—See note under the year 1180, pp. 53, 54; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 400, 401, note <sup>a</sup>.

<sup>e</sup> *John Goggan.*—O'Flaherty, in his *Hiar-Connaught*, quoting this passage, calls him, “the Lord John Cogan.” The name is still numerous in Munster, but now generally Anglicised Goggan.

<sup>u</sup> *Routes.*—The word putá, which is derived from the Norman-French word *route*, is Englished *Rovete* by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at the year 1237. It means a *band* or *company* in a military sense, but in a legal sense it signifies an assembly of persons going forcibly to commit an unlawful act. In Dr. Cowel's *Law Dictionary* this word is correctly explained *routa, turma, cohors*, and Jacob, in his *Law Dictionary*, derives it from the French *route*, and explains it, “a company or number.” In the *Annals of Kilronan*, at the year 1225,



Taichleach, the son of Hugh O'Dowda, Lord of Tirawley and Tireragh, was killed by one shot of an arrow during his interference [to quell a quarrel] in the camp of Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg.

An expedition was made by the English of Ireland [this year], being assembled by Richard, the son of William Burke. The most illustrious<sup>a</sup> of those who were with him on this expedition were Mac Maurice<sup>r</sup>, Lord Justice of Ireland; Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster; Walter Rittabard<sup>s</sup>, the chief Baron of Leinster, who commanded the English of Leinster; and John Goggan<sup>t</sup>, with the English of Munster, together with all the routes<sup>u</sup> of soldiers in Ireland. Crossing [the bridge] at Athlone, they proceeded to Roscommon, and burned the town; thence, going to Elphin, they burned the great church there, and proceeded from thence to the monastery of the Ath Dalaarg, on the [river] Boyle, on the night of Trinity Sunday precisely. Parties of their soldiers assailed the monastery, broke into the sacristy, and carried away chalices, vestments, and other valuable things<sup>w</sup>. The English chiefs, however, were highly disgusted at this, and sent back every thing they could find, and paid for what they could not find. Next day they sent marauding parties<sup>x</sup> to Creit, to Cairthe-muilchenn<sup>y</sup>,

O'Neill's band, or company of soldiers, is called *Rúe Eoganaic*; and, at the same year, *rúeada ceiteirne* is used to denote bands, or companies, of kernes, or light-armed infantry.

<sup>w</sup>*Chalices, vestments, &c.*—The passage relating to the robbing of the abbey of Boyle is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1235. The English of Ireland went with their forces to Con-noght, untill they came to the abbey of Boyle, where they encamped within the walls of the said abbey, tooke all the goods they cou'd finger, as well as holy vestments, Challices, as also the habitts of the Monks, and striped the fryers and Monks very irreverently of their habitts in the midst of their Cloister. Took also a great prey from Cormack Mac Dermott, which was then generally called the prey of preys."

<sup>x</sup>*Marauding parties*, *rúe*.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is as follows: *Do*

*cuineadap a rúe 7 a reppénaig ap abapac 7 apuata ceiteirne go creit 7 co cairti muilce, 7 ap rin co tor glinne fearna.* "They sent on the next day their scouts, their archers, and their routes [*cohortes*] of kerne to Creit, to Cairthi Muilche, and thence to Tor-Glinne-fearna." There is no place in the county of Leitrim now called Creit, unless it be Creagh, in Kiltogher parish.

<sup>y</sup>*Cairthe Muilchenn*, now called in Irish Gleann a Chairthe, and in English, Glencar. It is a valley, in the county of Leitrim, and adjoining the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo.—See its position marked on the map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, published by the Archæological Society in 1844. See also Ordnance Map of the County of Leitrim, sheet 6, and of the County of Sligo, sheet 9.

ρεαρνα, ἡ τυγρατ κρεαὰ μόρα λέο co haro capna i ccoinde an iurtip. Oo ponpat goill comairle inleirte annpin tria aplac eoḡain uí edin do διοḡail α ἐνεαὸ ap muimneacab, ἡ ap donnchað cairppreð ua mbriain, .i. poð ina pppireñg ip in conair céona hi tír maine, immaonmaig, ἡ apriðe go tuað-muimain gan pabað gan paçuḡað do muimneachab. Oo pónað κρεαὰ oíime leo.

Oo connairc peðlimið mac caðail cpoibdeipg na goill do ðul uaða ap comairle po èno dol cona poçpauðe i mbáið muimneac, ἡ iar poçtain dó dia poigib nó cuipðír ðeabða cpoða ḡac laoi. An lá ðéideanað tria do còðap Connaçtaig, ἡ muimniḡ ip in caðlaðair, ἡ po caðaiḡrte co pñða. Aæt èña po poptañlaiḡ poñlion na ḡgall neoiḡte, ἡ an mapcñluaiḡ poñpo pò ðeoið, ἡ po muðuiḡit poçaiðe ðtoppa ðíðlimið aæt ap mó po ðioláitpḡeacð muimniḡ tria toḡaoír donnchaða cairppniḡ. Tanḡaðap Connaçtaig iarom dia ttiḡib. Oo póine ua briain apabápac píte pe ḡallab, ἡ do beapc bpiḡðe ðoið. Tanḡaðap tria na goill tap anair ḡo Connaçtab. Apeað loðap ceðup ḡo haoð ua plaiðbñpiaiḡ, ἡ do piḡne piðe píte ppiú ðap èñn a bó, ἡ a muimntipe. Peðlimið imoppo mac caðail cpoibdeipg, apí comairle po pḡpiú pom a mbaoi do buaið a cconmaicne map, ἡ a cconmaicne èúile ðoneoð po ḡab a còmaipre, ἡ mac maḡnuḡ, ἡ concòðap puað mac muipceaptauḡ muimniḡ do bññt laiḡ do poigib í ðomñail, .i. ðomñall móp, ἡ an típ uile ðfápuccað poñ èno ḡall. Iap pin tria tanḡaðap goill ḡo ðún muḡðoppo. Ro cuippið tñçta ḡo maḡnuḡ mac muipceaptauḡ muimniḡ ðiappiað ḡiall papi, ἡ ní tapo maḡnuḡ píte na eitepñða ðoið. Ro cuippte ðin goill ó ðun muḡðoppo plóḡ ðiappiðe pa macab puaiðpi ḡup po aipceḡte eccuill, ἡ do beaptpat κρεαὰ iomða

<sup>2</sup> *Tor-Glinne-fearna*, i. e. the tower of Glenfarne, or the alder glen, a remarkable valley, in the parish of Cloonclare, near Manor-Hamilton, in the barony of Rossclagher, and county of Leitrim. Glenfarn Hall is in this valley.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Leitrim, sheet 13. The tower here referred to would not appear to have been a castle or steeple, but either a Cyclopean fort, or a natural rock resembling a tower, like the rocks called *tors* on the coast of Antrim and Donegal. There is no place

now bearing the name in Glenfarn.

<sup>3</sup> *Moinmoy*, Μαοννιάḡ.—A level territory in the county of Galway, comprising Moyode, Finure, and all the campaign lands around the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway. It was bounded on the east by the territory of Sil-Anmchadha; on the south by the mountain of Slieve Aughty; and on the west by the diocese of Kilmacduagh. This was the original inheritance of the O'Mullallys and O'Naghtans, who, shortly after the English Invasion, were driven from it by the

to Tor-Glinne-fearna<sup>2</sup>, and they carried off great spoils from those places to the Lord Justice at Ardcarne. Here the English held a private consultation, at the request of Owen O'Heyne, who wished to be revenged on the Momonians, and on Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, and they determined on going back the same way through Hy-Many and Moinmoy<sup>3</sup>, and thence to Thomond, without giving the Momonians any notice or forewarning of their intentions. [This they accordingly did], and committed great depredations.

Now when Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, saw that the English had departed, the resolution he came to was to proceed with his forces, to succour the Momonians. [This he did], and, on their joining them, spirited skirmishes took place every day. At last the Connacians and Momonians came to a pitched battle [with the English], and fought manfully. But the English cavalry and infantry, who were clad in armour, finally overcame them. Many were slain on both sides, but the Momonians suffered most loss, through the imprudence of Donough Cairbreach. The Connacians then returned home<sup>b</sup>, and on the next day O'Brien made peace with the English, and gave them hostages. The English returned into Connaught, and went first to Hugh O'Flaherty, who made peace with them in behalf of his people and cattle. As to Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, the resolution which he adopted was to take with him to O'Donnell, i. e. Donnell More, all the cows belonging to such of the inhabitants of Conmaicne-mara and Conmaicne-Cuile who should take his advice, together with the son of Manus, and Conor Roe, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, and leaving the whole country desolate for the English. The English soon afterwards came to Dun-Mughdord<sup>c</sup>, and sent messengers to Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, to demand hostages from him; but Manus would not give them either peace or hostages. The English then sent from Dun-Mughdord a numerous force against the sons of Roderic, who plun-

Burkes, when the former settled in the barony of Dunmore, near Tuam, and the latter in the woody district of the Faes, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Territories of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 70, note <sup>2</sup>, and the map prefixed to the same work.

<sup>b</sup> *Home*.—In the Annals of Kilonan it is

stated that the Connacians returned from this battle, having gained great credit for their valour and skill, without having lost any man of distinction: *Tancozaz Connaécaiz aipde po pceim engnuia 7 roimairi gan duine puacenta do marbad oib.*

<sup>c</sup> *Dun-Mughdord*, now Doon, a castle in the parish of Aghagower, about three miles east of



λεό ὅο ὀρυμμι νί ι ccoinne gall. Ταναic ὀana αοὸ ua πλαῖτbearταιḡ, ἡ eoḡan ua heðin ρluaḡ móρ ele τιμceall, ἡ ἀρῆραιḡε λεό ἀρ ná ταρραιḡ co líonán cínò mapá. Ρανḡατταρ na harῆραιḡε ρin cóna ρoḡραιḡe, ἡ an ιurτίρ ina ccoinde co ὀρυμμι co calað inρi aonaiḡ.

Μαḡnur, ιμορρo, baί ρiðe ἡ α longá ἀρ ρpuḡ na hinρi, ἡ ὀeabḡta meince uaḡa ρop ḡallaiḡ, ἡ ιμαρεαḡ ó ḡallaiḡ ραιρρiom. Ρo ρciḡḡit tpa ḡaill ρρiρ ρin, ἡ ἀρεαḡ ὀo ρónρat α longopρt ὀo bpeitḡ λεό, ἡ α narῆραιḡe ὀo ταρραιḡ cūca ι cūil tρáḡa móρ boί ιρ in maḡin ρin. Opο ρatḡaiḡ maḡnur ιndρin ὀo cūaiḡ in ιmρ ρaiḡni, ἡ ρo cūρ ὀpohḡ ὀia μiunτιρ ιnd ιmρ aonaiḡ. Op connac-ὀar ḡaill maḡnur cóna μiunτιρ ὀo ὀol ρop na hoilénaiḡ hiρin, ρo tóḡbaḡar α narῆραιḡε λεό ἀρ ρuḡ na tpaḡa, ἡ ρo cūρρḡt ρop μuρ ιat, ἡ ρo líonaiḡ co hobann ὀo ρluaḡ, ἡ ὀo ρiρtiḡ aiρmḡa eḡḡḡe, ἡ lotup ρopρ na hoilénaiḡ ι mbaḡar μiunτιρ maḡnupa (cenmoḡá ιmρ ρaiḡni ι mbaoi maḡnur ρepin), ἡ ρo mārḡρat α ρpuarḡar ὀo ḡaoimḡ ιnnaiḡ. Op ḡeocharḡ maḡnur ἡ ι mbaoi ὀia μiunτιρ in ιmρ ρaiḡne ina longaiḡ, ἡ ρo ρaḡaiḡḡt an ιmρ, ἡ ὀiambaḡ taiρiρ lá maḡnur μiunτιρ malle ρo cūρpeaḡ α longá hi cclñ loingiρ na ḡall.

Westport.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 88.

<sup>d</sup> *Achill*, Eccuill, a well-known island in the barony of Burrishoole, and county of Mayo.—See its most remarkable features and antiquities shewn on the map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1844.

<sup>e</sup> *Druimni*.—There is no place at present bearing this name in the barony of Burrishoole or of Murreusk, in the county of Mayo.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 87, &c.

<sup>f</sup> *Which they carried*.—Roderic O'Flaherty, in his Account of Hiar-Connaught, says that the boats of Lough Orbsen were drawn from Bon-bonan for five miles [*recte* six miles and a-half] on this occasion.

<sup>g</sup> *Linan Cinn-mara*, is now called Leenaun, a well known place near the Killary Harbour, in Connamara, in the north-west of the county of Galway. It is described by O'Flaherty, in

his Account of Hiar-Connaught, printed for the Archæological Society in 1845, as “Imair-an-Linain, antiently Linan Kinmara, a long green spot of land by the sea of Coelshaly Ro” [Killary].

<sup>h</sup> *The sound near the island*, ρpuḡ na hinρi.—In this part of Ireland ρpuḡ means a sound or inlet of the sea, into which the tide flows with the rapidity of a stream. Of this application of the word we have a striking illustration in the name ρpuḡ cinn Eacla, at Achill head; baile an tρpoḡa, or streamstown, near Clifden, in Connamara; and ρpuḡ na maiole, in the north of Ireland, near Ballyshannon.

<sup>i</sup> *Large strand*.—This strand lies to the north of Murreusk Lodge, and extends from Bartraw point to Annagh Island, near the foot of Croaghpatrick.

<sup>k</sup> *Inis-raithni*, i. e. the Ferny Island, now corruptly Anglicised Inishraher. It is an island in the Bay of Westport.—See Ordnance Map of



Ní baosí bó ar oilén in inrib moð nári cúirpfe goill ar calaò in aon ló, 7 nó tiorfaóair muinteara na mbó cona mbuar do na hoilénaib hiriñ lá haidble a nótaiò 7 a nocapair mena bñe gabáil porpa.

Ro marbaio poðaoine iomða lá gallaib an oidee rin. An aoine imorpo ar ná márac do cuar leo ar oilénaib éuaircirt umáill. Ro porcongpað lá zoireachaib an eplóig gan daoine do marbað ino onóir cépta crioirt.

O éairme tra lá gallaib plað 7 cpeachað humáill eitir muiir 7 tír tangadap rímpu, 7 a mbú, 7 a cpeaca leo go lugburðan. Do éuadap ar riðe ina nuideohaib imteaéta co híppadap co ndearnadap cpeic ar ua ndomnaill ar daiñin ionnarbta peðlimiò cuicce. Tangattap arriðe i ccoirppliab na reñra, 7 go calaò puirt na cairpce ar loc cé dá gabáil ar dpuing do muintir peðlimiò uí concóbaip 7 còrbmaic mic tomaltaiñ baosí occa cóiméð. Tuccrat imorpo gail Eireann, 7 an iurpí comairce 7 tñr-mann do élapur mac Mailin daiñideocain oilepino, 7 do éanánaicib oilén na trinoide in onóir na naom trinoide, 7 do cóið an iúrtpí fén, 7 maite na ngall do dēcain an ionaid rin, 7 do dēnam íléctana 7 hñaiñe an dú rin.

Do rónrat gail iarom aithe iongnaithe damannri ealaðan 7 inncleeta truar po gábrat Carrag loca cé por muintir peðlimiò 7 còrbmaic, 7 iar ná gabáil po fágaið an iurtpí luét comeda puirpe, 7 an po ba lóp leo do biúð, 7 lionn, 7 po fagaibpfe gail connactaiñ don éur rin gan biað gan éoac

and such of his people as were on Inis-Rathain, then went into their ships," &c.

<sup>n</sup> *Insi Modh*.—This is a general name for a group of islands in Clew Bay, said to be 365 in number.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Mayo, sheets 67, 76, and 87, and the Map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Territories of Hy-Fiachrach*, already referred to; and also the paper on Inis Mochaoi, published by the Down and Connor and Dromore Architecture Society, in which the author, the Rev. William Reeves, corrects an error of Dr. O'Connor, who had stated that the Insi Modh were the Copeland Islands.

<sup>o</sup> *Luffertane*, lugburðán, a townland in the parish of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo, containing the ruins of a castle said to have been erected by the family of Burke.—See *Ge-*

*nealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 153, note <sup>s</sup>, and p. 402. There is another place of the name in the parish of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon; it is a hill in Lord Lorton's demesne, and now pronounced lugburðán in Irish, and Lurton in English.

<sup>p</sup> *Port-na-Carrick*.—This name is now anglicised Rockingham. It is situated in the county of Roscommon, near the shore of Lough Key, and is well known to tourists as the princely seat of Lord Lorton. The natives of the town of Boyle and its vicinity, when speaking Irish, always call Rockingham Port na cairge.

<sup>q</sup> *And pray there*.—This passage is given in the Annals of Boyle, as follows: Do cued imorpo in iurtpí 7 maí ngall Eirenn du



There was not a single cow upon any of the Insi Modh<sup>a</sup> islands which the English did not carry off to the shore in one day; and those to whom these cows had belonged would have been obliged to come off their islands, in consequence of thirst and hunger, if they had not been [killed or] taken prisoners.

Many of the inferior sort were slain that night by the English. On the next day, which was Friday, the English went upon the islands north of Umallia; and the chiefs of the army ordered that no people should be slain on that day, in honour of the crucifixion of Christ.

After the English had plundered and devastated Umallia, both by sea and land, they marched on with their cows and spoils to Luffertane<sup>o</sup>; thence they proceeded, by regular marches, to Easdara [Ballysadare], where they took a prey from O'Donnell, because he had granted an asylum to Felim after his expulsion; and from thence to the Curlieu Mountains, and to Caladh-Puirt na Cairrge<sup>p</sup>, on Lough Key, to take it from a party of the people of Felim O'Connor and Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], who were guarding it. On this occasion the English of Ireland and the Lord Justice spared and protected Clarus, the son of Mailin, Archdeacon of Elphin, and the Canons of Trinity Island, in honour of the Blessed Trinity; and the Lord Justice himself, and the chiefs of the English, went to see that place, and to kneel and pray there<sup>q</sup>.

The English afterwards, with great art and ingenuity, constructed wonderful engines<sup>r</sup>, by means of which they took [the fortress of] the Rock of Lough Key from the people of Felim and Cormac; and the Lord Justice, after taking it, left warders in it, with as much provisions and beer as they deemed sufficient. By this expedition the English left the Connacians without food, rai-

δέεσθαι in inuit pen 7 ο'απνίστε ann do εἰσ-  
αγεσθαι do gun ná llámas duni eapónóip  
in ninuit pen. Which is thus most incorrectly  
translated by Dr. O'Connor: "Profecti sunt vero  
Justitarius, et Magnates Alienigenarum Hi-  
bernæ, ad expugnandam istam gentem istam,  
et trausegerunt noctes ibi, dantes impetus in  
eam absque vulneratione Arcis durante eo tem-  
pore." The conduct of the English was, however,  
the very reverse, as will appear from the true

translation, which is as follows: "The Justiciary  
and the chiefs of the English of Ireland went to  
see that place, and to pray and to pay veneration to  
it, so that none should offer dishonour to the place."

<sup>r</sup> *Wonderful engines*.—The Annals of Boyle  
contain a very curious account of the *pirrels*, or  
engines, constructed by the English for taking  
the Rock of Lough Key on this occasion; but Dr.  
O'Connor has mistranslated almost every sentence  
of it.

ζαν εαλλαῖ, ἡ νί πο ῤάγαβρεαδ ρίτ ná ράιμε ινντε, ἀτ μαδ ζαιοιδίλ ρίν αζ πλατ ἡ αζ μαρβαδ α céle. Αρ α σοι νί ρυccρατ ζοιλλ ζιall na ειτερε don cyp ριν.

Οο ρóινε ρεδlimið ρίτ ριρ in ιυρτιρ, ἡ τυccατ cúg τριυcha an ριgh δóρυνh ζαν cpoð ζαν cíop oppa.

Caρpac loca cé do ζabail lá cophmac mac διαρματα ι ccñn ρícít αιðce ιαρom ιαρ nðol don conηταπλα ιμαῖ co nðpuiηg móip dá μινιτιρ ιμμε, πο ιαδ ρεαρ δíob ρίν, .i. ó hoρτιn an baile ταρ α néip, ἡ do ραδ do cophmac ιαρτταιn. Ro hioðlaiceað na ζaill ap comαιρce co hoilén na τρινóide, ἡ πο cuipeað ρlán ap an tíρ ιαδ. Τραρζαρτταρ ἡ μύρταρ an cαρpac lá cophmac ιαρom conac ζαδθαίρ ζaill doρiðip.

Domnall ἡ μuiρceαρταῖ dá mac μuiρceαδαῖg uí maille do μαρβαδ lá doñnall mac μαζnyρα mic μuiρceαρταῖg uí concobaip, ἡ lá mall ρuað mac catail mic concobaip ι cliaρα, ἡ α naðnacal ινντε ðeóp.

Τυαῖtal mac μuiρceαρταῖg uí cóncobaip do μαρβαδ lá concobaρ mbuiðe mac τοιρρðeαlθαῖg uι concobaip, ἡ lá concobaρ mac αοθα μuiρmiz.

Caipen Milic do ðpapeað la ρeðlimið ua concobaip.

\* *Free of tribute.*—According to the Annals of Kilronan, Felim was to receive rent and custom out of these five cantreds. Dr. O'Connor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 41, states that Felim obtained a royal charter in the year 1257, "granting to him, and to his heirs for ever, free and peaceable dominion over five baronies, in as ample a manner as ever they were enjoyed by his ancestors." These five cantreds would seem to have constituted the mensal lands of the Kings of Connaught from time immemorial. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Felim O'Connor was deprived of "the King's five cantreds" in the year 1236, when they were given to Brian, the son of Terlagh O'Connor." Thus, after describing the treacherous but unsuccessful attempt of the Justiciary to take Felim O'Connor prisoner, the following observation is made on the character of Brian

O'Connor: "A. D. 1236. Bryen Mac Terlagh O'Connor was then established in the possession of the five cantredes belonging to the King of Connaught, who preyed the provence and destroyed it, without respect to either spirituall or temporall land."

† *Taken.*—The Annals of Kilronan state that O'Hoist remained inside the gate and closed it against the constable; and that thereupon the English fled to Clarus Mac Mailin, who afforded them protection. The same account is also given in the Annals of Boyle, but totally falsified by Dr. O'Connor.

‡ *Cliaρα*, so called at the present day in Irish, but anglicised Clare Island. It is a celebrated island in Clew Bay, still belonging to the O'Malleys, and containing the ruins of a castle and monastery erected by that family.—See Map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, and Ordnance Map of the County

ment, or cattle, and the country without peace or tranquillity, the Gaels [Irish] themselves plundering and destroying one another. The English, however, did not obtain hostages or pledges of submission on this expedition.

Felim made peace with the Lord Justice; and they [the English] gave him the King's five cantreds, free of tribute\* or rent.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken<sup>t</sup>, twenty nights afterwards, by Cormac Mac Dermot. As the constable and a great number of his people had gone out, O'Hostin, one of his own people, closed the gate of the fortress, and afterwards gave it up to Cormac. The English were conveyed [*recte* fled] to Trinity Island, and afterwards conducted out of the country in security. [The fortress of] the Rock was afterwards razed and demolished by Cormac, in order that the English might not take it again.

Donnell and Murtough, two sons of Murray O'Malley, were slain by Donnell, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough O'Conor; and by Niall Roe, son of Cathal, son of Conor [*recte* O'Conor], in Cliara<sup>u</sup>, and were interred there.

Tuathal, the son of Murtough O'Conor, was slain by Conor Boy, the son of Turlough O'Conor, and by Conor, the son of Hugh Muimhneach [O'Conor].

The Castle of Meelick<sup>w</sup> was demolished by Felim O'Conor.

of Mayo, sheets 84, 85.

\* *The Castle of Meelick* is near the Shannon, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway.

Under this year (1235) the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain the following notices of the transactions of Munster, which have been omitted by the Four Masters.

"A. D. 1235. Teige Duvdedagh, the son of Dermot of Dundronan, who was the son of Donnell More na Curadh Mac Carthy, was slain by Cormac Finn and Donnell God, the two sons of Donnell More na Curadh Mac Carthy.

"The Irish were defeated by the English at Tralee, in a conflict, in which Cormac, the son of Cormac Finn, who was the son of Donnell More na Curadh Mac Carthy, Gasginach O'Dris-coll, and Murtough, his brother, were slain."

Under this year the Annals of Kilonan record the death of Matheus, Prior of Trinity

Island, and they enter the deaths of Gilla-an-Choimdedh O'Cuilin, *Prepositus* of Insula mac Nerin, and of the father of Clarus Mac Mailin, Archdeacon of Elphin, in the following words: "Gilla Coimdedh O'Cuilin, *Prepositus de Insula mac Nerin et Pater Clari Elfenensis, Archidiaconi, feliciter in Christo quieuit; et in insula Sancte Trinitatis est sepultus die Sancti Finniani, cujus anima requiescat in pace.*" The Editor has not been able to determine satisfactorily of what family this celebrated ecclesiastic, Clarus Mac Mailin, was; but inclines to think that he was a branch of the O'Mulconrys; for, in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1260, he is called, "Clarus Mac Moylyn O Moylchonrie."—See note under that year, respecting the removal of the canons of Trinity Island, in Lough Key, to Trinity Island, in Lough Oughter, in Breifny.



## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1236.

Αοιρ Κριοτ, μίλε, δά céo, τριοά, αρέ.

Μακρατ mac μαοιλίν Σαγατ cille Μιc τρεana [decc].

Αοδ ua γιβellaín Σαγατ cille Ροδαν. δά cananaé é po deóid in oilén na τρινóide décc oidé nodlac.

Αν ιურτιρ, .i. mac μιυριρ do éionol gall Ερεann na cainne co haé peo-  
paine. Ταmic pñðlim mac caéail cpoibðeipg Rí Connaéct ip in cainne  
hípin. Ipeað bá mñmapi leó uile peall por peðlim ge po baoi na cairdeap  
epiórt ag an iurτιρ, γ bá he pin poáann a ττιονoil co haon maigín. Iar bñop  
rgeíl γ iar ppaqbáil paðað opeðlimið po píaéct ap in ccoinne uathað mapc-  
pluaig co porcomám. Ro leanað ap pen co oρioicé pliccige, γ do éuaíð in  
uét uí ðomnaill, γ ó naé puccpat paip do pónpat cpeaáa mópa ap éaðg ua  
cconcobaip, γ pucpat deag mñá imða i mbpoio γ i ndaoípe. Co paqgattap  
gyp na gabalaib pin leó go oρuim ngeccpaige i maig luipcc, uap ap ann  
baoi an iurτιρ pñn occa nupnaíde. δά iar nobol mic uilliam hi paçaib do  
pónað an cainne hípin.

Soðap an iurτιρ γ na goill iar pin dia ττιgib, γ po paçaib porlamup an  
τίpe ag bpian mac τοipρðealbaiç.

Cpeaáa moipa do dénam lá bpian γ la hampaib an iurτιρ ap macaib  
aoða mic caéail cpoibðeipg, γ ap pocaíðib oile do muirip peðlimið. Cpea-  
áa eile do dénam lá macaib aoða ap gallaib γ ap a nñccapioib gaoíð-  
ealða co po loitíð an típ eatoppa imápeac amne.

Concobaρ mac aoða muimniç do mapbaðh lá magnaρ mac μuipceap-  
tauigh uí concobhaiρ.

Μaolmuipe ua laétnáin do éoga in eppcopóide tuama, γ a ðul i paçaib,

\* *Kilmactranny*, Cill mic Τρεana.—Charles O'Connor adds: ι επιρ Οιλιόλλα; but the Editor does not think it proper to give it in the text. Kilmactranny is a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin, situated in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

† *Kilrodan*, Cill Ροδαν, an old church in the parish of Tibohine, or Airteach, in the north-

west of the county of Roscommon.

\* *Ath-feorainne*, now Afeoran, a townland on the east side of the River Suck, in the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 115, where the situation of this place is distinctly pointed out in a quota-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1236.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-six.*

Magrath Mac Mailin, Priest of Kilmactranny<sup>x</sup>, died.

Hugh O'Gibellan, Priest of Kilrodan<sup>y</sup>, and finally canon on Trinity Island, died on the Christmas night.

The Lord Justice of Ireland, Mac Maurice, summoned the English of Ireland to meet him at Ath-feorainne<sup>z</sup>, at which meeting Felim, the son of Cathal Croiderg O'Conor, was present. They all yearned to act treacherously towards Felim, although he was the gossip<sup>a</sup> of the Lord Justice; and this was the reason that the meeting had been called. Felim having received intelligence and forewarning of their design, departed from the assembly; and, attended by a few horsemen, proceeded to Roscommon. He was pursued [thither and] as far as the bridge of Sligo; he fled to O'Donnell for protection. As they did not overtake him they committed great acts of plunder upon Teige O'Conor, and carried away many respectable women into captivity and bondage; they then proceeded to Druim Gregruighe in Moylurg, where the Lord Justice awaited their return. The meeting above mentioned was called immediately after the departure of [Richard], the son of William Burke, for England.

After this the Lord Justice and the English returned home, leaving the government of the country to Brian, the son of Turlough [O'Conor].

Great depredations were committed by [this] Brian and the soldiers of the Lord Justice on the sons of Hugh, son of Cathal Croiderg, and others of the people of Felim. The sons of Hugh committed other depredations among the English and their own Irish enemies; so that the country was destroyed between both parties.

Conor, the son of Hugh Muimhneach, was slain by Manus, the son of Murtough O'Conor.

Mulmurry O'Laghtnan was appointed to the bishopric of Tuam, and went

tion from a grant, in 1612, to Captain Colla O'Kelly.

<sup>a</sup> *Gossip*, ὁ πο βασι na cāipdear cpioṛé.—

He was sponsor or godfather to one of his children. Cāipdear cpioṛé is still the common term used in Ireland to denote gossip or sponsor.

ἡ γῆρα δὸ ἐάβαιρτ παρ τῆα περὶβήναιβ comarba p̄ctair, ἡ τῆα comarba n̄g Saxon.

Mac uilliam δὸ εὐιδεετ α παχαίβ, ἡ ní p̄sr cecip tuēt ι τυδχαὶδ πα πο ρίε νό πο ειρίε.

Feðlimið mac catail cpoibdeirg δὸ εὐετ ι cconnaéctaiβ doṛiðuiṛi iar ná éðcuiread̄ δὸ d̄ruing δὸ connaéctaiβ .i. ua ceallaiḡ ua flainδ mec aóða mic catail cpoibdeirg, ἡ mac airt uí maol̄íreaclainn go rabatar uile c̄h̄t̄re cat̄a com̄móra ἡ πο ionnpaiḡr̄ct iarom̄ co p̄inδ d̄uin airm ι mbádar bú an t̄íre uile aḡ brian mac toirp̄dealbaiḡ, ἡ aḡ eoḡan ua siðin, ἡ aḡ concobar buíde mac toirp̄dealbaiḡ, ἡ aḡ mac goir̄delb. Rangadar τῆα muin̄t̄ir feðlimið tap d̄únclad̄ ἡ tap d̄ainḡean cl̄araiḡ an oilen, ἡ πο cúip gac̄ c̄h̄n̄d̄ plóig, ἡ gac̄ taoí̄rioc̄ buíðne dib α p̄polart̄naiβ δὸ na buaiβ peampa am̄ail f̄ó ḡeb̄t̄t̄ir ap α cconar iad̄ ap α c̄cinδ. Ro p̄gaoí̄r̄ct muin̄t̄ir feðlimið ap na héðalaiβ co ná πο aip̄ir ina p̄óc̄air dona ceit̄riβ cat̄aiβ ac̄t̄mað aon c̄h̄t̄rap mar̄pac̄ nam̄á.

Οὐ connar̄c brian mac toirp̄dealbaiḡ ἡ eoḡan ua heid̄in cona p̄óc̄raide muin̄t̄ir feðlimið go h̄írr̄p̄aoíte lá α néðalaiβ, δὸ ειḡḡdar go haēlam̄ éḡgaið uat̄hað mar̄c̄yluaiḡ ἡ am̄rað ion̄da δὸ p̄aiḡið uí concobair cona uat̄ad̄ muin̄t̄ire, ní πο aip̄iḡ concobar buíde mac toirp̄dealbaiḡ ní conur tapla ι c̄c̄h̄n̄d̄ mac naóða mic catail cpoibdeirg ι p̄ioc̄t̄ α muin̄t̄ire p̄fin, ἡ πο t̄uit̄-p̄iom̄ lá p̄uaið̄ri mac aóða mic catail cpoibdeirg.

Ro meab̄ad̄ p̄op̄ ḡuē feðlimið (an aip̄̄riḡ) occ p̄op̄tað ἡ occ ion̄p̄uireach α muin̄t̄ire ó α néðalaiβ p̄r̄i hiombualad̄ α naḡaið α mbioðbað. Ro mar̄bað p̄ochat̄e ion̄da don t̄pluaiḡ lá feðlimið cona muin̄t̄ir ip̄ in maíðm̄ p̄in ip̄ in oilen ἡ alla muḡiḡ don oilén δὸ macaiβ mallac̄t̄, ἡ δὸ luēt̄ d̄énma uile ac̄t̄

<sup>b</sup> *Mac William*.—In the Annals of Kilronan it is stated that he did not do much good for Ireland by his journey to England.

<sup>c</sup> *Rindown*, p̄inn d̄uin.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1199, p. 120.

<sup>d</sup> *Dispersed with their spoils*.—The Annals of Kilronan, which describe this attack on Rindown more fully, have the following remark on the conduct of Felim's people on this occasion: "Lamentable was their conduct on this occa-

sion; they abandoned their lord, their guarantee, and their valour, for the spoils which they met. They left their lord and king, attended only by four horsemen out of the four battalions which he brought with him, so that the king strained his voice calling them back."

<sup>e</sup> *Foot-soldiers*, am̄raiβ.—The Annals of Kilronan call them p̄ep̄enaiḡ, i. e. archers.

<sup>f</sup> *He fell by him*.—This is very lamely expressed by the Four Masters, who appear to



to England, where he was consecrated, after having received the Pope's letters, by consent of the King of England.

Mac William<sup>b</sup> returned from England, but whether with peace or with war was unknown.

Felim, the son of Cathal Croiderg, returned to Connaught, having been invited thither by some of the Connacians, namely, by O'Kelly, O'Flynn, the son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Croiderg O'Connor, and the son of Art O'Melaghlin; all forming four equally strong battalions. They marched to Rindown<sup>c</sup>, where Brian, the son of Turlough, Owen O'Heyne, Conor Boy, son of Turlough, and Mac Costello, had all the cows of the country. Felim's people passed over the ramparts and ditches of the island [*recte* peninsula], and every chief of a band and head of a troop among them drove off a proportionate number of the cows, as they found them on the way before them; after which they dispersed, carrying off their booty, in different directions, and of the four battalions, leaving only four horsemen with Felim.

When Brian, the son of Turlough, Owen O'Heyne, and their forces<sup>d</sup> observed that Felim's people were dispersed with their spoils<sup>d</sup>, they set off actively and quickly with a small party of horse and many foot-soldiers<sup>e</sup> to attack Felim and his few men. Conor Boy, son of Turlough, did not perceive his situation until he came up with Rory, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Croiderg, and, mistaking him for one of his own people, he fell by him<sup>f</sup>.

Felim (the King) strained his voice calling after his army, and commanding them to abandon the spoils and rally to fight their enemies. Many of the [enemy's] forces were killed in this rencounter by Felim and his people, upon the island and outside the island; all excommunicated persons<sup>g</sup> and doers of

have left the sentence unfinished. It is better told in the Annals of Kilronan, but it would swell this work to too great a size to notice differences of this kind.

<sup>g</sup> *Excommunicated persons*, macaib mallac̃t, literally, *sons of curses*.—In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is: “Ro map̃aō põããe don epluãg ip̃ in oil̃en 7 allamoĩg don oil̃en so daomib mallaĩg̃e conniol-b̃ãĩt̃e ip̃ in maĩom̃ ip̃in, ãc̃t mão Tãoc̃ mac copmaic mic Tomal-

taũg̃ mic Diãp̃mãa nam̃ã.”

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, describe Felim's attack on Rindown as follows: “A. D. 1236. Felym O'Connor with an army came to Connoght again, and marched on untill he came to John's house, took all the spoiles of the town and islands thereof, and left nothing that they cou'd take or see from the door of the Castle forth: Felym's camp lay at the markt cross of the town;

mað taðg mac corbmaic mic tɔmaltaig mic diaρmata namía. Oð éualaið tpa mac uilliam an maiðm pin do éabairt ap gac aon dár iompoð fair, po eirið lá hua concobair dia ccsnpuccað. Oð chuaið dana diaρmaio mac maðnupa iap ná cluipin pin dionnpoiðio maðnupa mic muipceaptauig uí concobair.

Tanig iapañ mac uilliam gan paðað gan paτuccað go tuaim dá gualann, ap riðe go maið eó na paxan, 7 ní po págbaið epuaç na cliað apba 1 pelic míoip maiðe eó ná hi pelic tcsmpaill míchil ápcaingil, 7 tucpat csièpi piçit cliað ap na teamplaib pñipin. Tanagadap na ðeacðaið co tuplac, 7 tucpat an diaç ceðna fair. Oð éuiprft dana pluað do çpeachað muinטיפe diaρ-maða mic maðnupa, 7 do pala muinטיפ concobair puaið, 7 tuploçá dóib, 7 po aiprft na pluaig pin iað uile hi ttpécomupc a çele. Ro béigñ ðin do maðnur muinטיפ diaρmaðo do díochup 7 dionnapað uaða. Oð chuaið concobair puað apaðapac hi tech mic uilliam, 7 do póime pít ppi, 7 puair aipeac a çpece dona buaib tpiap po hairgeað, 7 an po aèinrft luçt na cille dia ccpuð do paðað doib dopiðipe. Oð ðeacðaið beop diaρmaio mac mað-nupa hi tteach gall tap cñn a bó, 7 a muinטיפ doneoç po págbaið occa. Luioð mac uilliam co balla, 7 po boí oiðce ann, do chuaið ap riðe co tuaim dá gualann, 7 po págaib coiceað connaçt gan pít ná paime gan biað 1 ccill ná hi ttauaiè innre.

Acð ua plaiðbeartauig tiðeapna iaptauip Connaçt décc.

Diaρmaio mac neill uí Ruairc do ðallað lá comconnaçt ua Raðallaið.

Catál piabac mac giolla bpuve uí Ruairc tiðeapna ua mbpiuin do ecc.

many of the meaner sort of Felym's people were drowned in the puddle of that town; he left [behind] much of the small cattle of the said prey."

<sup>n</sup> *Went over to*, éuaið dionnpoiðio. — This phrase simply means to go to, or towards. In the Annals of Kilronan the phrase used is, *támc a nuçt*; which means that Dermot repaired to Manus for protection.

<sup>i</sup> *Turlagh*, now Turlagh, situated in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo. It is a fair-town and a rectory, in the diocese of Tuam, where there is a round tower of considerable

height, in good preservation.

<sup>k</sup> *Balla*, situated near the boundary between the baronies of Carra and Clanmorris, in the county Mayo; it is a fair-town and a vicarage in the diocese of Tuam. It contains the ruins of an ancient church and round tower.

<sup>l</sup> *Within it*. — This account of the desolation of the province of Connaught is given much better in the Annals of Kilronan. They state that on this occasion the people of Brian, the son of Turlough O'Conor, burned the church of Imlagh Brocadha over the head of O'Flynn's

evil, excepting only Teige, son of Cormac, who was son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot. As soon as Mac William learned how O'Conor had defeated all who had turned against him, he joined him to reduce them. Dermot, the son of Manus, upon hearing this, went over to<sup>h</sup> Manus, the son of Murtough O'Conor.

After this Mac William proceeded to Tuam da ghualann, without notice or forewarning, and thence to Mayo of the Saxons, and left neither rick nor basket of corn in the large churchyard of Mayo, or in the yard of the church of St. Michael the Archangel, and carried away eighty baskets out of the churches themselves. They afterwards went to Turlagh<sup>i</sup>, on which they inflicted a similar calamity. They then sent a body of men to plunder the people of Dermot, the son of Manus, and these falling in with the people of Conor Roe, and the inhabitants of Turlagh, they plundered them all indiscriminately; and Manus was compelled to expel and banish Dermot's people from him. On the following day Conor Roe went into Mac William's house, made peace with him, and received a restoration of the prey of cows which had been taken from him; and such part of their cattle as the people of the church [of Turlagh] were able to recognize as their own was restored to them. Dermot, the son of Manus, also went into the house of [i. e. submitted to] the English, that they might spare such of his people and cattle as were then remaining with him. Mac William proceeded to Balla<sup>k</sup>, where he stopped for one night, and went thence to Tuam da ghualann. He left the province of Connaught without peace or tranquillity, and without food in any church or territory within it<sup>l</sup>.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

Dermot, the son of Niall O'Rourke, was deprived of sight by Cuconnaught<sup>m</sup> O'Reilly.

Cathal Reagh, son of Gilla-Brude O'Rourke, Lord of Hy-Briuin, died.

people, while it was full of women, children, and nuns, and had also three priests within it; and that Tearnann Caoluinne was also burned by the Lord Justice.

<sup>m</sup> *Cuconnaught*.—Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, anglicises this name Constantine. *Cú co-ñáct* signifies the hero, or literally, dog of Connaught. There are several names of men similarly

compounded, as *Cú Ulcò*, the hero of Ulster, a name translated *canis Ultoniæ*, by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster; *Cú miòe*, the hero of Meath; *Cú luácpa*, the hero of Luachair; *cu muman*, the hero of Munster; *Cú blaðma*, the hero of Slieve Bloom; *Cú cáipil*, the hero of Cashel.



Pleochað mór, doineann, ⁊ coccað deapmair ip in mbliadainri.

Maidm cluana cata do éabairt lá feðlimið ua cconcobair ap cloinn Ruaidri, ⁊ ap cconcobar mac corbmaic meic diarmada.

Giolla Patraic mac giollapoið tigeapna cénél aongura décc.

Tsrmann caelainne do lopecað lap an iurair.

Sloiccheað la hUa ndomnaill (domnall mor) in Ulltoib co hiubar chinn choiche dar mill gað tír gur a painicc, ⁊ dá fpuair geil ⁊ umla o upmop ulað.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1237.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, dá céð, τριοçατ, απεαçτ.

Tomar ua ruadaim eppcop luighe [decc].

Giollaíru mac an rcélaigi uí topmairg eppcop Conmaicne [decc].

Giolla na nécc ua mannaçám décc ⁊ mainrair na búille.

Sluaigeað lá feðlimið mac catail cpoibdeirg cona bpaíruið hi cconnachtaib. Cúonnaçt ua Raçallairg con uib ðriúin uile, ⁊ catai maç Raçnaill go cconnmaicnið immaille fpir dionnroiçíð pleaçta Ruaidri .i. brian mac toirpðealbairg, Muirceapraç ⁊ domnall meic diarmada mic Ruaidri, ⁊ cconcobar mac corbmaic meic diarmada. Do deaçaðar tap coirppliab na rçgra buð tuair mðdeaðhaið pleaçta ruaidri co pangaðar ðruim paitte, ⁊ do çuipriot plioçt Ruaidri aipra an iurair (batrap ina bpaipað) do éabairt

<sup>a</sup> *Heavy rains.*—The Annals of Kilronan give a horrible account of the weather, wars, distresses, and crimes of this year.

<sup>o</sup> *Cluain Catha*, now Battlefield, a townland and gentleman's seat in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, about four miles southwards of Ballymote.

<sup>p</sup> *Termonn Caollainne.*—The Annals of Kilronan state that this act was committed by the Lord Justice, when he went to Connaught to assist the son of William Burke.—For the situation of Termonn Caelainne see note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1225, p. 238.

<sup>i</sup> *Iubhar Chinn Choiche.*—This is the more ancient name of the town of Newry, in the

county of Down, which is now called in Irish *Iubhar Chinn Tragha*.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 276, note <sup>c</sup>. Under this year (1236) the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Hugh O'Malone, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, in the abbey of Kilbeggan. They also record the erection of the castle of Loughreagh by Mac William Burk, and of the castle of Ardrahan by the Lord Deputy Mac Maurice; also of the castle of Ullin Wonagh, but without mentioning by whom. According to the Annals of Kilronan, the castle of Muille Uanach was erected by the Justiciary Mac Maurice [Fitzgerald] after Felim O'Conor

Heavy rains<sup>a</sup>, harsh weather, and much war prevailed in this year.

The victory of Cluain Catha<sup>c</sup> was gained by Felim O'Conor, over the sons of Roderic, and Conor, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot.

Gillapatrik Mac Gillaroid, Lord of Kinel-Aengusa, died.

Tearmonn Caollainne<sup>p</sup> was burned by the Lord Justice.

O'Donnell (Donnell More) marched with an army to Iubhar Chinn Choiche<sup>q</sup> in Ulidia, and destroyed every territory through which he passed: he also obtained hostages and submission from most of the Ulidians.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1237.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-seven.*

Thomas O'Rowan, Bishop of Leyny<sup>r</sup>, [died].

Gilla-Isa Mac-an-Skealy O'Tormy, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], died.

Gilla-na-necc<sup>s</sup> O'Monahan died in the monastery of Boyle.

An army was led by Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg [O'Conor], and his brothers, into Connaught, being joined by Cúconnaught O'Reilly, with all the Hy-Briuin, and by Cathal Mac Randal, with the Conmaicni<sup>t</sup>, against the descendants of Roderic, namely, Brian, son of Turlough, Murtough, and Donnell, sons of Dermot, who was son of Roderic, and Conor, son of Cormac, who was son of Dermot. They went northwards across Coirrhshliabh-na-Seaghsa<sup>u</sup>, until they arrived at Drumraitte<sup>w</sup>, in pursuit of the race of Roderic. The descendants of Roderic sent the soldiers of the Lord Justice, who were

had fled to O'Donnell, and while the son of William Burke was in England. The Annals of Kilronan record, under this year, the killing of Melaghlin O'Malley by Donnell, son of Manus who was the son of Murtough Muimbneach O'Conor, on the island of Oilen da Chruinde, which is a small island near Rinvile, in the barony of Ballinahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.

<sup>r</sup> *Bishop of Leyny*, i. e. of Achonry.

<sup>s</sup> *Gilla-na-necc*.—In the Annals of Kilronan the name is written more correctly, *Gilla na*

*neach*, i. e. the *youth of the horses*.

<sup>t</sup> *Conmaicni*, i. e. the Conmaicni of Moy-Rein, who possessed the southern part of the county of Leitrim.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1215, p. 186.

<sup>u</sup> *Coirrhshliabh-na-Seaghsa*.—This is the Irish name of the Curliu mountains, situated to the north of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>w</sup> *Drumraitte*, now Drumrat, a parish in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, situated to the north of the Curliu mountains.

deabta dpeðlimið cona roðpauve. Ro porcongair peðlimið popa plógaib gan a nduibracad itir aét toét dia niombualad gan fuircaé. Oo pónaó parrpionn rin, ni po fuilngsetar na hamra go cian an iomtuarpgain an tan po ppaóinead poppa i cclinn a muintipe. Ro marbhad dponng moir dioð im Mac mibricc don cup rin.

Oo connacatpar plíct Ruaiðri an pcaoíleat γ an pcaindpeat tugað pop a roðpauve, po iomgabrat an tionat a mbatpar gan aoínneat do marbhad oib. Oo pcaoílrte a haite an maðma rin cona baóí airtpeabh-hi pól muirpeadaig leo. Ro hairpceat a muintir uile lá peðlimið, γ do pónaó cpeacá iomða ap concobair mac corbmaic hi tpir nailealla. Ruccurðar iarom a loingfir pop loc cé, γ po dioóuir de corbmac mac diarmada tiðearna maighe luirg, γ po aircc mað luircc uile. Paccbair dana, tiðearnur an tpe γ an loca ag donnachad mac muiréfirtaig luatpúilg.

Sic do óenam don iurpir pié peðlimið, γ tuccat cúig triuca an píghe ópóm gan cpod gan óior oppa.—(*Vide supra*, 1230).

Maðnur mac diarmada mic maðnura do marbhad lá domnall mac diarmada mic Ruaiðri uí concobair.

Muirceartac mac diarmada mic Ruaiðri uí concobair do marbhad lá mac maðnura mic muirceartaign muimnið.

Cpeac do denam lá Concobair mac corbmaic pop Ruaiðri ua ngaðpa, γ braðair Ruaiðri do marbhad.

Draigde Concobair mic corbmaic do marbhad lá peðlimið mac catail cpuibdeirg.

Maimpir canánac do tionnpenat lá clapur mac mailín in oilen na tpinóide ap loc uaðair iar na comairleacat do ó catail ua Raðallaig.

\* *Mac Mibric*.—This name is still extant in the county of Mayo, but always anglicised Merriek. This family, which is of Welsh extraction, was seated in the valley of Glenhest, to the west of Glen-Nephiñ, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, pp. 331, 332, 401.

† *Lough Key*.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise state that Felim O'Connor took possession of

Lough Key and Lough Arvagh [Lough Arrow], on this occasion.

‡ *Free of cattle-tribute or rent*.—This is scarcely true; for it appears, from an entry on a great roll of the Pipe, of the forty-sixth year of Henry III., A. D. 1262, that Ffethelmus O'Konechor owed 5000 marks and 2000 cows, for having three cantreds of land in Connaught in fee-farm, viz., the cantreds of Machney [mað naoi], Tyrtotha [tí tuatá], and Moylurg.—See



along with them, to give battle to Felim and his forces. Felim, however, ordered his troops not to shoot at them at all, but to come to a close fight without delay. This was done according to his order; and the soldiers did not long sustain the charge, when they were routed towards their people. A great number of them were slain, and, among the rest, Mac Mibric<sup>x</sup>.

When the descendants of Roderic saw the flight and confusion into which their forces were thrown, they retreated from their position without the loss of a man. After this defeat, however, they were dispersed in such a manner that they had no residence in [the territory of] Sil-Murray. All their people were plundered by Felim, and many preys were taken from Conor, son of Cormac, in Tirerrill. They [Felim's party] afterwards brought their fleet on Lough Key<sup>y</sup>, and drove from thence Cormac Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, and plundered all Moylurg; and the lordship of the territory and lake they gave to Donough, the son of Murtough Luath-Shuileach.

The Lord Justice made peace with Felim; and the five cantreds of the King were given him [Felim], free of cattle-tribute, or rent<sup>z</sup>.—(*Vide supra*, 1230.)

Manus, son of Dermot, who was son of Manus, was slain by Donnell, son of Dermott, who was son of Roderic O'Conor.

Murtough, son of Dermott, who was son of Roderic, was slain by the son of Manus, son of Murtough Muimhneach [O'Conor].

A prey was taken by Conor, son of Cormac, from Rory O'Gara, and Rory's brother was slain.

The hostages of Conor, the son of Cormac, were put to death by Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg.

A monastery for canons was commenced by Clarus Mac Mailin, on Trinity Island<sup>a</sup> in Lough Oughter, under the patronage of Cathal O'Reilly.

Hardiman's History of Galway, p. 48, note <sup>x</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> *Trinity Island in Lough Oughter*.—This island is in the upper or southern part of Lough Oughter, and belongs to the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Upper Loughtee, and county of Cavan.—See Ordnance Map of this county, sheet 20, on which Trinity Abbey and grave-yard are shewn. The island contains 122 acres, 2 roods,

and 11 perches, English measure. According to Ware this monastery was founded in the year 1249.—See Harris's edition of his Antiquities, p. 272.

Under this year (1237) the Annals of Kilronan and of Clonmacnoise record the death of Donat O'Fidhubhra, called in the latter O'Furie, Archbishop of Armagh.

Ἰαρίν νά ἡερεανν δο τοότ ι cconnaéταιβ, γ cairléin δο éinnreécal dóib  
δο dénam innte.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1238.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, δα cheo, τριοάτ, α hocht.

Felix ua Ruanaóda aipdeppcop tuama iar ccor α eppcoboide de ar dia  
niar an tan rin, γ iar ngabáil habite manéíppa ime hi ccill muipe in atélaíe  
dés.

Donnchaó uaiéneac mac aóda mic Ruaiópi uí concobaip δο μαρβαó lá  
ταόγ mac aóda mic caéail cpoibóειργ.

Donnchaó mac duarcáin uí ígpa tígeapna luígne δο gabáil lá ταόγ mac  
aóda mic caéail cpoibóειργ, γ an tan puzaó dia cóiméd é po μαρβρατ α  
bpaítepe buóóéin, .i. meic aóda uí ígpa ar an pligib α ττίρ bpiúin ná pionna.

Plaiébeapταc mac Caémaoíl apotaóipeac cenél ípíadaíγ, γ τοιρεac  
cloinne Congail, γ ó ccínnpoda ι ττίρ manac, peíge γaipecóib γ einíγ típe  
heogain δο μαρβαó lá donnchaó mac caémaoíl lá α bpaéaip pín τρία táng-  
naéτ.

Donnchaó mac muipeapταíγ δο óol ip in mbpeípe go hua Raíallaiγ,  
γ puγ pluaz móp laip ι cconnaéταιβ, γ po aipcepcé muintip cluana coirpéti,  
γ po μαρβαó rochaíde δο maítib muintipe heolair hi ττόραígeacéτ ná cpece  
rin, γ opoηγ móp dona tuathaiβ.

Maolpuanaó mac donnchaóda ui óubda δο μαρβαó lá maolpeaclainn

<sup>b</sup> Under this year the Annals of Kilronan state, that Donough, the son of Murtough O'Connor, granted the lands of Drumann iarthar, and the tract extending from Lathach Cille Braoin to the lake [Lough Key], both wood, bog, and plain, to the congregation of the Holy Trinity of Lough Key, and to Clarus Mac Mailin, and that he reigned but one month after making this grant.

<sup>c</sup> *Felix O'Rooney*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 605, in which he is called Felix O'Ruadan, it is stated that he was the uncle of King Roderic O'Connor, and that having

resigned in the year 1235, he spent the remainder of his life in St. Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, where he died in the year 1238. It is stated in the annals of this abbey, that he covered the church and belfry of the Blessed Virgin, near Dublin, with lead; and that he was magnificently interred in the chancel of the church, at the steps of the altar, on the left hand side.

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain-Coirphi*.—In the *Feilire Aenguis*, at the 15th of February, this place is described as ι noíepib cenel doβta ι connaéταιβ, i. e. "in the desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, in Con-naught." For some account of this place, see

The barons of Ireland went to Connaught, and commenced erecting castles there<sup>b</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1238.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-eight.*

Felix O'Rooney<sup>c</sup>, Archbishop of Tuam, after having some time before resigned his bishopric for the sake of God, and after having assumed the monastic habit in Kilmurphy [Mary's Abbey], in Dublin, died.

Donough Uaithneach, son of Hugh, who was son of Roderic O'Conor, was slain by Teige, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg.

Donough, son of Duarcán O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, was taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg; and, while on his way to the place of confinement, he was killed in Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of Hugh O'Hara.

Flaherty Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, and Clann-Congail, and of Hy-Kennoda in Fermanagh, the most illustrious in Tyrone for feats of arms and hospitality, was treacherously slain by Donough Mac Cawell, his own kinsman.

Donough, son of Murtough [Mac Dermot], went into Breifny to O'Reilly, and brought a great force with him into Connaught, and plundered the people of Cluain-Coirpthe<sup>d</sup>; and many of the chiefs of Muintir-Eolais<sup>e</sup> were slain in pursuit of the prey which had been taken in the country, as were also a great number of [inhabitants of] the Tuathas.

Mulrony, the son of Donough O'Dowda, was slain by Melaghlin, the son of

Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at the 15th February, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the same day. St. Berach, or Barry, the original founder of this church, flourished about the year 580. The situation of Cluain Coirpthe, which has been mistaken by Archdall, and even by the accurate Dr. Lanigan (see his Ecclesiastical History, vol. ii. p. 325), is still well known to the natives of Kinel-Dofa, in the county of Roscommon. It is now called Kilbarry, and is situated in the

parish of Termonbarry, in O'Hanly's country, near the Shannon. The ruins of several churches are still to be seen there, and there was a round tower standing near one of them in the memory of some old persons, with whom the Editor conversed in the year 1837, when he visited this celebrated locality.

<sup>e</sup> *Muintir-Eolais*.—The O'Ferralls were called Muintir Anghaile; the Mac Ranals Muintir Eolais.



mac concobair ruaid mic mairceartaig muintiḡ, ⁊ lá mac tigeapnáin mic caṡail miccaphain uí concobair.

Caipléna do déanā hī muintir murchaḡa hī cconmaicne cuile, ⁊ a cṡra lár na barúnaib rémpáite.

Sluaigeaḡ lá mac muiṡir iurṡír na hepeann, ⁊ lá hugo de laṡi iapla ulaḡ hī ccenél eoḡain ⁊ hī ccenél conaill. Ro aṡpṡḡṡṡ maḡ laṡlainn (i. doṡnall) ⁊ tucpaṡ tigeapnuṡ cenél eoḡain do mac uí neill, ⁊ ro ḡaḡpaṡ ṡḡn bṡaige do an tucapṡṡṡ.

Cloicṡeaḡ eanaig dúin do denaṡn.

Caṡal maḡ ṡiaḡaig ṡaioṡeaḡ ṡeap ṡceḡne décc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSḠ, 1239.

Αοιρ Cṡioṡṡ, mile, ḡa éḡḡ, ṡṡioṡaṡ, anaṡí.

Muiṡcṡṡṡaḡ mac Doṡnaill uí ḡṡiaiaṡ do écc.

Caṡ caipṡ ṡṡiaḡail do ṡaḡaipṡ lá Doṡnall maḡ laṡlainn dú in ro maṡbaḡ doṡnall ṡaṡnaige ua néill, maḡ maṡḡaṡna, Soṡaṡle ua ḡaṡṡleaḡaig, caḡḡ ḡṡṡaṡ ua ḡaṡṡleaḡaig, ⁊ maṡṡe cenel moaṡn ḡo ṡoḡaḡaḡib ioḡḡa

<sup>f</sup> *Muintir Murchadha*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Flahertys, and it became also that of the territory which they possessed, and which, before the English invasion, was nearly co-extensive with the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway. In an Inquisition taken at Galway, on the 20th of March, 1608, before Geffry Osbaldston, Esq., this territory is called Muintir-murroghoe, and described as forming the northern part of the barony of Clare, then a part of Clanrickard. The O'Flahertys seem to have been driven from this territory in the year 1238, or very soon afterwards, when they settled in that part of the county of Galway lying west of Lough Orbsen, where they became as powerful as ever they had been in their more original territory of Muintir Murchadha.

<sup>g</sup> *The son of O'Neill*.—Charles O'Connor writes *inter lineas*, i. do ḡṡṡiaṡ, i. e. to Brian.

<sup>h</sup> *Cloictheach* is the Irish name by which the round towers of Ireland are still known in their respective localities, as *cloigṡeaḡ cuile ṡiḡ*, in the county Kilkenny; *cloicṡeaḡ cluana Uṡa*, Cloyne steeple.—See O'Brien's Dictionary, *in voce* *cloigṡeaḡ* and *cuilceac*. In some parts of Ireland the word is made *cuilceac* by metathesis, and in others *clóḡaṡ* is the form used to express steeple or round tower. O'Brien gives *cloigtheach* and *cuilceach* as denoting a steeple or belfry; and *clogas* as a belfry or steeple. O'Reilly also gives both forms of the term.—See Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 390.

<sup>i</sup> *Annadown*, *Eanaḡ dúin*.—A townland, containing the ruins of a monastery and several churches, near the margin of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare and county of Galway.

<sup>k</sup> *Mac Reevy*, maḡ ṡiaḡaig, now generally an-

Conor Roe, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach, and by the son of Tiernan, who was son of Cathal Miccarain O'Conor.

Castles were erected in Muintir-Murchadha<sup>f</sup>, in Conmaicne-Cuile, and in Carra, by the barons aforesaid.

An army was led by Mac Maurice, Lord Justice of Ireland, and Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, into Tyrone and Tirconnell. They deposed Mac Loughlin (Donnell), and gave the government of Tyrone to the son of O'Neill<sup>g</sup>, and they themselves obtained the hostages of the north.

The Cloictheach<sup>h</sup> of Annadown<sup>i</sup> was erected.

Cathal Mac Reevey<sup>k</sup>, Lord of Feara-Scedne<sup>l</sup>, died<sup>m</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1239.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-nine.*

Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, died.

The battle of Carnteel<sup>n</sup> was fought by Donnell Mac Loughlin, where Donnell Tamnaighe O'Neill, Mac Mahon, Sorley O'Gormly, and Caech-

glicised Mac Creevy, or M'Greevy.

<sup>l</sup> *Feara-Scedne*.—The situation of this tribe, to whom there is no other reference in the Irish annals, has not been determined. Duald Mac Firbis, in his Genealogical Book (Lord Roden's copy, p. 783), gives a list of the families of the Feara Sgenne, consisting of Mac Riabhaigh, as chief, and thirty-one other families; but he does not inform us where they were located. O'Dugan, in his Topographical Poem, makes Mac Riabhaigh the ancient Chief of Moylurg, in the now county of Roscommon; but we cannot believe that he and his thirty-one families had any power in Moylurg at this period, unless as followers of the Mac Dermots, who were then its chief lords.

<sup>m</sup> Under this year (1238) the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passage, relating to the affairs of Ulster, of which the Four Masters have collected

no notice: "A. D. 1238. Mac Gille Morie, a good chieftain of Ulster, was killed by some of the people of Hugh Delacie, Earle of Ulster, as he was going to the Earle's house; whereupon Mac Donnslieve, the King of Ulster's" [*recte* Uladh's, or Ulidia's] "son, Melaghlyn, Prince of Kynell Owen, and all the Chieftains of Ulster, took armes and banished the said Earle of Ulster out of the whole provence. The Earle of Ulster assembled together all the English of Ireland, and went the second time to Ulster where he possessed himself of all the lands again, in the three months of harvest, and banished Melaghlyn from thence into Connought. O'Neale the Read took the superioritie and principalitie of Tyre Owen afterwards."

<sup>n</sup> *Carnteel*, καρν τριαδαιλ, i. e. the Carn of Siadhail, Sheil, or Sedulius; a small village in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, a short dis-

imaille ppiú, 7 po gab ariú an tigeapnur, 7 po bñad ðe gan fúipeac ðéir an maðma rin.

Τοιρρðealbach mac puaiðri uí Concóbari (Rí Connacht) décc.

Pfígal mac conconðact uí raðallaið tigeapna ðartraiðe 7 cloinne pfímaiðe, 7 tigeapna bñéirne ó rñiab rair, mað iar leabari oile, ðo marðað lá maolpuanaið mac pearðail 7 lá concóbari mac corbmaic ar ndula ðó ar cpeç go mac neill mic conðalaið ðia po aircc iar, 7 ðiar gab teað oppa, 7 tainic Muirçfítaç mac néill ar bñfíer ar an tigh amach. Ro gabad é, 7 po marðað pó cftoir ðéir mic uí Raðallaið ðo marðað.

Cpeac ðo ðénañ lá gallañ Epeann ar ua ndomñaiñ çup ró airçfíe çairppi, 7 po baóí an lurtír fñin occ fírdara occa nurnaðe, 7 ðo ðeacðara a riréi go ðpuim çliab.

Çarairpina inçñ caçail çpoidðepp bñ huí domñaiñ ðo çabairt lçbaile ða pearonð popta .i. Rop ðirn, ðo çlapur mac maóíñ, 7 ðo coimçionól canánaç oilén na trinnóide ar loc cé in onoir na trinnóide 7 muirpe.

Corbmac mac airt huí maóíleaçlainn ðég.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1240.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, ða céð, cftpachar.

Maineirteir ðo thógbail i bpuçtairpe lá Sip hugo puppel ðo bñairið .S. ppairpeir.

Çiolla na naom ua ðpeáñ airçinneach arða çarna ðo écc.

tance to the north-east of Aughnacloy, on the road to Dungannon.

<sup>o</sup> *Caech-Bearnais*, i. e. the blind man of Barnis.

<sup>p</sup> *Mountain*.—The mountain of Breifny means Slieve-in-ierin.

<sup>q</sup> *Congallagh*.—See an entry under the year 1228, where this Niall, the son of Congalagh, is called O'Rourke, and said to have been Lord of Dartry and Clann-Fearmaighe.

<sup>r</sup> *The son of O'Reilly*.—This story, which is so briefly and imperfectly told, has been copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Connaught.—See entry under the year 1240, from

which it appears that the Mulrony and Conor here mentioned were sons of Cormac Mac Dermot, Chief of Moylurg.

<sup>s</sup> *Rosbiri*.—The Down Survey shews a denomination of land called Rossborne, near the mouth of the Ballysadare River, in the parish of Kilmacowen, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. This barony belonged, at this period, to O'Donnell, who must have given this, and other lands in its vicinity, as a *tinscra*, or dowry, to his wife, according to the old Irish custom.

<sup>t</sup> *Cormac*.—His death is noticed as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of



Bearnais<sup>o</sup> O'Gormly, and the chiefs of Kinel Moen, with many others, were slain. Mac Loughlin reassumed the lordship after this battle, but was deprived of it without delay.

Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor (King of Connaught), died.

Farrell, the son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Lord of Dartry and Clann-Fermaighe, and, according to another book, Lord of Breifny, from the mountain<sup>p</sup> eastwards, was slain by Mulrony, son of Farrell, and Conor, son of Cormac [Mac Dermot], after he had gone on a predatory excursion to the son of Niall, the son of Congallagh<sup>a</sup> [O'Rourke], on which occasion he plundered them and took their house. Murtough, son of Niall, came out on parole, but was seized and killed, immediately after the son of O'Reilly<sup>r</sup> had been slain.

A prey was taken by the English of Ireland from O'Donnell, and they plundered Carbury; and the Lord Justice himself was awaiting them at Ballysadare, and his scouts went as far as Drumcliff.

Lasarina, daughter of Cathal Croiderg O'Conor, and the wife of O'Donnell, gave a half townland of her marriage dowry, viz., Rosbirt<sup>s</sup>, to Clarus Mac Mailin, and the Canons of Trinity Island, in Lough Key, in honour of the Trinity and the Virgin Mary.

Cormac<sup>t</sup>, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1240.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty.*

A monastery was founded at Waterford for Franciscan Friars by Sir Hugo Purcell.

Gilla-na-naev O'Dreain, Erenagh of Ardcarne, died.

Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1238. Cormac mac Art O'Melaghlyn, the prince that most annoyed and hinder'd the English in his own time, and next successor of the Kingdome of Meath, if he had lived and were suffered by the English, died quietly in his bed, without fight or dissention, in Inis Dowgyn, upon the river of Sack."

The same Annals contain the following passages, under this year, which have been omitted

by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1238. Geffrye O'Dalie, an excellent poet, died in pilgrimage in Sruhír.

"Walter Delacie repaired to the King of England.

"The Earle of Ulster's sonn was killed by the Ulster men, and twenty-eight men in shirts of mail with him."

Sluaigeaḁ mór lá coinḁonnaḁt ua raḁallaiḁ for ḁorbmac mac nḁiar-  
mata co ro aippe an tír uile co harḁ carna, ḁ ro marḁ ḁaoíne iomḁa i  
nḁioḁail a meic, ḁ corbmac mac tomaltaḁ ḁo aitéríḁaḁ, ḁ donnchaḁ mac  
muirḁrtaḁ ḁo ḁabáil tíḁearnura muíḁe luipḁ.

Feḁlimiḁ ua concḁbair ḁo ḁol ḁo laḁair niḁ raḁan ḁo ḁoraoiḁ gall ḁ  
ḁaoiḁeal ppur, ḁ puair onóir mór on niḁ ḁon ḁur rin, ḁ tainiḁ plan ḁia tíḁ.

Aḁḁ mac ḁiolla na naom cpiumm uí Seaḁnuraḁ ḁo marḁaḁ lá concḁbair  
mac aḁḁa mic caḁail cpiḁḁeipḁ, ḁ lá píaḁra ua floinn.

Saḁḁ inḁean uí ḁeinneiriḁiḁ bñ donnchaḁ ḁairbriḁiḁ uí ḁriain décc.

Mameḁtḁir tíḁhe Molaḁa hi ccaipḁpe ipin muḁain in eppcoroiḁeḁt puir  
ḁo ḁonḁraḁ ḁo éḁḁbail ḁo ḁraiḁriḁ .S. Pḁanḁeir lá Maḁ carḁaiḁ píaḁaḁ  
tíḁearna cairḁpeach ḁ a tumba pḁin ḁo ḁenom hi ccoraiḁ na mbḁaḁar.  
Ar inḁte for aḁnaiḁḁr an bappach mor, ḁ ó Maḁḁamna cairḁpeaḁ, ḁ  
baḁún cúppach.

<sup>u</sup> *Felim O'Conor*.—In the Annals of Clonmac-  
noise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan,  
the notice of Felim O'Conor's appearance before  
the King of England is given as follows :  
“ A. D. 1240. Felym O'Connor went into Eng-  
land, because the English of Ireland refused to  
yeald him any justice; the King graunted him  
the five cantreds, which himself had, and [he]  
returned in safety.”

Matthew Paris gives a curious account of the  
reception of Felim O'Conor at the English court,  
but he errs in giving John as the name of the  
De Burgo, against whom he lodged his com-  
plaints; for it does not appear from any trust-  
worthy document, nor any authority whatever,  
except Matthew Paris himself, and Dr. Hanmer, a  
very careless chronicler, who merely copies him,  
that there was any powerful man named John de  
Burgo in Ireland at this time. So effectually did  
Felim plead his cause on this occasion, that King  
Henry III. ordered Maurice Fitzgerald, then Lord  
Justice of Ireland, “to pluck up by the root that  
fruitless sycamore, De Burgo, which the Earl of  
Kent, in the insolence of his power, had planted

in those parts, nor suffer it to bud forth any  
longer.” “Ut ipsius iniquæ plantationis, quam  
Comes Cantix Hubertus in illis partibus, dum  
suâ potentiâ debaccharet, plantavit, infructuo-  
sam sicomorum radicibus evulsam, non sinerat  
pullulare.”—See Matthew Paris at this year.  
Dr. O'Conor states, in his suppressed work,  
*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles  
O'Conor*, p. 42, that Felim O'Conor obtained a  
royal charter for five baronies in the year 1257,  
and that he shortly after built the abbeyes of  
Roscommon and Tuamona. In the last edition  
of Rymer, vol. i. p. 240, there is a letter from  
Felim O'Conohur, King of Connaught, to Henry  
III., thanking him for the many favours which  
he had conferred upon him, and especially for  
his having written in his behalf against Walter  
de Burgo to his Justiciary, William Dene; but  
this letter, though placed under the year 1240  
by Rymer, refers to a later period, as Dene was  
not Justiciary before 1260.

<sup>v</sup> *Sabia*, Saḁḁ.—This was very common as the  
proper name of a woman, till a recent period, in  
Ireland, but it is now nearly obsolete. The

A great army was led by Cuconnaught O'Reilly against Cormac Mac Dermot, and plundered the entire country as far as Ardcarne, and slew many people, in revenge of his son. Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh, was deposed, and Donough, the son of Murtough [Mac Dermot], assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Felim O'Conor<sup>u</sup> went before the King of England to complain to him of the English and Irish, on which occasion he received great honour from the King; he then returned safe home.

Hugh, the son of Gilla-na-naev Crom O'Shaughnessy, was slain by Conor, son of Hugh, who was the son of Cathal Crovderg, and by Fiachra O'Flynn.

Sabia<sup>r</sup>, daughter of O'Kennedy, and wife of Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, died.

The Monastery of Timoleague<sup>w</sup>, in Carbery, in Munster, in the diocese of Ross, was founded for Franciscan Friars, by Mac Carthy Reagh, Lord of Carbery, and his own tomb was erected in the choir of the Friars. In this monastery also Barry More, O'Mahony of Carbery, and the Baron Courcy, are interred<sup>x</sup>.

word signifies *goodness*.

<sup>w</sup> *Timoleague*, a monastery, now in ruins, in the barony of Barryroe, in the county of Cork. *Teac molaḡa* signifies the house of St. Molaga, who probably erected a primitive Irish monastery at this place, but of this we have no record. This saint was a native of Fermoy, and his principal monastery was at a place in that territory called Tulach min Molaga.—See his Life given by Colgan, in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 20th January, p. 148. The year of his death is not recorded, but it must have been after the year 665, as we learn from his life that he survived the great pestilence which raged in that year. Dr. Smith, in his description of this abbey, gives the following account of its tombs: "Here are several tombs of the Irish families, viz., Mac Carthy Reaghs, in the midst of the choir; west of it is an old broken monument of the O'Cullanes; and on the right a ruined tomb of the lords Courcy. The O'Donovans, O'Heas,

&c., were also buried here."—*Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 251. In the will of Daniell O'Donovane, made at Rahin, in August, 1629, and now preserved in the Registry of the Court of Prerogative in Ireland, he orders his "bodie to be buried in the Abby of Tymolege," but his descendants soon after placed their tomb in the churchyard of Myross. Most, if not all the other families have also discontinued to bury in this abbey.

<sup>x</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passages, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1240. William Delacie, Lord of Meath, the only son of Walter Delacie, and his wife, died in one week. Some say they were poisoned.

"There arose great dissensions in Ulster against the Earle of Ulster this year. Richard Tuite, with a company of 3000 soldiers, went to assist him."



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1241.

Αοιρ Cριορτ μίλε, δα céδ, cεραάαττ α haon.

Αν τεppcop ua πλαίτbearταιγ (ι. Μυιρécηταc), ι. eppcop eαναιγ δύν [do ecc].

Coιρεapccað cεmpaill na mbpaταρ μινύρ in átluan lá comapba Pa-  
ταic.

Domnall mór mac éccneacáin huf domnaill τιγcηνα τίρε conaill, pεap-  
manað, γ ιóctair conðaæt co coιppηiað, γ oιrγiaλλ ó clar anuap décc in  
aibít manaiγ ιαρ mbpeiτ buaða ó doman, γ o δóman, γ α aðnacal co nonóir  
γ go naipmioin ι mainipoir eappa puað ip in poγmαρ do ponnað.

Maolpεaclaínn ua domnaill do oiponó ι τιγcηnnup τίρε conaill inð ionað  
α áταρ. Ua neill, ι. brian do teaæt cúige ιαρ ná ionðapbað la domnall  
mαγ laclaínn, γ ua domnaill do ðula cona pócpaide lá brian ua néill hι  
cenél eoγain, γ tuccpaτ cαth do mαγ laclaínn, ι. caτ caimeirge, γ po mapb-  
paτ domnall ua laclaínn τιγcηνα cenel eoγain, γ decneabap δa ðepðpne, γ  
taoipicch cenél eoγain uile immaile ppip, γ po hoiponeað brian ðon chup  
pín ι τιγcηnnup cenel eoγain.

Diapmað mac mαγnupa mic taoippðealbaiγ móip uí concóðair paói eimγ  
γ eanγnaíma do ecc.

Sιpμucc mαγ oipeaάtaiγ taoίpeaá cloinne tomaltaiγ ðecc.

Uaλpa ðe latι τιγcηνα mίðe ó gallaib, γ cñn comaple gall epεann ðég  
hι paχaib.

Ταðγ mac puaðpí uí γaðpa ðécc.

Ταðγ ua concóðair do apγuin ðaptpaiγε γ cloinne pñpmaiγε.

<sup>y</sup> *The plain*, clár.—The plain here referred to is Machaire Oirghiall, or the level part of the county of Louth, which was then in the possession of the English.

<sup>z</sup> *Caimeirge*.—There is no place of this name now in the ancient territory of Kinel-Owen. But tradition points out the site of a great battle between the rival families of O'Neill and Mac Loughlin, near Maghera, in the county of Londonderry, which the Editor inclines to

believe to be that of the battle here referred to.

<sup>a</sup> *Walter de Lacy*.—His obituary is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1241. Walter Delacie, the bountifull-est Englishman for horses, cloaths, money, and goold, that ever came before his time into this kingdom, died in England of a Wound."

His only son, William, died in 1240.—See

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1241.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-one.*

Bishop O'Flaherty (i. e. Murtough), i. e. the Bishop of Annadown, died.

The church of the Friars Minor in Athlone was consecrated by the successor of St. Patrick.

Donnell More, the son of Egnaghan O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught, as far as the Curlicu Mountains, and of Oriel, from the plain<sup>7</sup> northwards, died in the monastic habit, victorious over the world and the devil, and was interred with honour and respect in the monastery of Assaroe, in the harvest time.

Melaghlin O'Donnell was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell, in the place of his father. O'Neill (i. e. Brian), after having been expelled by Mac Loughlin, came to O'Donnell, and O'Donnell, with his forces, went with Brian O'Neill into Tyrone, and they gave battle to Mac Loughlin, i. e. the battle of Caimeirge<sup>2</sup>, in which they slew Donnell O'Loughlin, Lord of the Kinel-Owen, and ten of his family, together with all the chieftains of the Kinel-Owen. And Brian [O'Neill] was then installed in the lordship of the Kinel-Owen.

Dermot, the son of Manus, son of Turlough More O'Conor, celebrated for hospitality and prowess, died.

Sitric Mageraghty, Chief of Clann-Tomalty, died.

Walter de Lacy<sup>a</sup>, Lord of the English of Meath, and head of the council<sup>b</sup> of the English of Ireland, died in England.

Teige, the son of Rory O'Gara, died.

Teige O'Conor plundered Dartry and Clann-Fearmaighe [in the county of Leitrim].

note<sup>x</sup> under that year. This Walter left two daughters, co-heiresses, Margaret and Mabel, the elder of whom married Lord Theobald de Verdon, and the second, Geoffry de Geneville. The palatinate of Meath was divided between these two ladies, Lough Seudy, now Ballymore-Lough Seudy, in Westmeath, being the head of Verdon's moiety, and Trim that of Geneville's. In 1330, after Verdon's forfeiture, the palatinate

was re-united in favour of Roger Mortimer, who married Geneville's grand-daughter and heiress. —Rot. Pat. 2 Hen. V. 137. See Grace's *Annals of Ireland*, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 30, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>b</sup>*Head of the Council*, ceann aëcomairc, means nothing more than that he was so politic and prudent as to be always consulted by the Eng-

Sluaḡ mór do déanam lár an iurtip, .i. muirip mac gearrait 1 maiz naé go po airceirít fiaúra ua flainn, 7 donnchaḡ mac diairmaḡa, 7 puccerac uaḡaḡ do muntip ui concóbaip forpa, 7 po marbaḡ leó nár mac ḡiolla deallaiḡ 7 pochaiḡe ele.

Domnall maḡ flannchaḡa taoipeaḡ darptraizḡ do écc.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1242.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, míle, da céo, cḡraḡaḡ, aḡó.

Domnall mac airten do écc ina éanánaḡ hi ccill móip.

Cairbitil mór lá ḡrímaḡaḡ arḡa maḡa, 7 la habbaḡaḡ cananach epeann 1 luḡmaḡaḡ dia po toḡbaḡ moran do éairib do éionoil moḡta on Róim.

Donnchaḡ Cairpreaḡ ua bḡiam (tiḡḡina ḡail ccair) tuip orḡain 7 oipeaḡaḡ deirceip Epeann, 7 a mac toipḡdealbḡaḡ mac donnchaḡa cairbriḡ décc.

Concóbaip ua ḡḡiam do ḡabail riḡe tuaḡmuman.

Aeḡ ua concóbaip (.i. an taitcleipeaḡ) mac aḡa mic Ruaiḡri uí Chon-  
cobaip do marbaḡ la toipḡdealbḡaḡ mac aḡa mic caḡail cḡuibḡeipḡ.

ḡḡiam mac donnchaḡ uí dubḡa tiḡearna ua ḡfiaḡrach, 7 ua namalḡaḡa 7 iorpaip do marbaḡ ar-ḡlicchiḡ acc ḡol dá oiliḡpe co mainripip na búille.

Sluaizḡaḡ mór lap an iurtip 7 lá ḡallaiḡ epeann arḡḡna, 7 lá ḡeḡlimiḡ mac caḡail cḡuibḡeipḡ hi cenel cconail in ḡiaḡ tairḡ uí concóbaip do éoiḡ ḡionḡḡoiḡiḡ cenél cconail. Ro ḡabḡaḡ na ḡlóiz ḡin Lonḡḡoḡ 1 noḡuim éuama, 7 po míllḡe a lán ḡon éuairḡ ḡin ḡén ḡur tḡeḡeḡaḡ taḡḡ ḡóib. Taḡḡ ua Concóbaip do ḡabail iarḡḡáin lá coinconnaḡt ua Raḡallaiḡ tḡia poḡ-  
cḡḡḡa ḡeḡlimiḡ mic caḡail cḡuibḡeipḡ.

lish whenever they engaged in a war, or came on terms of peace with the Irish.

<sup>c</sup> *Nar*.—The Mac Gillakellys had this name from Nar, the eldest son of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, from whose son Artghal they descend.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 69.

<sup>d</sup> *Primate*.—His name was Albert of Cogn. —See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 65.

In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called a *Scotchman*, the translator having mistaken *Almaineaḡ*, a German, for *Albanaḡ*, a Scotchman.

<sup>e</sup> *Mochta*.—In an epistle attributed to him, he styles himself, "*Mauchteus peccator presbyter, Sancti Patricii discipulus*." He was by nation a Briton, and is generally supposed to have been the first Bishop of Louth. He died on the 19th



The Lord Justice, namely, Maurice Fitzgerald, mustered a great army with which he marched into Moynai [in the county of Roscommon], and plundered Fiachra O'Flynn and Donough Mac Dermot; a small party of O'Conor's people overtook them, and slew Nar<sup>c</sup> Mac Gillakelly, and many others.

Donnell Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1242.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-two.*

Donnell Mac Airtén died a Canon at Kilmore.

A great chapter was held by the Primate<sup>d</sup> of Armagh, and the abbots of the Canons Regular of Ireland, at Louth, on which occasion many of the relics which Mochta<sup>e</sup> had collected, and brought from Rome, were taken up.

Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, Lord of the Dalcassians, tower of the splendour and greatness of the south of Ireland, and his son Turlough, died.

Connor O'Brien assumed the lordship of Thomond.

Hugh O'Conor (i. e. the Aithchleireach<sup>f</sup>), son of Hugh, who was son of Roderic O'Conor, was slain by Turlough, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg.

Brian<sup>g</sup>, son of Donough O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh, Tirawley, and Erris, was killed on the way as he was going on a pilgrimage to the Abbey of Boyle.

A great army was led by the Lord Justice and all the English of Ireland, with Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, into Tirconnell, in pursuit of Teige O'Conor, who had fled to Kinel-Connell. The army encamped at Drumhome, and they destroyed much on this expedition, but Teige was not abandoned to them. Teige O'Conor was afterwards taken by Cuconnaught O'Reilly, at the request of Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg.

of August, in the year 535.—See Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 737; Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 19th of August; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. pp. 308–310.

<sup>f</sup> *Aithchleireach*, i. e. the denounced or superannuated clergyman.

<sup>g</sup> *Brian*.—Charles O'Conor writes, *inter lineas*, .i. *Ó Brian óear*, i. e. “Brian the Red.” It does not appear from the pedigree of the O'Dowdas, compiled by Duaid Mac Firbis, that he left any descendants.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 115.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1243.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, μίλε, δα céδ, ceatpácat atpí.

Πετρυρ μαρπαίτ ιαρ ccinneð a bñthað i ccanánchanb oílén na tpinóide ar loç cé décc, γ α αὐνακαλ λά πέλε μαρταιν.

Πινθαάτα ua luğaða comapba beneoin [do ecc].

Μαολεόιν ua cpečám aipčideochain tuama ar tpečt tairip (i. tair muiρ) ina mairipitip decc in át cliač.

Cačapač ua pñediupa deažanač muinipie maolpuanaib décc in apð čapna an io. aužyp.

Ταδγ mac aοða mic cačanl čpobðeipγ do léccað dua Rağallaiğ, γ α čeačt co mairipitip na ðuille cona pčpauðe, ðul dó iapomh co teač mic diarmada, Cophmac mac Tomaltaiğ, γ é pém, γ α bñ inğñ még captaiğ (i. etaoín inğñ pñğin, γ bá hiρðe mathair taidğ buððein) do ġabáil, γ α tabairt do čoinčonnačt ua pağallaiğ mar mnaoí ar a puaγğlað pém.

Ταδγ do ðul ðopiðiri pá péil martain in uathað pochaðe hi coinde ġo hua Rağallaiğ, γ ταδγ do ġabail dó hi fill, γ α muinipir do marbað, γ α beit pñ i láim co péil beapaiğ ar ccinð.

Sluaigeað moρ do čionol lá Riğ Sařan do paigið piğ Ppañc, γ tečta do čočt ón piğ diappað ġall epeann cuige. Riocapð mac uilliam búpc do ðul ann i ccuma čáich, γ α écc čoir ar an pluaiččeað pin.

Cačal mac aοða uí Concobair ðalta muinipie Rağallaiğ do iompuð op̃pa, γ cpeac do ðenam dó ar muiρčpitač mac ġiollaρúliğ i muiğ niρpe, γ

<sup>b</sup> *Coarb of St. Benen*, i. e. successor of St. Benignus, who was a disciple of St. Patrick and his immediate successor in the see of Armagh. The most celebrated of his monasteries were Druimlias, in the county of Leitrim, and Kilbannon, near Tuam, in the county of Galway. It is not easy to determine of which of these the Finaghty in the text was coarb.

<sup>i</sup> *Archdeacon*, aipčideochain.—This term is to be distinguished from aipčinneach, the former meaning the archdeacon, and the latter, the hereditary warden, prepositus, or chief farmer,

or manager, of the church lands.

<sup>k</sup> *Festival of St. Bearach*, that is, of St. Bearach, or Barry, of Cluain Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, in Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Roscommon. The memory of this saint was celebrated annually, on the 15th of February.—See the *Feilire Aenguis*; the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at this day.

<sup>l</sup> *Moy-Nissi*, mağ niρi.—This is called mağ neρi in O'Dugan's topographical poem, and mağ neρi in the Book of Fenagh, in which it is

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1243.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-three.*

Petrus Magrath, after having retired to spend his life among the canons of Trinity Island, on Lough Key, died, and was interred on St. Martin's festival day.

Finaghty O'Lughadha, Coarb of St. Benen<sup>n</sup>, died.

Malone O'Creghan [Crean], Archdeacon<sup>i</sup> of Tuam, after having returned across the sea as a professor, died in Dublin.

Cahasagh O'Snedhuisa, Deacon of Muintir-Mulrony [i. e. the Mac Dermots of Moylurg], died at Ardcarne on the 10th of August.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was set at liberty by O'Reilly, and he came with his forces to the Abbey of Boyle, and afterwards to the house of Mac Dermot (Cormac, son of Tomaltagh), whom he took prisoner, together with his wife, the daughter of Mac Carthy (viz., Edwina, daughter of Fineen), who was Teige's own mother, and gave her as wife to Cuconnaught O'Reilly, for his own ransom.

Teige went again on the festival of St. Martin following, with a small party, to a meeting appointed by O'Reilly. Teige was taken by treachery, and his people were slain, and he himself was kept in confinement until the festival of St. Bearach<sup>k</sup> ensuing.

A great army was mustered by the King of England, to oppose the King of France, and he sent ambassadors to [summon] the English of Ireland to his aid. Among the rest went Richard, the son of William Burke, and died on that expedition.

Cathal, son of Hugh O'Conor, the fosterson of the O'Reillys, turned against them, and committed depredations on Murtough Mac Gilhooly in Moy-Nissi<sup>i</sup>, and made a prisoner of Murtough himself, whom he afterwards put to death

stated that it was granted to St. Caillin, the first abbot of Fenagh, who was of the same race as the Mac Rannalls, the head chieftains of Conmaicne of Moy-Rein. According to O'Dugan it was the patrimonial inheritance of the O'Mulveys, of whom the Mac Gilhoolys were an off-

shoot. Moy-Nissi was the name of a level tract of country on the east side of the Shannon, in the barony and county of Leitrim. The family name Mac Gilhooly is still common in this district, but the prefix Mac is usually rejected.— See note <sup>i</sup>, p. 309, *infra*.



Μυρρεαρταὶς ῤῥῖν δο γαβαῖλ δό, ἡ α μαρβαδ ἡῖ cill Seppin. Cpeac oile do  
 óenom δό ϖό céδóρῖ ar cloinn fearmaige ἡ ar darptraighb.

Cpeac maige rem lá catál, ἡ ϖο éρῖḡ coγad eirrip ua cconcobair ἡ ua  
 Raḡallaiḡ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1244.

Αοῖρ Cρῖορτ, míle, da céδ, cétracac a ceatair.

Donnacáδ mac ϖῖḡḡḡḡ mic maolpeaclainn mic aóda mic toirpdealbairḡ uí  
 concobair eppcop oile ϖῖnn décc an 23. appil ἡ nῖḡḡ cloétrano, ἡ a aónacal  
 ἡ mainripir na buille.

Aréideochain tuama do baóad ar ḡlaῖrlind cluana.

Donnchaδ móρ ua dálaiḡ ϖaoí náρ ῤápaiḡeaδ, ἡ nác ῤáipeócár lé dán  
 do écc, ἡ aónacal ἡ mainripir na búille.

Taóḡ mac aóda mic catál cρoibdeirḡ do óallaδ ἡ do chpochaδh la  
 conconnacac ua Raḡallaiḡ ἡ ῤél deapairḡ occ mῖr na conape ϖop loch  
 aillinde iar na bῖt illáin aige ó ῤél marῤain ḡur an ionbaδ ῤῖn. Ruaióρῖ

<sup>m</sup> *Kill-Sessin*, now pronounced in Irish as if written cill tréirín, and Anglicised Kiltashin. It is the name of a townland in the west of the parish of Ardecarne, where, according to tradition, the Bishop of Elphin had formerly his palace.—See note under the year 1258.

<sup>n</sup> *Clann Fearmaighe*, was a territory in the county of Leitrim, adjoining Dartry, which is now called the barony of Rosslogher, and Tir Tuathail, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>o</sup> *Moy-Rein*, maḡ ῤém.—This comprised the southern or level part of the county of Leitrim. The inhabitants were called Conmaicne Maighe Rein, and also Muintir Eoluis, of whom, since the establishment of surnames in the tenth century, the Mac Rannalls were by far the most celebrated family. In the Book of Fenagh the name maḡ ῤém is explained *plain of the track*, and the name is said to have been derived from the flight of the Fomorians, from the battle of

Moy-Turey, who passed through it as far as Fenagh, where they were overtaken, slain, and interred, and where their graves are still pointed out.

<sup>p</sup> *Inishcloghran*.—An island in Lough Ree in the Shannon.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1193, p. 98.

<sup>q</sup> *Glaislinn* signifies *green pool*, or pond.—There is no place at present bearing this name in the neighbourhood of Tuam, and there are so many places near it called Cluain that it is impossible to determine to which of them this pool or pond belonged.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 130, where Glaislinn is referred to as at the head of Magh Finn, which was a territory in the barony of Athlone, in the county Roscommon.

<sup>r</sup> *Donough More O'Daly*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "chief of Ireland for poetry." It is gene-

at Kill-Sessin<sup>m</sup>. Immediately after this he committed another predatory outrage in the territories of Clann-Fearmaighe<sup>n</sup> and Dartry [in the county of Leitrim].

In the same year Moy-Rein<sup>o</sup> was plundered by Cathal, and a war broke out between O'Connor and O'Reilly.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1244.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-four.*

Donough (son of Fineen, the son of Melaghlin, son of Hugh, who was son of Turlough) O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin, died on the 23rd of April on Inish-cloghran<sup>p</sup>, and was interred in the abbey of Boyle.

The Archdeacon of Tuam was drowned in the Glaislinn<sup>q</sup> of Cluain.

Donogh More O'Daly<sup>r</sup>, a poet who never was and never will be surpassed, died, and was interred in the abbey of Boyle.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crowderg, was blinded and hanged<sup>s</sup> by Cuconnaught O'Reilly, on the festival of St. Bearach, on Inis-na-Canaire<sup>t</sup> [an island], in Lough Allen, having been kept in confinement by him from the feast of St. Martin to that time. Rory, the son of Hugh, his brother, was

rally supposed that this Donough was Abbot of Boyle, but it does not appear from the Irish Annals, or any written authority, that he was an ecclesiastic. According to the tradition preserved in the north of the county of Clare, he was the head of the O'Dalys of Finnyvara, in the north of Burrin, where they still point out the site of his house and his monument. He is the ancestor of the O'Dalys of Dunsandle, whose ancestor came from Finnyvara with Ranailt Ny-Brien, the wife of Teige Roe O'Kelly, of Callow, in the latter part of the fifteenth century.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 125.

O'Reilly says that he was called the Ovid of Ireland, and such, indeed, he may be regarded, though it must be acknowledged that he could bear no comparison with the Roman

Ovid, in the soft luxuriance of his poetical imagery, or daring flights of his genius. His poems are principally of a religious or moral character, and possess considerable merit, though not so much as to entitle him to the unqualified praise bestowed upon his powers by the Four Masters.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 88–92, for a list of his poems.

<sup>s</sup> *Was blinded and hanged*, 𐇀𐇁 𐇀𐇂𐇃𐇄 7 𐇀𐇅 𐇀𐇆𐇇𐇈.—Charles O'Connor writes *inter lineas* “𐇀𐇁 𐇀𐇆𐇇𐇈 *potius*; vide *infra*.” In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, 𐇀𐇁 𐇀𐇂𐇃𐇄 7 𐇀𐇅 𐇀𐇆𐇇𐇈, i. e. “was blinded and emasculated.” The old translator of the Ulster Annals renders it, “Teige O'Conner blinded and maimed by Coconaght O'Rely.”

<sup>t</sup> *Inis-na-Canaire* is now called variously Big

mac aoda a dñbpaṭair do baḁaḁ ar an cuiprín connacṭach ag átliaac na rionna an 9. lá do marta, ⁊ a aḁnacal i mainpṭir cluana tuaircṭ co hairmṭoneac onópac.

Concobaṛ mac aoda mic caṭail cpoibdeirg do écc hi caino míoṛa deapnach.

Sluaigeaḁ lá feḁlimṭ mac caṭail cpoibdeirg ir in mbréirne paṛ go hua Raḁallaiḁ do ðioḁail a ḁalta ⁊ a bpaṭar paṛ, .i. caḁg ua concobaṛ. Ro báḁar aḁaiḁ longpuirṭ hi pioḁnac maiḁe pṛin, ní paibe an comarba ir in baile an aiḁce rin, ⁊ ní paibe cind poṛ ṭeampall pioḁnacá, ⁊ o nac paibe po loirceṭar ḁrong don ṭrlóiḁ boṭa ⁊ bélréalána batar ir in tempall hi pṭiḁḁ gan cṭe dá naḁḁaoímḁ. Ro múchaḁ ḁalta de an comarba anṭ. Taimic an comarba pṛirin apaḁaraḁ co bṛeipcc ⁊ lonnuṛ móṛ po báṛ a ḁalta. Ro iarr a epaic ar ua cconcobaṛ. Aḁbeṛt ua concobaṛ co ṭṭioḁraḁ a bṛṭe pṛin dó. Arí mo bṛṭeṛa ar an comarba an ṭaon ḁuine ar pṛaṛṛ aḁaiḁ in epaic mo ḁalta dé do loṛccaḁ líḁ. Maḁnuṛ mac muirceapṭaiḁ muiṛniḁḁ rin ar ua concobaṛ. Ní me iṭir ar maḁnuṛ aḁṭ an ṭí ar cṭin ar an rluaḁ. Ní rceṛaḁra pṛib ar an comarba co pṛaḁar épaic mo ḁalta. Loṭar an rluaḁ iar rin ar an baile amaḁ, ⁊ do lean an comarba iaḁ. Ḭo cóiḁṛṭe co haṭ na cuipre poṛrin nḁeipceṭiḁ, ⁊ po baói an ṭuile ṭar bṛuachaiḁ ḁi, ⁊ ní caomnacataṛ ṭoṭṭe ṭaṛṛe ḁuṛ po pcaoilṛṭe ṭeaḁ Sepel éóin baṛṭe do

Island, Gilhooly's Island, Mary Fitzgerald's Island, and lastly, O'Reilly's Island, from the present head landlord. It lies near the southern extremity of Lough Allen, not far from Drumshambo.

<sup>u</sup> *Cuirreen-Connaughtagh*, Cuiprín Connacṭach, now locally called Curreen. It is the name of the southern extremity of the townland of Ballyclare, in the parish of Cloontuskert, near Lanesborough. It is often overflowed by Lough Ree.

<sup>w</sup> *Ath-liag-na-Sinna*, now béal aṭa liaḁ, Anglicè Ballyleague, that part of Lanesborough lying on the Connaught side of the Shannon. The *Aṭ liaḁ* mentioned in these Annals, under the years 1140, 1220, 1227, and 1244, is Ballyleague, or Lanesborough. The little town of Athleague, on the River Suck, to the south-

west of the town of Roscommon, is the *Ath liag* mentioned by the Four Masters, at the year 1266.

<sup>x</sup> *Cluain-tuaiscirt*, now Cloontuskert, a parish containing the ruins of a small abbey, near Lanesborough, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 37. There is a larger abbey of the same name in the barony of Clonmacnawen, in the county of Galway.—See it marked on the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 88.

<sup>y</sup> *Fenagh-Moy-Rein*, pioḁnac maiḁe pṛin, now Fenagh, in the barony and county of Leitrim. A monastery was erected here by St. Caillin, in the sixth century. It is now a parish church in the diocese of Ardagh. There is



drowned in Cuirreen Connaughtagh<sup>u</sup>, at Ath-liag-na-Sinna<sup>w</sup>, on the 9th day of March, and was interred in the monastery of Cluain-tuaiscirt<sup>x</sup>, with great veneration and honour.

Conor, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crowderg, died at the end of the first month of Spring.

An army was led by Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg, eastwards, into Breifny, against O'Reilly, to take revenge of him for his [Felim's] fosterson and kinsman, Teige O'Conor. They encamped for a night at Fenagh-Moy-Rein<sup>y</sup>. The Coarb was not home<sup>z</sup> on that night, and there was no roof on the church of Fenagh, and as there was not, a party of the troops, without the permission of their chiefs, burned some tents and huts which were within the church, and the Coarb's ward was there suffocated. The Coarb himself, on coming home next day, was greatly angered and incensed at the death of his ward, and he demanded his *eric*<sup>a</sup> from O'Conor, who answered that he would give him his own award. "My award is," said the Coarb, "that you deliver up to me the very best man among you as *eric*, for your having burned my ward." "That is Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach," said O'Conor. "I am not at all," said Manus; "it is he who is head of the army." "I will not depart from you," said the Coarb, "until I obtain *eric* for my ward." The army then marched out of the town, and the Coarb followed them. They proceeded to Ath-na-Cuirre, on the River Geirctheach<sup>b</sup>, but the flood had then over-

still extant a curious manuscript which belonged to Fenagh, and which enumerates the lands, privileges, and dues of the monastery. The original is preserved in the British Museum, and a copy made in 1517, by Maurice, son of Paidin O'Mulconry, was lately in the possession of a Rev. Mr. Rody, who lived near Fenagh, of which the Editor made a copy in the year 1829, which is now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. Clog-na-riogh still exists and is preserved in the chapel at Foxfield, near Fenagh, where it is regarded as a sacred relic, and held in great veneration. According to the Book of Fenagh, it was called *Clog-na-riogh*, i. e. Bell of the Kings, because it was used to contain the water in

which nineteen Irish kings were baptized.

<sup>z</sup> *The Coarb was not at home.*—In the Annals of Connaught the language of this passage is better arranged, thus: "There was no roof on the church of Fenagh, and the Coarb was not at home that night; and as he was not, a party of Felim's troops, &c."

<sup>a</sup> *Eric.*—An amercement or fine for bloodshed; a mulct or reparation. It was exactly similar to the *were* or *wergild* of the Saxons.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 71.

<sup>b</sup> *Geirctheach.*—This is the river now called the *Yellow River*, which is formed by a junction of several streams rising in Sliabh an Iarainn, and is subject to great floods; it passes through the

baói inó imeal inó áta dia éur tappan abainn do ðol táipri don tplaag. Do ðeacáið Mağnur mac muirceaptauğ muimniğ in in tigi, 7 concobair mac corbmaic mic diarmada. Ro paitð mağnur pui in bññ baói ap mullaç an tige occa pccaoileað ag ríneað a cloideam uaða puar, ag rin ap ré an tairpuge congbur an maide gan tuitim. Agá ráð rin dó po tuit fécce an tige hi cclinn mağnura co nderina bpuiriğ dia éinð gur ðo marb fó céðoir ap an laðair rin, 7 po haðnaiceað é hi ndorap teampaill piodnaça alla amuiğ, 7 tuccað tpi lán cluiğ na ríğ dofpail ap a anmain, 7 deç neç píce. ðonað amlað rin puair comarba Caillin epaic a dalta. Do rónað leçt do clochaib pnaite, 7 epop caoinðénmaç uap a cinð, 7 po bpuieað lá muinip puairc iate ciod iap ttriol.

Corbmac mac tomaltaiz mic concobair mic diarmada tigeapna cloinne maolpuanaio uile decc in aibit manaiğ léit hi mainprip na búille in in ppoğmar iap mbriñt buaða ó ðoman 7 ó ðeamán, iap ccaitñm ré mbliaðan píceat a ttiğñnur.

Peapğal mac taccadain do marbað lá concobair mac tigeapnain i pill in inip ppaioç pop loc gile.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1245.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, da céð, ceatpaçate acúicc.

Domnall ua planadagáin abb cunğa décc.

Concobair puað mac muirceaptauğ muimniğ mic toiprðealbaiğ uí concobair do lot dua éimmaiç dá maop buððéin lá pcín tpiia iomaccaillain ppiçci do tççt ðtoppa hi pupit na leicci, 7 giollacpiorç mac iomair uí bipn do

little town of Ballinamore, which it sometimes almost inundates.

<sup>c</sup> *Fractured it.*—This passage is given more briefly and somewhat differently in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows: “A. D. 1244. Felym O'Connor with great forces went to be revenged for their sinister dailings on the O'Reillys and the Breniemens, and made havock of all they could meet withall in that country, without respect to either sex or

age whatsoever. They killed both men and beasts without any remorse. At last they came to the Corre, where there was a tymber house of couples into which Magnus mac Mortagh and Connor mac Cormack entered, and immediately there arose a great blast of Winde which fell downe the house, whereof one couple fell on the said Magnus, and did put the topp of his head thro his brains to his very neck, and caused his neck to sinck into his breast; was strocken

flowed its banks, and they were not able to cross the ford; so they pulled down the chapel-house of St. John the Baptist, which was on the margin of the ford, that they might place its materials across the river, that the army might pass over it. Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, and Conor, son of Cormac Mac Dermot, went into the house; and Manus called to the man who was on the top of the house throwing it down. "There," said he, pointing up his sword, "is the nail which prevents the stick from falling;" and while he was thus speaking, the rafter of the house fell down on his own head and fractured it, so that he died immediately on the spot. He was buried outside the door of the church of Fenagh; and three times the full of Clog-na-Riogh, together with thirty horses, were given as an offering for his soul; and thus it was that the Coarb of St. Caillin obtained *eric* for [the death of] his ward. A monument of hewn stone and a beautiful cross were raised over his head, but they were broken down not long afterwards by the O'Rourkes.

Cormac, son of Tomaltagh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of all the Clann-Mulrony, died in Autumn, in the habit of a Grey Friar, in the abbey of Boyle, victorious over the world and the Devil, after having been in the lordship twenty-six years.

Farrell Mac Tagadain was treacherously slain by Conor Mac Tiernan on Inishfree<sup>d</sup>, an island in Lough Gill.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1245.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-five.*

Donnell O'Flanagan, Abbot of Cong, died.

Conor Roe, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, [who was] son of Turlough O'Conor, was wounded with a knife by O'Timmaith, his own steward, in consequence of an angry conversation that occurred between them at Port-na-leicce<sup>e</sup>.

dead. This is the end of this man that escaped narrowly from many dangers before, lost his life in this manner by a blast of Wynde miserably."

<sup>d</sup> *Inishfree*, *Inip ppaioich*, i. e. *the Island of the heath*.—This island retains its name to this day.

It lies near that extremity of Lough Gill, where it receives the River Buanaid (Bonet) from the county Leitrim.—See map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, on which the position of this island is shewn.

<sup>e</sup> *Port-na-leicce*.—This was the name of a



μαρβαδ αν μαοίρ ριν, 7 concobar Ruad do bpeit co mainirtir na búille, 7 α écc don lot ριν, 7 α adlacad ir in mainirtir hírin iar mbuaidh ongtá 7 airtige.

Cairlén rlicciḡ do dénom lá mac muirir mic gearailt, iurtír na hepeann, 7 ne riol muiridaiḡ uair no forcongrat for feðlim α denam ap α pinging flin, 7 cloca, 7 aél, 7 tige ppetel na tpinóide do tarrpaign cuicce iar ttabairt an ionaid cédna lar an iurtir do clapur mac mailin in onóir na nom tpinóide.

Slóigeat mór la riḡ raxan 1 mbrstnaib, 7 no gab longport oc cairlén gannoc, 7 no tócuir ina dócum an iurtír co ngallaib epeann, 7 feðlimið mac catail croidbeirḡ cona rócraide. O do cuatar tra no milleat brstain leó, 7 ap aoi ní no gabrat géill na eitepda don cup ρin. Bá honorað feðlimið ó concobar ag an ríḡ ap an rlóicceat ρin.

Cairlén áta an cup ap brú maiḡe nyrre do dénam lá milið mac goirdeib.

Fiápra mac dauid uí plaind taoíreað ρil mailepuan, décc.

Cearball buide mac taiḡ mic aongura rindabrac uí dálaḡ décc.

Cairlén ruicín do dénom.

place on the Shannon, near Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon; but it is now obsolete.

<sup>f</sup> *Gannoc* is a castle in Caernarvonshire, near the shore of the Conwy, called Diganwy by the Welsh.—See Gough's Camden, p. 560, col. 2, where it is related that Henry III. was reduced to great straits under its walls in the year 1245.

<sup>g</sup> *He invited to his aid*, do tócuir ina dócum, literally, “he invited to him.” The Irish annalists speak as if the King had no right to summon them. It appears that at this time the Irish barons, among other peculiar rights, claimed that they were not bound to attend the King beyond the realm, differing in this from the nobles of England, who were bound by law to assist the King in his expeditions, without as well as within the kingdom. That King Henry was aware of the exemption claimed by them is evident from the writs issued by him on this occasion, having been accompanied by an express declaration that their attendance now should not

be brought forward as a precedent.—See Close Roll, 28 Henry III. Matthew Paris gives, in his Chronicle at this year, a letter, said to have been written at the time by a nobleman in Henry's camp, which conveys a vivid idea of the distressed condition of the English army before the Irish had joined them. Its substance is as follows: “The King with his army lyeth at Gannocke fortifying that strong castle, and we live in our tents, thereby watching, fasting, praying, and freezing with cold. We watch for fear of the Welshmen, who are wont to invade and come upon us in the night-time; we fast for want of meat, for the halfpenny loaf is worth five-pence; we pray to God to send us home speedily; we starve with cold, wanting our winter garments, having no more but a thin linen cloth between us and the wind. There is an arm of the sea under the castle where we lie, whereto the tide cometh, and many ships come up to the haven, which bring victuals to the camp from

The steward was killed by Ivor O'Beirne; and Conor Roe was conveyed to the abbey of Boyle, where he died of the wound, after Extreme Unction and Penance, and he was interred in that monastery.

The castle of Sligo was erected by Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord Justice of Ireland, and by the Sil-Murray; for Felim [O'Connor] was ordered to erect it at his own expense, and to convey the stones, lime, and houses of Trinity Hospital thither, after the Lord Justice had granted that place to Clarus Mac Mailin, in honour of the Holy Trinity.

A great army was led by the King of England into Wales, he pitched his camp at the castle of Gannoc<sup>f</sup>; and he invited to his aid<sup>s</sup> the Lord Justice, the English of Ireland, and Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, and his forces, to come to him. As soon as they had come they desolated all Wales, but obtained neither hostages nor pledges on this occasion. The King treated Felim O'Connor with great honour on this expedition.

The castle of Ath-an-chip [on the River Shannon], on the borders of Moy-Nissi [in the county of Leitrim], was erected by Myles Costello.

Fiachra, the son of David O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, died.

Carroll Boy, son of Teige, the son of Aengus Finnabhrach O'Daly, died.

The Castle of Suicin<sup>h</sup> was erected.

Ireland and Chester."—See Matthew Paris, *ad an.* 1245; Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 393; and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 20. "All this time," says Matthew Paris, "the King was looking impatiently for the Irish forces, mused with himself, fretted with himself, the wind serving, and yet said nothing. At length their sails were descried, and Maurice Fitzgerald and the Prince of Connaught presented themselves in battle array before the King." Hanmer adds: "When all the forces joyned together, the Welshmen were overthrowne; the King manned and victualled his Castles, returned into England, gave the Irishmen leave to returne, winking awhile in policie at the tarriance and slow coming of Maurice Fitzgerald." Hanmer also remarks that, on the return of Maurice Fitzgerald, the Lord

Justice, to Ireland, he performed a successful expedition against the Irish of Ulster, but that this was of no avail, for that the King, whose displeasure was inexorable, dismissed him from his office, and appointed Sir John, the son of Geoffry de Marisco, in his place. Maurice Fitzgerald, after some contests with the Irish, and the new Lord Justice, took upon him the habit of St. Francis, in the monastery of Youghal, where he died, in 1256.

<sup>h</sup> *The Castle of Suicin* was probably near the head of the Suck, in the county of Mayo. In the townland of Cashel and parish of Kiltullagh, and county of Roscommon, near the head of the Suck, which is called Bun Suicin, there is an ancient Irish cashel, or Cyclopean tower; but no ruins of a modern castle are now visible near Bun Suicin, excepting the site of O'Flynn's

Ragnall ua maóilmiadaig do marbað lá connactaib.

Muircértac mac muirgiura mic catail mic diarmaða do marbað lá fearaib breinne.

Sluaicéas lá hUa ndomnaill (Maioilechlaimn) for gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib ióctair connacht co tuccepat bú 7 edala iomða leo don turur rin.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOΣΘ, 1246.

Αἰοις Cpioσθ, mίle, dá céδ, cétphacha, ape.

Eóin ua hughóin mac comorba mochua, eppcop oilepinn an teóin írin do écc 1 Raic aeda mec bpic.

Ioan mac iagfri do éocht ina iurcír in Eriinn 7 Muirir mac ghrailt do aicriγað.

Oruim lcham do lorccas an bliadainri.

Maioileaclaimn mac Concobair ruas mic muircértaiγ muinnig uí Concobair do marbað la hua ndubda, .i. muircértac. Muircértac do ionnarbað tar muir dñr an marbða rin.

Sluaigib do ócnam do Muirir mac ghrailt 1 tur Conaill 7 é do tabairt

castle, near Ballinlough.—See note under Sil Maelruain, at the year 1200.

<sup>i</sup> *Rath-Aedha-mic Bric*, now Rahugh, a parish in the barony of Moycashel, about three miles south-east of Kilbeggan, in the county of Westmeath. The name signifies the fort of Hugh the son of Brec, a saint who founded a monastery there, within a rath or fort, in the sixth century.

“Hæc ecclesia est hodie Parochialis Dioecesis Midensis in regione de Kinel-fiacha et denominatione a viro sancto sumpta, vocatur *Rath-aodha*.”

“Colitur in diversis ecclesiis, ut patronus, ut in Enach-Briuin, in regione Muscragiæ in Mononia; Sliebh-lieg in Tirconalliá, ubi capella ipsi sacra, et solemnus perigrinatio; Rath-aodha in Kinel-Fiacha, et Killaria quæ vicus est in regione Midie quæ Magh-assuil appellatur. Obiit autem S. Aidus, anno 588 juxta Chronicon

Cluanense aliosque nostros annales.”—Colgan’s *Acta SS.* p. 423, col. 2, notes 30, 31.

This St. Aedh is still vividly remembered at the foot of Slieve League, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal, on which mountain his little chapel is yet to be seen in ruins. The Saint himself is called in English Hughy Breaky! He is also remembered at Killare, in the county of Westmeath, but not here at Rahugh.

<sup>k</sup> *John Fitz-Geoffry*, i. e. Sir John, the son of Geoffry de Marisco, who had been Lord Justice. Florilegus writes on the depriving of Fitzgerald as follows:

“Mauritium Hiberniæ Justiciarium eo quod fictæ & tarde auxilium ab Hibernia domino Regi duxerat periclitanti a Justitiariâ deposuit.”—See Hanmer’s Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 395.

John Fitz-Geoffry de Marisco was appointed



Randal O'Mulvey was slain by the Connacians.

Murtough, son of Maurice, who was son of Cathal Mac Dermot, was slain by the men of Breifny.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Melaghlin) against the English and Irish of Lower Connaught, and he carried away many cows and other property on that expedition.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1246.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-six.*

John O'Hughroin, son of the Coarb of Mochua, Bishop of Elphin, died in Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric<sup>1</sup>.

John Fitz-Geoffry<sup>k</sup> came to Ireland as Lord Justice, and Maurice Fitzgerald was deprived<sup>1</sup>.

Drumlahan<sup>m</sup> was burned in this year.

Melaghlin, son of Conor Roe, the son of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, was slain by O'Dowda (Murtough), who was banished over sea after the commission of that deed.

Maurice Fitzgerald marched with an army into Tirconnell: he gave the

Lord Justice of Ireland on the 4th of November, 1245; and, it is quite clear that Maurice Fitzgerald performed the expedition into Ulster against O'Donnell after he was deprived of his office, notwithstanding Hanmer's assertion to the contrary. See the year 1247. Mr. Moore seems to think that Maurice Fitzgerald retired from the world immediately after being removed from office.—See his *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 21; but it is evident from the older Irish annals that he continued his struggles with the native Irish, and even with the new Justiciary, for some years before he retired into the monastery of Youghal. After his removal the Geraldines for some time kept the state of an independent sept, supporting themselves by their own power, and making war and peace by their own authority. They made mighty efforts

to annihilate or reduce to a state of abject slavery the Irish of Desmond; but they received a great check from the fierce and warlike clan of the Mac Carthys in the year 1261.

<sup>1</sup> *Deprived*, ἀπερριζωθῶς, literally *dethroned*, or *unkinged*, that being the term used by the annalists to express the deposing of their own petty kings or chieftains.

<sup>m</sup> *Drumlahan*, δρυμὶν λῆαν, but more correctly δρυμὶν λῆαν, i. e. the broad ridge or hill, now generally anglicised Drumlane, a townland and parish, remarkable for the ruins of a church and round tower, in the barony of Loughtee and county of Cavan, and about three miles from the town of Belturbet. St. Mogue, or Maidoc, of Ferns, is the reputed patron saint and founder of this church, which was monastic; but Dr. Lannigan thinks that a monastery had existed here

lúithe tshipe Conaill do corbmac mac diarmada mic Ruaidhri uí Concobair, 7 bpaighe uí domnaill do gabail ar an lúe oile. Na bpaighe do fáceabail i ccairlén rliccáige.

Ua domnaill, .i. Maolpeaclainn 7 maite cenél cconaill do éaact la Samna go Slisceac. Baóún an baile do loicead doib. Ni ro fíorac dol for an ccairlén, 7 ro chrochraic luét an ccairlén a mbpaighe ina pfaðnairi iar na leccad ríor do mullaic an ccairlén, .i. ó Mianáin oide uí domnaill 7 a chom-alta.

Murcud ua hanluain ticchírna na nairéir do marbað ar forcongra briam uí nell.

Aed mac afa uí Concobair do gabail 7 a argaun.

Toirpdealbac mac afa uí Concobair do éluð a cranóig locha líri ir in roghmar. An luét coimída boí air do bádað do, .i. corbmac ua muir-eaðaig 7 dá ua ainmireac. Toirpdealbac do gabail do rídhri ar comairce eppcoir eluana 7 iar ná tabairt illaín gall a chur i ccairlén aha luain.

Albert almaneach airdeppuc Ardamacha daépuccad docum na hun-gari.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1247.

Αοιρ Crioρd, mile, da céo, cétphacha aρεαct.

Concobor ua Muir-eaðaig eppcor ua pfiacraic aóne do écc 7 mbripcuma.

Aed mac concaillso abb eluana heoairr do écc.

Maolpeachlainn ó domnaill ticchírna tshipe Conaill, cenél Moáin, inri heoigan 7 pírmanac do marbað la Muirprr mac ghrailt. Ba hamlað ro for caomnacair ríde. Sluaigfo mor do tionól la Muirprr mac ghrailt 7

before St. Maidoc was born.—See his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 336, note 122.

<sup>n</sup> *Lord of the Oriors*, ticcheapna na nairéar, i. e. *dominus Orientalium*, i. e. of the two baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh. The inhabitants of these baronies were so called from their situation in the east of the territory of Oriel.

<sup>o</sup> *Command*, forpcongra.—This word signifies order or command, and sometimes request or

suggestion. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered thus: “A. D. 1246. O’Hanlon, King of Oirthir, killed, through the *persuasion* of Brien O’Neal.”

<sup>p</sup> *Lough Leisi*.—This name is now obsolete.—See note under the year 1452, where it is shewn that Lough Leisi was the ancient name of Mucklenagh Lough, near the old church of Kilglass, in O’Hanly’s country, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

half of Tirconnell to Cormac, son of Dermot, who was son of Roderic O'Conor, and obtained hostages from O'Donnell for the other half. These hostages he left in the castle of Sligo.

O'Donnell (Melaghlin), and the chiefs of the Kinel-Connell, came on All-Saints' day to Sligo, and burned the bawn, but were not able to make their way into the castle; upon which the people of the castle hanged the hostages in their presence, having suspended them from the top of the castle, i. e. O'Mianain, the tutor of O'Donnell, and [another who was] his foster-brother.

Murrough O'Hanlon, Lord of the Oriors<sup>a</sup>, was put to death by command of Brian O'Neill.

Hugh, son of Hugh O'Conor, was taken prisoner and plundered.

Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Conor, made his escape from the Crannog [wooden house] of Lough Leisi<sup>p</sup> in Autumn, having drowned his keepers, namely, Cormac O'Murray, and the two O'Ainmireachs. He was again taken while under the protection of the Bishop of Cluain [Clonfert], and, being given up into the hands of the English, was confined in the castle of Athlone.

Albert, the German<sup>q</sup>, Archbishop of Armagh, was translated to Hungary<sup>r</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1247.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-seven.*

Conor O'Murray, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne [Kilmacduagh], died at Bristol.

Hugh Mac Conchaille<sup>s</sup>, Abbot of Clones, died.

Melaghlin O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and Fermanagh, was slain by Maurice Fitzgerald. He was enabled to accomplish this in the following manner: A great army was led by Maurice Fitzgerald,

<sup>q</sup> *Albert, the German*, albert almameach. —See note under the year 1242, and also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 66, where it is stated that Albert of Cologne resigned his see in 1247, and died beyond seas.

<sup>r</sup> Under this year (1246) the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster record, that the Bishop of

Rath Luraigh [Maghera], was elected to the archbishopric of Armagh.

<sup>s</sup> *Mac Conchaille*.—This name is still extant in the neighbourhood of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, and in the county of Fermanagh, but anglicised by some to Woods, and by others to Cox, because it is assumed that Caille, or



la gallaib aréna go riachtaíar shígead ar tur, aipride co hÍr aeða ruaid mic baðairn. Do deachaid corbmac mac diarmada mic Ruaidrí uí Concóbaí ma thionól. Ba írin cstaíne iar pféil ríctair 7 poil inórin. Ro thionól ua domnaill cenel Conaill 7 eogain ar a ccínd conar leccrfe gall na gaoideal tar ath sínaig anunn pe hÍd peacémaine ón tríaí go apoile Comó e aipeacc aipainicc leo corbmac ua concóbaí go rochraíde moir marcpluaig dpaioíó tríaran maí 7 iar 7 iompuó ar fuó an maíge ruar ppi boíó an moíní 7 poir gan aipruíad do neac co paimic bel áta cúlúan por sírne. Ní po aiprfe cenél cconail ní conur pacatar an marcpluaig do líné a ccúl cúa don taob dia rabatar don abáinn. Soat iapaí ppiú. Oo conncatar goill aipe cenél Conaill por an marcpluaig tangadar do líné a nórumann chuca, uair do baó úríbh leó ná caomratat 7 ppríóal díblínib, Ro ling-

Coille, the latter part of the name, may signify of a wood, or of a cock.

<sup>c</sup> *The cataract of Aedh Ruadh, the son of Badharn.*—This was the ancient name of the cataract called the Salmon Leap, at Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal. The name is now pronounced as if written eapá ruad, and in English Assaroe, —See note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1194, p. 99.

<sup>u</sup> *Bethought them.*—Aipeacc means a sudden thought or impulse of the mind. This passage, the language of which is so rudely constructed by the Four Masters, is much more clearly, though more briefly, given in the Annals of Ulster, and thus rudely Englished in the old translation of these annals:

“A. D. 1247. Melaghlin O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, and Gilla Munelagh O'Boyl, and Mac Sowerly” [were] “killed by Mac Morris in Belasena. Kindred Conell defended the ford for a whole weeke, that there could not pass neither English nor Irish, untill Cormac O'Conner used craft at last; for he carried with him a number of horse along the fields westwards, and turned again upwards nere the bogs by Easterly, until he came to the ford of Cuil uone upon the Erne. And Kindred Conell wot nothing” [ní po aiprfe Cenel Conaill ní]

“untill they saw the great troop of horse on the side of the river where they were. And as they noted the Horse on their backs, the Galls came over the Ford, so that Mac Maurice had their killing as aforesaid.” The meaning of this passage, the language of which is so lamely constructed by the Four Masters, is evidently as follows. “When it was perceived by Fitzgerald's party, that they had no chance of being able to cross the ford at Ballyshannon, while the forces of O'Donnell were defending it, they had recourse to the following stratagem, which was suggested by Cormac, the grandson of King Roderic O'Conor, who had been appointed as chief of half the territory of Tir-Connell, a short time before, by Maurice Fitzgerald. Cormac proceeded at the head of a strong body of horse first westwards, along the plain of Moy-Ketne, so as to make the Kinel-Connell believe that he was retreating into Connaught. He then turned upwards, that is, southwards, and proceeded in the direction of Connaught, till he was so far from those who were defending the ford, that they could no longer see him, when, wheeling round, he directed his course eastwards along the margin of the bog, until he arrived, unperceived by the enemy, at the ford of Belacooloon, on the River Erne, a

and the other English chiefs, first to Sligo, and thence to the Cataract of Aedh Roe, the son of Badharn<sup>1</sup>. Cormac, the son of Dermot, who was son of Roderic O'Connor, joined his muster. This was on the Wednesday after the festival of SS. Peter and Paul. O'Donnell assembled the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen against them, so that they did not allow a single man, either English or Irish, to cross the ford of Ath-Seanaigh for a whole week. The English then bethought them<sup>u</sup> of sending Cormac O'Connor with a large body of cavalry westwards along the plain, who was to turn southwards through the plain, and then eastwards along the borders of the bog, unperceived by any one, until he should arrive at Bel-atha-Culuain [a ford] on the Erne. [This was accordingly done], and the Kinel-Connell knew nothing of the movement until they saw the body of cavalry advancing on their rear<sup>w</sup>, on their side of the river; they then turned round to them. When the English saw that the attention<sup>x</sup> of the Kinel-Connell was directed towards the cavalry who had advanced on their rear<sup>y</sup>, they rushed across the ford against them, being confident that they [the

short distance to the west of Belleek, which ford he crossed, and being then on the north side of the river, he proceeded towards Ballyshannon, and advanced on the rear of O'Donnell's forces, who were still defending the ford. The latter, who had expected no such manœuvre, being alarmed at the approach of a large body of fierce cavalry, suddenly turned their faces towards them to sustain their onset, leaving the ford unprotected. When Maurice Fitzgerald perceived that the defenders of the ford had turned their faces towards O'Connor's cavalry, he immediately ordered his troops to cross the ford, and to attack the rear of the enemy, thinking that the forces of O'Donnell would not be able to sustain the attack on both sides. In this he was not mistaken; for, although the Kinel-Connell, on observing his intention, had sent a party to prevent him from crossing, still he succeeded, and joined O'Connor's cavalry, and both united routed the Kinel-Connell, &c. &c."

<sup>w</sup> *On their rear, do leir a ccúil cucá.*—In

Grace's Annals of Ireland this sentence is thus given in Latin: "*Occurrit O'Donell cum suis ex tota Kineoil Conaill ad vadum Athshani, eos cum preterire minime audirent ibidem 7 dies definuit, missus igitur Cormacus cum equitum parte clam ad vadum Cuiluanix, Erne fluminis, terga hostium aggreditur, qui statim in fugam conversi sunt, &c.*"

Grace places these events under the year 1242, and Dr. Hanmer under 1245, but both are evidently wrong.

<sup>x</sup> *That the attention, &c.*—When the Kinel-Connell had wheeled round to sustain the onset of the cavalry, their backs were turned towards Fitzgerald's forces, who were on the south side of the ford.

<sup>y</sup> *Who had advanced upon their rear, an macpepluaḡ tangabap do leir a noprumann chucca, i. e. equitatus qui venerunt a tergo in eos.*—Here the nominative case to the verb *tangabap* is the relative *a*, understood, for in ancient Irish compositions, which the Four Masters affected to imitate, the verb has a plural termina-

ῥέττ αν τὰτ πυρρο γο μβαδαν cenél cconail in eodimfóón a mbioðbað iar maðað ðoib iompo ða γὰρ λίτ. Αἶτ éfna po μαρβαð ua ðomnaill ap an laðair rin, an cammuinélað ua baioḡill ppiomtaoiréað na τερὶ ττυατ, Mac poñairle ticchfna aipñḡaioðeal ḡ maic cenél Conaill apéfna. Ro baioit ḡ po μαρβαio ðpionḡ móri ðo ῥloḡaib mic ḡfnaile annrin. Ro baioio ðana apail ðib ap an pfinn buð thuair ḡ rochaioi oile ðon tḡloig éctena i τctrimonn ðabeócc i ττοραιḡeaát na ccepað po τεctḡe pñmpu im uilliam bḡit Sippiam Connaét ḡ im Rioipe ócc oile ba ðeapḡpaðair ðopioðe. Ro himpéað ḡ po haipccfð an típ leó iarpin. Ro paccabḡfð éfnur cenél cconail aḡ Ruaiðri ua canannáin ðon cup rin.

Σαémapeað ó caðain ticchfna cianácta ḡ ḡfñ na cpaioðe ðo μαρβαð la maḡnur ua ccaðain ap nðol ðó ap cpeç ma típ γο haipḡñfñ maḡe i noáilpιαða.

Τοιρḡðealbað mac aioða uí Concóðair ðo éluð a hát luain.

Milíð mac ḡoirðelb ðo ḡabail ḡfða Conmaicne ḡ caðal máḡ Raḡnaill ðo ðiochup epðib ḡ epannócc clañlocha ðo ḡabail ðó, ḡ luét a ḡabála ðo ḡáḡbail ðo imnte uaða pen. Caðal ḡ τοιρḡðealbað ða mac afoða uí Concóðair ðo cóimñḡe la maḡ Raḡnaill ðo ðiochup meic ḡoirðelb a ḡið Conmaicne. Ro ḡaḡpað an épannócc ḡ an loch, Ro Scaoilḡct caipén lecce ðeipḡe i paðairn ðomnaig éincioðiri, uair ðo chuair τοιρḡðealbað co hoilén na τḡinóide ap éfn élapura mic moilín an aipcinñḡ ap ní po ḡaḡñpaḡ na ḡoill toét ap an caipḡlen amac muna τctioḡðaoíḡ ap comairce an aipcinñḡ ðia moðhlacað tap Sionainn anair co tuam mná. Tangaðap le élapur iapom, ḡ po ðiochupéað clann ḡoirðelb ap in típ amac uile.

tion to agree with the relative when its antecedent is a noun of multitude, or of the plural number.—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part iii. c. i. pp. 359, 360.

<sup>a</sup> *Chieftain of the Three Tuathas*, Τοιρεað na τερὶ ττυατ.—These were three territories in the north-west of the county of Donegal. They passed afterwards into the possession of a branch of the Mac Sweenys, who received from them the appellation of Mac Suibhne na dtuath.

<sup>a</sup> *Argyle*, aipḡe ḡaioðeal, i. e. *the district of the*

*Gaels*.—This is the name by which Argyle in Scotland is always called by the Irish writers, and not Ard-na-Ngaoðhal, as O'Flaherty very erroneously states in *Ogygia Vindicated*, Dedication, p. li.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 115.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Canannan*.—There is not one of this name at present in Tirconnell, though they were the ancient chiefs of it preceding the O'Donnells.

<sup>c</sup> *Armoy*, aipéap maḡe.—An ancient ecclesiastical town in the barony of Carey, in the north of the county of Antrim.—See note <sup>a</sup>, un-



Kinel-Connell] would not be able to attend to the attacks of both. The Kinel-Connell were now in the very centre of their enemies, who had surrounded them on every side. O'Donnell was slain on the spot, as well as the Cammhuinealach [Wry-necked] O'Boyle, the head Chieftain of the Three Tuathas<sup>z</sup>, Mac Sorley, Lord of Argyle<sup>a</sup>, and other chiefs of the Kinel-Connell. A great number of Fitzgerald's forces were slain and drowned here; others of them were drowned northwards in the River Finn, and many others at Termon Daveog, in pursuit of preys that fled before them; and among the rest William Britt, sheriff of Connaught, and his brother, a young knight. The country was then plundered and desolated by them [the English], and they left the chieftainship of the Kinel-Connell to Rory O'Canannan<sup>b</sup> on this occasion.

Eachmarcach O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Fircreeva, was slain by Manus O'Kane, after having gone on a predatory excursion into his country as far as Armoy<sup>c</sup> in Dal-Riada<sup>d</sup>.

Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Conor, made his escape from Athlone.

Miles Mac Costello took possession of Feadha Conmaicne<sup>e</sup>, and expelled Cathal Mac Rannall from thence: the Crannóg of Claenlough<sup>f</sup> was also taken for him, and he left those who had taken it to guard it for him. Hereupon Cathal and Turlough, two sons of Hugh O'Conor, rose up to assist Mac Rannall in expelling Mac Costello from Feadha-Conmaicne. They retook the Crannóg and the Lake, and demolished the castle of Leckderg on the Saturday before Whit-Sunday; and Turlough went to Trinity Island, to Clarus Mac Mailin, the Erenagh, for the English were not willing to come out of the castle, except on the condition that the Erenagh would protect and escort them westwards across the Shannon to Tuaim-mna<sup>g</sup>. Soon afterwards they went away with Clarus, and the Clann-Costello were all expelled from that country.

der the year 1177, p. 33.

<sup>d</sup> *Dal-Riada*.—A territory which comprehended that part of the county of Antrim north of Slemmish.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1029.

<sup>e</sup> *Feadha Conmaicne*, i. e. the woods of Conmaicne.—A district, near the River Shannon, in Mac Rannall's country, in the south of the county of Leitrim.

<sup>f</sup> *Claenlough*.—There is no lough at present

bearing this name in the county of Leitrim, but the Down Survey shews "Clean logh" in the parish of Killarga, in the barony of Dromahaire, having the Duff, now Diffagher River, running from it to Lough Allen. This Lough is now called Belhavel Lough, and is shewn under this name on the Ordnance Survey of the county of Leitrim, sheet 15.

<sup>g</sup> *Tuaim-mna*, now Tumna, a parish in the

Coccað moṛ la toirpðealbác mac aḡða uí Concóðair ḡ lá donnchað mac anmchaða mic donnchaða uí ḡiollapatraicc do orppraigib for ḡallaib Connaét. Ro éionoil toirpðealbác clanna ticéḡrhað Connaét ḡo mīachtaðar pīð ua nḡiarmaða ḡ muinṡir pachaíð. Ro marbḡat daoine iomða. Rangaðar arpiðe ḡo cairlén bona ḡaillme. Ro loirccḡet an baile ḡ an cairlén. Ro muðaiḡit daoine leó im mac Elḡet Senepcal Connaét ro marbáð la donnchað mac anmchaða. Leanaíð ḡoill iad iapṡtain Tucḡraṡṡ deabaið ðoib, du in ro marbáð ðronḡ do ḡallaib, Lodaṛ uaṡa daíḡdeóin co rangadoṛ cḡra. Ro ṡhionóil epá Siurṡán dextḡra, Clann ádaim, ḡ ḡoill cḡra ḡo toirpðealbác Forpáccanb toirpðealbác an tṡr ðoib ó ná boí coimlṡion pṡú.

Buirḡér éinnṡrachṡa do loṛcað la ṡaðḡ mac concóðair puaið, ḡ la ṡaðḡ mac ṡuaṡail mic muiréḡṡṡaḡ muinṡiḡ, aṡṡ éḡna ní puaraðar ḡoill Connaét pṡi pí imcéḡn poime pṡn paḡail coccað na mḡoḡdaíḡnað forpa don éur pṡn. Cona boí ṡuaṡ no ṡmocha éṡṡ do éṡich ḡall i Connaétanb ḡan cṡech ḡan apṡcain uaðaib.

Rorṡ commáin ḡ apð caṡna do loṛcað la ḡallaib.

Pionḡuaḡa mḡḡh Ruaiðṡi uí Concóðair do écc i ccunḡa pḡchín.

Loiḡḡṡṡ do ṡeaṡṡ do ua ðuḡða ḡ dua baioḡill do apṡcain caipṡṡi, ḡ luṡṡ luinge ðib do baðað occ mṡi ṡuaṡ papp pa maḡnuṡ ua mbaoiḡill.

barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, adjoining the River Shannon. Archdall does not mention this monastery. In the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, the patron saint of this church is called Etaoin, at the 5th of July. Thus: "Etaoin o Tuaimná a maḡ luipḡ le ṡaḡb aḡann ḡuille, i. e. Etaoin of Tumna, in Moylurg, at the bank of the River Boyle." This virgin is still vividly remembered at this church, and her grave is shewn in the churchyard.—See note under the year 1249.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Gillapatrik*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is more correctly called Donnogh mac Anmchie mac Donnogh Mac Gillepatrick.

<sup>i</sup> *Fíodh-Ua-n-Diarmada*, i. e. the wood of the territory of Hy-Diarmada, or O'Concannon's country, in the county of Galway.

<sup>k</sup> *The castle of Bungalvy*, Cairlen bona ḡaillme, i. e. the castle at the mouth of the River Galway. O'Flaherty, in combating the assertions of Ptolemy as to the tribes enumerated by him, thus speaks of this river: "Fluvius in occidentali Connactæ e lacu Orbsen (Lacus Curb) dilabens nunquam Ausoba aut Ausona, nomine innotuit, sed Gaillimb, a quo urbs celebris, Connactæ decus, in ostio nomen Galviam mutuavit."—*Ogygia*, pp. 16, 17.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac Elget*.—Mageoghegan calls him Mac Eligott. A family of this name, and probably the descendants of this seneschal, settled at Bally-Mac-Elligott, near Tralee, in the county of Kerry, where they were highly respectable till the close of the seventeenth century.

<sup>m</sup> *Buirges Chinntrachta*, i. e. the borough at the head of the strand.—That this place was in

A great war [was kindled] by Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Connor, and Donough, the son of Anmchadh O'Gillapatrik<sup>b</sup> of Ossory, against the English of Connaught. Turlough assembled the sons of the lords of Connaught, with whom he proceeded to Fiodh-Ua-n-Diarmada<sup>i</sup> and Muintir-Fahy, where they slew many persons. From thence they marched to the castle of Bungalvy<sup>k</sup> [Galway], and burned the town and the castle. Many persons were destroyed by them, with Mac Elget<sup>l</sup>, Seneschal of Connaught, who was killed by [the afore-said] Donough, the son of Anmchadh. The English afterwards pursued them, and gave them battle, in which a number of the English were slain; and the Irish retreated in despite of them into Carra, where Jordan de Exeter, the Clann-Adam, and the English of Carra, assembled against Turlough. Turlough left the country to them, as he had not forces equal to their's.

Buirges Chinntrachta<sup>m</sup> was burned by Teige, son of Connor Roe, and Teige, son of Tuathal, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach. The English of Connaught had not for a long time before experienced such a war as was waged with them by the Roydamnas [the royal heirs presumptive] on this occasion; for there was not a district or cantred of the possessions of the English in Connaught which they did not plunder<sup>n</sup> and devastate.

Roscommon and Ardcarne were burned by the English.

Finola<sup>o</sup>, daughter of Roderic O'Connor, died at Conga-Fechin [Cong].

O'Dowda and O'Boyle brought a fleet to plunder Carbury; and the crew of one ship, under the command of Manus O'Boyle, were drowned at Inis-Tuathrass<sup>p</sup>.

Connaught, and not Iubhar Chinntrachta, now Newry, in Ulster, no doubt can be entertained. It was in all probability the ancient name of Burriscarra, which is situated at the north-east extremity of Lough Carra, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo, and where the English fortified themselves in the year 1238.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 202, 203.

<sup>n</sup> Which they did not plunder, literally, there was not a tuagh or cantred of the territory of the English in Connaught, without being preyed and plundered by them."

<sup>o</sup> *Finola*, *fiomnguala*, signifying of the fair shoulders, was common as the name of a woman in Ireland, till the latter end of the seventeenth century; but it is now entirely obsolete.

<sup>p</sup> *Inis-Tuathrass*, i. e. the island of the district of the Roses. There is no island off the coast of Sligo, or Donegal, now bearing this name. It was probably the ancient name of Cruit Island, off the coast of Tuathrass, now the district of the Rosses, in the northwest of the barony of Boyleagh, in the county of Donegal. The ship of Manus O'Boyle would seem to have been lost before she had cleared the coast of Tirconnell.



Ταὸς mac Concoβαρ ρυαὶὸ do loṛccað mṛi moipe claenlocha ⁊ ochtar ar fícht do ḡallaib do loṛccað innte.

Mainepṛi do dñom i nḡallim in aipdeppocoitect tuama lá huilliam buic tigeapna cloinne Riocair do bṛaitṛib .S. ppainpṛi. Do rónadh tuambaða iomða la dṛuing moir do maitib an baile ip in mainepṛi rin.

Mainipṛi Inpe i tṛuaðmumain in eppocoitect cille da lua do denam la hua mbriam conað innte bíor aðnacal fil mbriam.

Sloigead mór la Mac Muipir mec gearailt ⁊ la gallaib ar tarrainḡ gopṛaða uí domnaill go hepp Ruaid. Do thaoṛ Ruaidi ó canannain go ccenel cconail ina naḡaid, ⁊ ni ró chumainḡrṣt ní do iná dul peacha rin don chup rin

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1248.

Αοιρ Cṛioṛḡ, mile, da céð, cṣṥṛaá, a hocht.

Diapmaid ua cuana Saccapṛ moir oile finn do écc ⁊ a aðnacal i ccill móir.

Maigipṛi gillberṛ ua cṣṫaill do écc.

Opichin gṛep do marbað do ḡollamocoinne ua caṫail.

Coimṣṛḡe do dñam do mac maḡnupa ⁊ do mac Concoβαρ ρυαὶὸ ⁊ iompuð doib for ḡallaib. Cairlén meic enṛḡ, .i. pṛapṛ pṛṣi do loṛccað doib ⁊ a cṛṛṫapla do ḡabail, Cṛeaá tuaircṛṫ umail do bṛṣt leó ar mṛib moð, Ro thionóil Siurṫan dṛeṫṫa, Seón buitilér, Robbín laigléṛ ⁊ daoine imda immaille pṛiú Tanḡadap go baile tṛopaiṛ patṫṛaicc aipṛiðe go hachað paḡaiṛ. Ro aipccṛioð umail ar naḡapach thuaṫ ⁊ tṛap. Tainicc

<sup>a</sup> *Claenlough*.—This cannot be the Lough Cleane in the parish of Killarga, in the county of Leitrim above mentioned in note f, because that lough contains no island. There is another lake which anciently bore this name near Castlebar, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>r</sup> *Race of Brian*, pṛol mbriam, i. e. of the race of Brian Borumha, Monarch of Ireland. These are the O'Briens of Thomond, and all the branches that shot off from them.

<sup>s</sup> *Were unable*, ni po cumainḡrṣt ni do, lite-

rally, they were not able to do aught to him.

<sup>t</sup> *Or to proceed further*, dul peáa rin, literally, "to go beyond that," i. e. beyond Assaroe, at Ballyshannon.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Cuana*.—This name is now Anglicised Cooney.

<sup>w</sup> *Kilmore*, i. e. the church of Kilmore na Sinna, to the north-east of the town of Elphin.

<sup>x</sup> *Inse Modha*,—named from Modha, one of the Clann Hua Mor, a tribe of the Firbolgs,—a cluster of islands in Clew Bay, between the baronies

Teige, the son of Conor Roe, burned Inishmore in Claenlough<sup>a</sup>, on which occasion twenty-eight of the English were also burned.

A monastery was founded in Galway, in the archdiocese of Tuam, by William Burke, Lord of Clanrickard, for Franciscan friars. Many tombs were erected in this monastery by the chief families of the town.

The monastery of Ennis, in Thomond, in the diocese of Killaloe, was founded by O'Brien, and in this monastery is the burial-place of the race of Brian<sup>f</sup>.

A great army was led by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald and the English to Assaroe [at Ballyshannon], at the desire of Godfrey O'Donnell. Rory O'Canannan, with the Kinel-Connell, came against them, and the English were unable<sup>s</sup> to do him any injury, or to proceed furthur<sup>f</sup> on that occasion.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1248.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-eight.*

Dermod O'Cuana<sup>u</sup>, the great priest of Elphin, died, and was buried at Kilmore<sup>w</sup>.

Master Gilbert O'Carroll died.

Opichin Guer was slain by Gilla-Mochoinne O'Cahill.

The son of Manus and the son of Conor Roe rose up together against the English. The castle of Mac Henry, i. e. of Piers Poer, was burned by them, and its constable was taken prisoner. They carried the spoils of the north of Umallia along with them to [the islands called] Inse Modha<sup>x</sup>. Jordan de Exeter, John Butler, Robin Lawless, and many others, assembled, and marched to Ballytoberpatrick<sup>y</sup>, and from thence to Aghagower<sup>z</sup>; and, on the next day,

of Murrisk and Erris, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>y</sup> *Ballytoberpatrick*, δαίλε τῶπαρ παττακ, now called Ballintober. A village in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo, where the ruins of an abbey founded in the year 1189 or 1190, by Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, are still to be seen in good preservation.

<sup>z</sup> *Aghagower*, Ἀγάσ παῖαρ, a parish church in the barony of Murrisk, county Mayo, east of the famous mountain called Cnuac̃ Phabpaig, or

St. Patrick's rick or stack. The author of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick thus speaks of this place: "Progressus Patricius pervenit usque in Umalliam quæ est regio maritima occidentalis Connaciæ. Ibi extructæ Ecclesiæ de Achadh fobhair præfecit, et in Episcopum consecravit S. Senachum virum vitæ innocentia & animi submissione longè celebrem."—Lib. ii. c. 62. And again: "His peractis descendit de monte (Cruach Patraic) Patricius, ac in ecclesiâ

Enrí dāna mōr pluaiḡeas in umall (dia tír buōfh) uair ar innre boi a aitteabaō. Do roighe dīn piarur Puer mac Enrí Siē pe domnall mac maḡnura. Ro geall dāna domnall go ttiobraō roēraide ḡ arēraiḡi dō do cum dula ar a bḡaiēriō.

Dala mac uí Concobair imorro do bādor ar inriō mōd, do foillricchō dōiō roēraide do dūl o mac Enri a ccoinne arēraiḡō do cum domnall. Iar na pīor rin dā cloinn uí Concobair lodar Rompo gur marbaō leō o huain mac na ḡaillricche ḡ Seón mac an ḡall pacaipr. Ro marbaō beor la diarmaid mac maḡnura ar an ccoimēḡi rin Sñóitḡ gūer ḡ dḡong dia muinḡir amaille pīr. Rob e rin an taitēḡ ḡan aithēḡ uair ro marbaō an cuinḡiō calma ḡ an tairriō iorḡaile .i. diarmaid mac maḡnura ip in maḡin rin.

Taōcc macc Concobair puaiō do marbaō la ḡallaib. ḡa mōr tra aduāt ḡ imeacclu an taidḡ rin for ḡallaib ḡ ḡaoidēalaib doneō do bioō na aḡhaiō dōiō ḡo pḡuair a aithēad.

Sluaiḡeas la Muirir mac ḡḡoilt i ttiḡ conaill. Cḡeaā aithle, uptha, ḡ aipcne do dñam lair. Ruaiōri ua canannāin do ionnarbaō dō i ccenél Eoḡain ḡ ticchḡnur cenél cconail do paccail aḡ ḡoppaiō mac domnall uí domnall.

Sluaccheas do dñam la cenél neoḡain ḡ la hua ccanannāin i ttiḡ Conaill dōriōri go ttiḡraō cat do ḡoppaiō ḡ do cenel cconuill gur marbaō ua canannāin .i. Ruaiōri ḡ iomaō ina pōcāir don ttiḡc rin.

Sluacchō oile la iurḡir na hḡeann i ccenél neoḡain go hua nell. Arri comairli do rōnraō cenél eoḡain annriḡ bḡaiḡe do tḡbairt uatā o do buí nḡit ḡall for ḡaoidēalaib Eḡḡn, ḡ riē do dñam riú tar cḡn a ttiḡe. Ar don cup rin do pōnrat ḡoill dḡoichḡ na banna ḡ cāiplen dḡoma ttiḡricch.

de Achadh-fobhair reliquam paschæ celebravit solemnitate." Colgan has the following note on its situation, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 178, col. b, note 118: "Ecclesia de Achadh-fobhair est Diocesis Tuamensis et Comitatus Mageonensis in Connacia. Et licet hodie sit tantum parochialis, & caput ruralis Decanatus, fuit olim sedes Episcopalis."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 150, note <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> *Umallia, north and south.*—North Umallia is the present barony of Burrishoole, and south Umallia is the barony of Murrisk. The former is called Umhall iochtrach, or lower Umhall, and the latter, Umhall Uachtrach, or upper Umhall, by the Irish, and both "the Owles" by English writers.

<sup>b</sup> *Lord Justice.*—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, this expedition against O'Neill was performed by Theobald



they plundered Umallia north and south<sup>a</sup>. Henry came with a numerous army into Umallia (his own country), for his residence was there. Pierce Poer, the son of Henry, made peace with Donnell, son of Manus, and Donnell promised that he would give him men and vessels to attack his kinsmen.

As to the sons of O'Conor, who were on the [islands of] Inse Modh, they received information that a body of men had gone from the son of Henry [Poer] to Donnell, for the purpose of bringing his ships; and O'Conor's sons, on learning this, went forth and killed O'Huain, son of the Englishwoman, and John, the son of the English priest. In the affray, Sinnott Guer, and a number of his people, were also slain by Dermot, the son of Manus; but this was a victory without triumph, for Dermot himself, the son of Manus, that valiant hero and stay in battle, was killed on the spot.

Teige, son of Conor Roe, was killed by the English. This Teige had been the dread and terror of such of the English and Irish as were opposed to him up to his death.

An army was led by Maurice Fitzgerald into Tirconnell, where he engaged in conflicts and committed great depredations and plunders. He banished Rory O'Canannan into Tyrone, and left the lordship of Kinel-Connell to Godfrey, the son of Donnell O'Donnell.

The Kinel-Owen and O'Canannan mustered a body of forces and marched into Tirconnell, and gave battle to Godfrey and the Kinel-Connell, on which expedition Rory O'Canannan and many others were slain.

Another army was led by the Lord Justice<sup>b</sup> of Ireland into Tyrone, against O'Neill. The Kinel-Owen held a council, in which they agreed that, as the English of Ireland had, at this time, the ascendancy over the Irish, it would be advisable to give them hostages, and to make peace with them for the sake of their country. It was on this expedition that the English erected the bridge of the Bann<sup>c</sup>, and the castle of Druim Tairsigh<sup>d</sup>.

Butler, who was then the Lord Justice.

<sup>c</sup> *The bridge of the Bann*, οποιετ να banna. —This is not the bridge now called Banbridge, in the county of Down, but a bridge on the Lower Bann at Coleraine. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is given as follows :

"A. D. 1248. An army by the Galls of Ireland to Culraghan, and [they erected] the bridge of the Banna, and the castle of Drom-tarsy, and a dwelling at Drom."

<sup>d</sup> *Druim Tairsigh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the passage is given thus :

A. D. 1248. Iupoir na hepenn do búl rluag

Ανέραιγι δο έαβαιρτ λα βριαν να nell τικχεαρνα τιρε ηεοζαιν ό loch  
peabail ι μαζ νίτε ται τήμανν να βεόcc ζο ραινcc loc νειρνε ζο νδερνα  
cpeaca διοαιρμέ η ζυρ βριρρ cairlén ann.

Conmaicne μαρνα uile παρccain δο ζαλλαιβ. Ζαill δο όυλ φορ ρλυαιζεαδ  
δο com ui πλαιτθερταιζ. Μαιόμ δο έαβαιρτ όό φορρα η ροχαιδε δο  
μαρβαδ όιοδ.

Μuirceapτac να ουδνα .ι. αν ταιτcleipeac (.ι. τιζεαρνα ό έιλλ παρbile co  
τραιζ) δο μαρβαδ λα mac peólimiό uí concobair.

Uilliam bupc δο έcc ι ραχαιβ. Α έορρ δο έαβαιρτ co ηειρινν η α αόνα-  
cal in at ipeal.

Ri ppanc δο όυλ co hierupalem δο έορnam na cpioρδαιδεαcna.

Ioan τριнал δο μαρβαδ λα ζιollu na naem να βρfrzail.

Peólimiό mac catail cpoibδeipz δο έαβαιρτ πατα να ρομαναc δο έαν-  
ánchaib cille μοιρε τρε φορconzpa ταιόζ ui mannaćáin an onóir naem muirpe  
η .p. augurcín.

Amílaib mac catail ριαβαιζ uí ρυαιpc δο μαρβαδ λα concobor caprac  
mac donmchaib τρε tanznacht.

Pacchaptac να do bailén τικχεαρνα an copainn δο έcc.

Raighned airdeppcop αρνα macha δο τεcτ on ροim ιαρ ταβαιρτ pal-  
lum laip, η airpionn δο παδα όό leip α bpeil peδair, η poil in αρomacha.

ζο cul παcain, η cairlen η opoicεao δο óenum  
όόib ag opuim έαιρpic, i. e. "The Justiciary of  
Ireland went to Coleraine with an army, and a  
bridge and a castle were built by them at Druim  
thairsich."

There is no place on the River Bann now  
called Druim Tairsigh, or Drumtarsy; but there  
can be no doubt that it was on the western side  
of that river, opposite Coleraine. According to  
Pope Nicholas's Taxation (in 1291), there was  
a parish of Drumtarsi, in the diocese of Derry,  
which must be somewhere about Killowen, as it  
is mentioned between Camus and Dunbo. In  
the year 1347, Donald O'Kenalar was parson of  
Drumtarsny, in the diocese of Derry; and, in  
1382, the castle of Druntarcy was ordered to be

repaired.

<sup>e</sup> *Vessels*.—These were cots, or small boats,  
which were carried by land on the shoulders of  
men, to be launched on lakes for plundering  
islands. This passage is not in the Dublin copy  
of the Annals of Ulster, but it is thus given in  
the old translation: "A. D. 1348. Shipping  
brought by Brian O'Neil, Archking of all the  
North of Ireland, from Lochfevail to Moynitha,  
over Termon Daveog to Lough Derge, till he came  
to Lough Erne, until he made a great prey and  
broke a castle there." Termon-Daveog is now  
called Termon Magrath, and its church was  
situated on an island in Lough Derg, near Pettigoe,  
in the county of Donegal.

Brien O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, brought vessels<sup>c</sup> [small boats], from Lough Foyle into Magh-Ithe<sup>f</sup>, and across Termon Daveog, until he reached Lough Erne, where he committed great depredations, and demolished a castle.

The entire of Conmaicne-mara [Conamara] was plundered by the English. The English went upon an expedition against O'Flaherty, who defeated them, and killed numbers of them.

Murtough O'Dowda, that is, the Aithchleireach, Lord of the tract of country extending from Kildarvilla<sup>g</sup> to the Strand, was killed by the son of Felim O'Conor.

William Burke died in England. His body was brought over to Ireland, and buried at Athassel<sup>h</sup>.

The King of France went to Jerusalem in defence of Christianity.

John Tyrrell was slain by Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell.

Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg, gave, by order of Teige O'Monahan, Rath-na-Romhánach<sup>i</sup> to the canons of Kilmore, in the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Augustine.

Auliffe, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by Cathal Carrach Mac Donough.

Faghartach O'Devlin, Lord of Corran [in the county of Sligo], died.

Raighned<sup>k</sup>, Archbishop of Armagh, came from Rome, bringing with him a pallium, in which he said Mass at Armagh on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

<sup>c</sup> *Lough Foyle into Moy-Ithe.*—The ancient Irish gave the name of Lough Foyle to the whole extent of water from the mouth of the lake to Lifford. They had no River Foyle. Magh Ithe lies to the west of what is now called the River Foyle.

<sup>g</sup> *Kildarvilla, cill darrbille, i. e. the church of St. Dervilla.*—This is a very ancient church in the south of the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Erris, and county of Mayo. The strand here alluded to is Traigh Eothaile, near Tanrego, in the county of Sligo, which formed the eastern boundary of O'Dowda's country at this period. This O'Dowda was chief of the entire of the baronies of Erris, Tirawley, and

Tireragh, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo.

<sup>h</sup> *Athassel, at ipeal, i. e. the low ford.*—A village situated in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary, on the west side of the River Suir, where William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo founded a priory for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine.—See Ware and Archdall.

<sup>i</sup> *Rath-na-Romhánach* is the name of a townland in the parish of Kilmore in the territory of Tir-Briuin na Sinna, of which O'Monahan was chief at this period. It is now called in English Rathnarovanagh.—See Ordnance Survey of the county of Roscommon, sheet 17.

<sup>k</sup> *Raighned.*—His real name was Reiner. For



## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1249.

Αοιρ Cπιορθ, mile, δά céδ, ceatpíacat a naoí.

Maolmuirpe ua lachtnáin airdceppcop tuama, 7 maigirpí a ccanóin do écc ip in ngeimpeað gar beacc pía nodlaicc.

Ανοριαρ mac gilla gér comorba peçin décc.

Maolciarain ua lenacáin uapal paccapc tuama mna, peap tige aoideað coitcémn ipi eacclair 7 tuait do écc ap plicchið ag dul go harpcapna deirpeacçt penmopa ip in aoine pe lucchnapað 7 a aðnacal go huapal onopac in oilén na tpinoidc for loch ce.

Conn ua plannacain ppióip cille móipe na pionna do écc.

Μόρ ingh donnacað uí dubda bñ an giollu mumelaiç ui baioigill do écc.

Ταδγ ua mannaçain ticcheapna ua mbriuim na pionna do écc an pepeatð la do mí iúin 7 a aðnacal i ecill moip na pionna.

Coccað mór 7 uile iomða do denam do pínghin maç captaiç ap gallaib Deapmuman.

Piapup puér mac Enri, dabit tpiú, 7 pocaiðe do gillib ócca amaille piú do toideacht le mac peopair i cconnacçtaib co caplén plicciç. Αδcuap do mac pedlimið ui concobair impin go tpucc aippiç opna. Peaçair deabað aitéger itopna go ttopcair piapup puér 7 dabit tpiu amaille le ðpuingç dona gillib occa pempraite 7 puccað a ccuip co hñr dapa da naðnacal.

Imtupa mac pedlimið iarpin taimic poime go tii píaçpac 7 ap puð çhpiche mic peopair çup lomaipec í ó muaið co tpaicch neotuille an tpaop.

some account of this archbishop, whose surname or country has not yet been determined, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 66. He returned from Rome in the year 1247.

<sup>1</sup> *A proficient in the canon law*, μαίγιστιρ α ccanoin.—By this is meant that he was an eminent canonist.

<sup>m</sup> *Coarb of Fechin*, i. e. abbot of Cong, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>n</sup> *Tuam-mna*.—See note<sup>s</sup>, *ad an.* 1248, p. 323. There is a tradition in the neighbourhood of Carrick-on-Shannon, that the chapel of Toomna

was built by the family of Lenaghan. The name is still extant in the parish.

<sup>o</sup> *Gilla-Muinelach O'Boyle*, i. e. the wife of Gilla Cammhuinelach, or the wry-necked, O'Boyle, who was slain at Ballyshannon, in the year 1247.

<sup>p</sup> *Made a great war*.—This passage could not be literally rendered into English. The reader may form an idea of the construction by the following Latin version: "Bellum magnum et mala multa facta sunt per Florentium Mac Carthy in Anglos Desmoniaë."

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1249.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-nine.*

Mulmurry O'Laghtnan, Archbishop of Tuam, a proficient in the canon law<sup>1</sup>, died in winter, a short time before Christmas.

Andreas Mac Gillager, Coarb of Fechin<sup>m</sup>, died.

Mulkieran O'Lenaghan, a noble priest of Tuam-mna<sup>n</sup>, who kept a house of hospitality for the clergy and the laity, died on the way as he was going to Ardcarne, to hear a sermon, on the Friday before Lammas, and was interred with pomp and honour on Trinity Island, in Lough Key.

Conn O'Flanagan, Prior of Kilmore of the Shannon, died.

More, daughter of Donough O'Dowda, and wife of Gilla-Muinelach O'Boyle<sup>o</sup>, died.

Teige O'Monahan, Lord of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, died on the 6th day of June, and was buried at Kilmore-na-Sinna.

Fineen Mac Carthy made a great war<sup>p</sup> on the English of Desmond, and inflicted many evils upon them.

Pierce Poer, the son of Henry, David Trew, and a number of young men, went, along with Mac Feorais<sup>q</sup>, into Connaught, to the castle of Sligo. The son of Felim O'Conor marched to meet them, and a fierce battle was fought, in which Pierce Poer, David Trew<sup>r</sup>, and many of the youths aforesaid, were slain; and their bodies were carried to Ballysadare for interment.

As to the son of Felim, he proceeded after this to Tireragh, and through Mac Feorais's country, which he entirely plundered from the Moy<sup>s</sup> to Traigh Eothuile-

<sup>q</sup> *Mac Feorais*, now pronounced Mac Keorish, the initial *f* being aspirated. This was the Irish surname assumed by the Berminghams from Feorus, or Piarus, the son of Myler Bermingham, their ancestor.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 59.

<sup>r</sup> *David Trew*.—Mageoghegan writes the name David Drew, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>s</sup> *The Moy*.—This river is the Moda of Adamnan, which Dr. Prichard takes to be Wexford

Harbour.—See his Ethnography of the Celtic Race, sect. xii. par. 2. O'Flaherty thus speaks of this river, *Ogygia*, p. 165: "Muadus Adamnana Moda, Moadus Giraldo Cambrensi, Calgano Muadius, Moy Anglis, unde Moyus Waræo e Lugniâ districtus Sligoensis in Galengam Mayonensem dimanat, & oceanum ingrediens utrumque comitatum disterminat, Tirficria Sligoensi, & Tiramalgad Mayoensi ultra citraque positus."

Thus Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 374, col. a,

Leanairr gearóitín mac feorair iad co nua ar donncad mac maḡnura gur cpl̃c̃t̃naigeaḡ é lair. Gab̃tar beor iar ná gūin ḡ ber̃tear e go dún contreatain. Leanairr mac feḡlimiḡ iad iarom̃ go tucc mac maḡnura leir iar marbaḡ gearóitín. Mac maḡnura do écc iarom̃ do bĩt̃in an luit̃ rín ḡ ba moir̃earbaḡ eir̃de.

Mac muir̃ir do tionol rõc̃raide go ttainicc i cconnãc̃taib̃ gur ben an méo ar a nucc dona creachañb̃ do mac feḡlimiḡ. Od cuala feḡlimiḡ mac cãt̃ail c̃roib̃deir̃g tionól na ngall do beir̃ ina com̃poccur tar̃ é̃r na mor̃ olc do roig̃ne a mac oppa ar̃r i com̃aiple do rinne a im̃iceacha do cor̃ tar rionanñ roir̃ ir̃ in mb̃reir̃n, ḡ i ttuair̃cear̃t eir̃eann. Tionoil̃ir̃ d̃in an iur̃t̃ir̃ goill m̃iḡe ḡ laig̃ñ go ttainicc r̃luaḡ mor̃ roim̃e tar̃ athluain, air̃r̃iḡe i r̃iol muir̃eaḡaig̃ ḡ mac muir̃ir̃ don leit̃ araill, goill connãc̃t̃ ḡ muñan maraon r̃ir̃. Tangad̃ar na r̃luaig̃ir̃ do gach taoib̃ go hoil̃r̃inn iar milleaḡ r̃il muir̃eaḡaig̃ pompo go r̃in, ḡ tuccrat̃ c̃uca toir̃r̃dealb̃ac̃ mac aḡḡa m̃ic

note 35: "Moda fluvius est Connacix celebris, vulgo Muaidh & nobis Latine Moadus sive Muadus appellatus."

<sup>†</sup> Τράιγ Εοθuille an τραοιρ, i. e. *the strand of Eothuille the artifex*, anciently called τραίγ an cáir̃n and τραίγ Ruir̃ air̃g̃iḡ. A very large strand in the county of Sligo, near Ballysadare. It is thus described by O'Flaherty, *Oggia*, p. 174, note 3: "Traigh an chairn, hodie Traighe eothuille in Sligoensi agro, littus marinum, ubi congeries lapidum (unde *Traigh-an-chairn* dictum videtur) etiamnum conspicitur in medio littore semper fluctibus mirabiliter eminens." This carn is now called Cair̃gin mor̃, and it is believed that it is never covered by the tide.

<sup>u</sup> Gereoitin Mac Feorais, i. e. little Garrett Bermingham. Mageoghegan calls him Gerdin Bremyngham, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under this year.

<sup>w</sup> *Them*, iad.—The most remarkable imperfection in the style of these Annals is in the management of the personal pronouns. The leading nominative in this sentence is *the son of Felim*, and yet the writer suddenly introduces iad, *them*, though

there is no plural noun in the previous part of the sentence to which it could refer. This is to be attributed to the carelessness or want of skill in the writers, perhaps to both, not to any imperfection in the language, for nothing could be easier than to set the sentence right by introducing rõc̃raide instead of iad.

<sup>x</sup> *Dun Contreathain*, now Donaghintraine, a townland in the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 12; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 283.

<sup>y</sup> *As much of the preys*, that is, as much as he could catch of those preys which the son of Felim had driven away from Tireragh, then in the possession of the Berminghams.

<sup>z</sup> *The Lord Justice*.—This passage is well translated as follows in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise under this year.

"The Deputie of Ireland assembled together all the English of Meath" [and] "Lynster, and with them came to Athlone, from thence to Silemoreye. Mac Morishe was of the other side, with



an-tsaor<sup>r</sup>. Gereoitin Mac Feorais<sup>u</sup> pursued them<sup>w</sup> [i. e. the son of Felim and his forces], overtook Donough, the son of Manus, and wounded him; he was also taken, after being wounded, and led captive to Dun Contreathain<sup>r</sup>. The son of Felim afterwards followed them, killed Gereoitin, and rescued and carried with him the son of Manus, who afterwards died of his wounds. He was a great loss.

Mac Maurice [Fitzgerald] mustered an army, and, proceeding into Connaught, took from the son of Felim as much of the preys<sup>v</sup> as he could overtake. When Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, heard that an English muster was in his neighbourhood, and reflected on the great injuries which his son had done to the English, he adopted the resolution of sending his moveable property eastwards across the Shannon into Breifny, and into the north of Ireland. The Lord Justice<sup>z</sup> then assembled the English of Meath and Leinster, who marched a great army across [the bridge of] Athlone, and thence into Sil-Murray; and Mac Maurice [Fitzgerald], on the other side, had with him the English of Connaught and Munster. Both these armies, having first plundered

all the forces of the English of Connought and Munster. Both armies mett at Alfyn, destroying and spoyleing all Silmorey to that place, from whence they came to Terlagh Mac'Hugh Mac Cahall Crovderg, who being come, was by them made King of Connought instead of Felym Mac Cahall Crovderg. They afterwards preyed and spoyled the lands of Brenie, and also made many great hurts in that contrey, and conveyed their preys along with them; remained twenty nights at Silemorey, ruining and destroying that Contrey, they took with them the spoyles of Loghke, Carrick, and their Islands. The Deputy returned to Meath, Mac Morish to Sligoe, and Terlagh O'Connor was left then in Connought, to ward and defend Silemorey.

"The Nobility of Connought went to Athenrie, to prey and spoyle that towne, on the day of our Lady the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the midst of harvest. There were there a great army, with Terlagh mac Hugh, the Sheriff of Connoght, with many Englishmen, were in the said towne

before them, the Sheriff and Englishmen desired them, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, whose day then was, to forbear with them that day, which the said Irish Nobility refused to give any respect, either in honour of the Blessed Virgin or holie roode; they assaulted the towne against the will of the said Terlagh, which Jordan de Exetra, the Sheriff, and Englishmen seeing, they rushed forth to meet with the said Irishmen, where the Virgin Mary wrought miraculously against the said Nobility. When the Irish Nobility saw the Englishmen, well apoynted with harness, armes, and shirts of mail, make towards them, they were daunted and affrighted at their sight and presently discomfitted. Hugh mac Hugh O'Connor was killed in that pressence, Dermott roe Mac Cormac O'Melaghlyn, the two sons of O'Kellie, Bryen-an-Dery Mac Manus, Carriack an Tivall mac Neal O'Connor, Boythgalagh mac Keigan, the son of Dermott Bacagh O'Connor, the two sonnns of Loghlyn O'Connor, Donell mac Cormack mac Dermodda, Finnanagh mac Brannan,

caṭail cpoibdeirġ ġur ríogġarṭ é an ionaḁ peolímíḁ mic caṭail. Ro aipce-  
rġet cpoíḁ bpefni iaraím. Oo ponpat uile íomḁa innṭe ḁa ġaḁ aipḁ. Tucc-  
raḁ cpeaḁa oipímí eipḁ. ḁaḁar piche oíḁche ġona laíb 1 ríol muirpaḁaíġ  
ġa milleaḁ ġur aipcepíḁ loḁ ce ġona oílénalíb ġ an ḁarrac immaílle ríú. Oo  
cuaiḁ tra an iurġir ipin míḁi iarpín ġ mac muipir ġo rlicceac. Paccebaíḁ  
toiprḁealḁac aġ coíméḁ ríl muirpaḁaíġ.

Sluaiccheaḁ la ríogḁamṇalíb connacṭ, .i. toiprḁealḁac ġ aeḁ ḁa mac aeḁa  
mic caṭail cpoibdeirġ ġo haṭ na ríog ḁa lorccaḁ ġ ḁa lomapeccain im pel  
muirpe imeḁón poġmáir. ḁaoi ríppíam connacṭ ip in baile ar a ccíonn, ġ ġoíll  
íomḁa ina pḁḁar. Iappalḁ na ġoíll caipḁi an laoi rín ar cloínn ríġ connacṭ  
an onóir naem muirpe ra pel boí ann. Noḁan puaiprġet rín uatḁa. Ģíḁeaḁ  
boí toiprḁealḁac ġa toipmeapc im an mbaile oíonnraíġíḁ, ġ noḁar ḁamṇat  
uaple an tṛluaiġ ġan a íaíġíḁ ḁa amḁeóín. Oo connapc ríurṭán ġo  
nġallaíb rín tanġaḁar ar ip mbaile amac 1 ccoinne an tṛloíġ, ġ íaḁ arṁṭa  
éoiġṭe. Ģaḁair tra eacclu ġ uirṁeatacḁt ocebaíḁ an tṛluaiġ apaill ġa  
bpaicrín ramlaíb ina ccoipíġṭíḁ caṭa ionnup ġur meabṛaḁ pompo tṛe mío-  
baílib mop muirpe ra pél inar oíulṭraḁ an ḁaipḁe ḁo híappāḁ opṛa. Ro  
marḁaḁ ḁa maíṭíb ípuidḁ aeḁ mac aeḁa uí concḁbaip, ḁiapmaíḁ ríuaḁ mac  
copbmaic uí maolṛeaḁláinn, ḁa mac uí 'ḁeallaiġ, bṛian an ḁoipe mac  
maġnupa, capṛac in ríubail mac nell uí concḁbaip, baotġalaḁ mac aeḁac-  
cain, ḁa mac lochláinn uí concḁbaip. Oomṇall mac copbmaic meic ḁiap-  
maḁa, an ríonnánac mac bṛanáin, cumumán mac capṛaplaíġ, ġ apaill  
immaílle ríu.

Oonnḁaḁ ua ġíollapacṭṛaice .i. mac annḁaḁa mic ḁonncaíḁ ḁorġíraíġíb  
ḁo marḁaḁ lá ġallaíb. Ro ḁlíġhíḁo ġoíll innrín, uap ba mór po marḁ, po

Cowmowan mac Cassurley, with many more,  
were killed in that place."

<sup>a</sup> *Twenty nights and days*, piche oíḁche ġo na  
laíb, literally, "twenty nights with their days."

<sup>b</sup> *The rock*.—Mac Dermot's castle in Lough  
Key, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Ros-  
common.

<sup>c</sup> *Truce*, cáipce, literally, *respíte*.

<sup>d</sup> *Donough O' Gillpatrick*.—This passage is given  
as follows in Mageoghegan's *Annals of Clon-*

macnoise.

"Donnogh mac Anmchy mac Donnogh mac  
Gillepatrick, the best head of a companie that ever  
descended of Osserie, of the race of Colman mac  
Brickne high" [*recte* *ḁíḁne ḁaoíḁ*], "or Scanlan  
mac Kynfoyle down, for manhood, vallour, and  
bounty, was killed by the Englishmen of Forgie,  
as he deserved of the English divers times before,  
for he killed, preyed, and burnt many an English-  
man before that day. Donnogh was the third Irish-

Sil-Murray on their route, proceeded to Elphin, and, having sent for Torlough, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, they elected him King in the place of Felim, the son of Cathal. They afterwards plundered Breifny, and committed many injuries there in every direction, and carried away from thence innumerable spoils. They were twenty nights<sup>a</sup> and days in Sil-Murray ravaging it, so that they plundered Lough Key, with its islands, and also the Rock<sup>b</sup>. The Lord Justice then went to Meath, and the son of Maurice to Sligo, leaving Torlough in charge of Sil-Murray.

An army was led by the Roydamnas [heirs presumptive] of Connaught, namely, Turlough and Hugh, two sons of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, to Athenry, on Lady Day in mid-autumn, to burn and plunder it. The sheriff of Connaught was in the town before them, with a great number of the English. The English demanded a truce<sup>c</sup> for that day from the sons of the King of Connaught, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, it being her festival day; but this they did not obtain from them; and although Turlough forbade his troops to assault the town, the chiefs of the army would not consent, but determined to make the attack, in spite of him. When Jordan and the English saw this, they marched out of the town, armed and clad in mail, against the Irish army. The youths of the latter army, on seeing them drawn up in battle array, were seized with fear and dismay, so that they were routed; and this was through the miracles of the Blessed Virgin Mary, on whose festival they had refused to grant the truce demanded from them. Of their chiefs were here killed Hugh, son of Hugh O'Connor; Dermot Roe, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, the two sons of O'Kelly; Brian an Doire, the son of Manus; Carragh Inshiubhail, son of Niall O'Connor; Boethius Mac Egan; the two sons of Loughlin O'Connor; Donnell, son of Cormac Mac Dermot; Finnanach Mac Branan; Cumumhan Mac Cassarly, and others besides.

Donough O'Gillpatrick<sup>d</sup>, i. e. the son of Anmchadh, son of Donough, one of the Ossorians, was killed by the English. This was a retaliation due to the English; for, up to that time, he had killed, burned, and destroyed many

man that [most] war'd against the Englishmen, after the first footing in this land, viz., Connor O'Melaghlyn, Connor of the Castles Mac Coghlan, and this Donnogh mac Anmchy; for the

son of Anmchy in his own person, did use to goe to take view of the Englishmen's towns and forts, in the habbitt of a poor man, carpenter, turner, or other tradesman."



λοῖρεε γ πο λέριονναιρ διὸδ γο ριν. ὁαῆε αν δοννέαδ ρα αν τρεαρρ γαοῖδεαλ  
 буδ мό υρογλαδ ορρα, .i. Concobar ua maolreaclainn, Concobar na ceapléen  
 mac cochláin γ Mac anmchadha .i. αν δοννέαδ ρα. Οἱρ αρ ε τεγεαδ δο βραε  
 να mbailtead mapcead i ceaput duine boict, nó ραιοῖρ πο τορνόρα, no ealaðna,  
 no do ðñam cepte cñnaiḡi, amail πο ραιδῶ.

διὸ να Shaep, διὸ να τορνόρ,  
 διὸ mo laog να leabróir  
 διὸ ag nec ρίona ιρ éroicionn,  
 map a bpaicñn pe ρñmóin.

Ḍún mór do lopead do cloinn ρiḡ Connaét.

Sluaicchead la hua noðmnall, .i. γορραιὸ in ioctari Connaét γur millead  
 γ γur lomaircead laiρ ó éoirpḡiað co muaid co τταινιεε ρlan iar mor  
 cepeccar don cup ρin co néðalaib γ co mbraiḡuibh iomðaið.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1250.

Αοιρ Crioρδ, mīle, dá éð, caocca.

Tomár ua meallaiḡ erpucc Eanaḡ dún do écc.

Eppcop imliḡ iubar do écc.

Conḡalað mac ciðneoil eppcop να bññne do écc.

Тоἱρρðealbac mac muircñitaiḡ muimniḡ uí Concobair pḡioir pécclera  
 pñttar γ poil do écc.

Peðlimið ua concobair do éoiðeacht αρ αν τυαιρceapτ go ρóðraide móir  
 laiρ α cenél neoḡam do ρaiḡið να bññne. Αἱρρiðe ιρ να τυαταῖδ γ Con-  
 cobair mac ticcññáin mapaoñ pḡrρ. Αἱρρiðe i ττίρ maine γur diochuipρfo  
 τοἱρρðealbac α Connaétaið amac go nðeachaið in ucht ḡall doρiðoir. Τιο-  
 noilið peðlim imipeaða Connaét laiρ tap ρliað pēḡra ρiōρ γur cuiprhoð

<sup>e</sup> *He is*, διὸ.—This translation is strictly literal, word for word, except that διὸ is in the consuetudinal present tense in Irish, which has no corresponding tense in English.

<sup>f</sup> *Dun mor*, i. e. the great fort, now the little town of Dunmore, about eight miles to the north

of Tuam, in the county of Galway. A short distance to the west of the town are the ruins of a castle in tolerable preservation, which was originally erected by Hosty Mac Mebric, or Merrick, but which afterwards fell into the possession of the Berminghams.

of them. This Donough was, of the Irish, the third greatest plunderer of the English: the three plunderers were Conor O'Melaghlin, Conor Mac Coghlan, [surnamed] of the Castles, and the son of Anmchadh, viz., this Donough [Fitzpatrick]. He was in the habit of going about to reconnoitre their market towns, in the guise of a pauper, or a carpenter, or a turner, or poet, or of one carrying on the trade of a merchant, as was said [in the following quatrain]:

He is a carpenter, he is<sup>e</sup> a turner,  
My nursling is a bookman,  
He is selling wine and hides,  
Where he sees a gathering.

Dunmore<sup>f</sup> was burned by the sons of the King of Connaught.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Godfrey), into Lower Connaught, and he destroyed and ravaged [that tract of country reaching] from the Curliu Mountains to the Moy, and returned safe and in triumph, carrying with him great spoils and many hostages.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1250.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty.*

Thomas O'Meallaigh, Bishop of Annadown, died.

The Bishop of Imleach Iubhair [Emly] died.

Congalagh Mac Kidnel<sup>g</sup>, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Turlough, son of Mortough Muimhneach O'Conor, Prior of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, died.

Felim O'Conor came from the north, with a numerous force, out of Tyrone; he marched into Breifny, and thence into the Tuathas, accompanied by Conor, son of Tiernan [O'Conor]; thence into Hy-Many, and they expelled Turlough out of Connaught, who again went over to the English. He [Felim] then collected all the moveable property of Connaught, and proceeded with it down across Sliabh Seaghsa [the Curliu Mountains], but the English sent messen-

<sup>g</sup> *Mac Kidnel*.—He is called Congalach Mac- p. 226, where he is given as Bishop of Kilmore. Enel in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops,

ḡoill τεαχτα na ḡeoio ḡo noḡnao pite ḡoḡna, ḡ a pigo daipeacc ḡo pēn doḡioḡi.

ḡpaigne Connacht do ḡallaḡ in áth luain do ḡallaib.

Cpeac móp do ḡḡnam la peḡlimio póp catál ua Concoḡair ḡ a atḡop a connaḡtaib.

Cairbre ua maolpeaclainn do maḡbaḡ i ppell la dauit Roitpi.

ḡiapmaio ua hḡḡa ticchḡḡna luigne do écc i bpriopún aḡ maḡ ḡeapailt.

Sluaicchḡo mop la muipir mac ḡeapailt, catál ua paḡallaiḡ, cuconnacht ua paḡallaiḡ, ḡ maite ua mbriúin uile immaile ppiú i ccenel eoḡain ḡo paḡadar tḡoḡa hoioḡe i tḡulaiḡ ócc. Fuaiḡpḡo mop duic ḡ dimneao ainnpḡe. Nochar ḡabpat ḡell na eḡpeao ḡ uib nell don cup pin. Iap τεαχτ doib tap a naip i ccenél Conaill muipir mac ḡeapailt do ḡabail uí éanannain ticchḡḡna cenel cconail ap comaiḡce an earpuic uí cḡḡballáin. A maḡbaḡ doib iarpin ḡ é aḡ tḡiall ap eccin uaḡa.

Piḡḡin máḡ carthaigh do maḡbaḡ la ḡallaib ḡḡmuman.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1251.

Αοιρ Cḡioḡ, mile, da céo, caoccae a haen.

Raiḡnéo aipdeppcop aḡḡamaḡa do dul do Róim dia oiliḡpe.

Ploḡint mac ploinn doḡḡneao la noḡlac in aipdeppcopoḡeaoḡ tuama ap méo a eccna ḡ a eoḡairp.

Maḡeḡḡi hi ccill na mullach in eppcopóitḡeḡ copcaighē do chumḡach lápan mbappach ḡ toḡha aḡnaicḡe na mbappac pin innte.

ḡiollumocoinne mac ḡollamocoinne uí cathail do maḡbaḡ la Concoḡop mac aḡḡa mic catail cḡoiḡḡḡḡ.

<sup>h</sup> *Were blinded, do ḡallaḡ.*—This would appear to have been done, not by putting out the eyes, but by thrusting needles into them.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 337.

<sup>i</sup> *Bishop O'Carolan.*—He was German, or Gilla-Coimdedh O'Carolan, who was Bishop of Derry from the year 1230 till his death in 1279.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 288.

<sup>k</sup> *Fineen Mac Carthy.*—According to the Dub-

lin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he was slain by his own uncle, Donnell God MacCarthy, who was assisted by the head of the Goggans, or De Cogans, though they were at peace with him. This Fineen was the son of Dermot of Dundro-nan, who was the son of Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy.

<sup>l</sup> *Raighned.*—His real name was Reiner, as appears from the public records. He obtained



gers after him, and, a peace being concluded between them, his kingdom was again restored to him.

The hostages of Connaught were blinded<sup>b</sup> by the English at Athlone.

A great depredation was committed by Felim on Cathal O'Conor, and the latter was driven out of Connaught.

Carbry O'Melaghlín was treacherously slain by David Roche.

Dermot O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died in prison, where he had been confined by Fitzgerald.

A great army was led by Maurice Fitzgerald, Cathal O'Reilly, Cuconnaught O'Reilly, and all the other chiefs of Hy-Briúin, into Tyrone, and remained three nights at Tullaghoge, where they sustained much injury and hardship, but obtained no pledges or hostages from the O'Neills on this expedition. On their return into Tirconnell Maurice Fitzgerald took O'Canannan, Lord of the Kinel-Connell, prisoner, under protection of Bishop O'Carolan<sup>1</sup>. He was afterwards killed as he was trying to make his escape from them.

Fineen [Florence] Mac Carthy<sup>k</sup> was slain by the English of Desmond.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1251.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-one.*

Raighné<sup>l</sup>, Archbishop of Armagh, went on a pilgrimage to Rome.

Florentius Mac Flynn was, on Christmas Day, consecrated Archbishop of Tuam, for his wisdom and learning.

A monastery was founded at Kilnamullagh<sup>m</sup>, in the diocese of Cork, by Barry, who chose a burial place for his family in it.

Gilla Mochoinne, son of Gilla Mochoinne O'Cahill, was slain by Conor, son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg.

the King's license for five months on the 11th of June, 1253, to repair to Rome, in order to settle some affairs relating to his church. He never returned, but died at Rome in 1256.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 66.

<sup>m</sup> *Kilnamullagh, cill na mullach, church of*

*the hills or summits.*—It is now called Buttevant, and is situated in the barony of Orrery, in the county of Cork.—See O'Sullivan Beare's History of the Irish Catholics, p. 159, where he translates this name "*Ecclesia tumulorum*."

Ταὸς mac τυαταῖλ mic μνιρεβῖταις μνιμνις υἱ Concobair do marbad do gallaib.

Οα mac Ruaidri υἱ nell do marbad i cill moir ua mallain.

Αρδgal ua λατιβῖταις coimdeal ḡarccid ἡ eniς τυαρccirit Epeann do ecc.

Ḥiollucpiop do ua bpeirlén τοιρεαῖ παναδ ἡ α βραταιρ do marbad la ceallaḡ mbalbh ua mbuigill.

Donncaḡ mac caḡmaoil τοιρεαῖ cenel pḡraḡaḡ do marbad daipḡiallaib.

Ioḡar mac maḡaḡáin τοιρεαῖ cloinne puaḡraḡ do marbad.

Concobor mac corbmaic mic tomaltaiς meic diaḡmaḡa, Saí eniς ἡ ḡḡnaḡa do ecc.

Plaitḡbῖtaiς ua cῖrbaill τοιρεαῖ calḡaiς do marbad la harḡ mac aipḡ υἱ Ruairc.

Μνιρεαḡaḡ ua ταḡḡ do ecc.

Ḥioḡ moir ḡpeapḡain la pḡl poil ἡ pḡḡair in uib bḡiúin ḡo pḡnaḡaḡ eaḡor aḡbal timceal baile cille moir na Sionna, ἡ ḡo melḡeaḡ muilḡḡn ar an pḡuḡ boí on pḡuaḡḡ ḡo haḡ na paḡḡḡe i bḡioḡnaḡ pḡi pḡ ceileabaḡḡa eaḡpaḡḡa.

Plann ó lachḡnán τaeḡreach an dá bac do ecc.

<sup>a</sup> *Kilmore-Oneilland*, cill móir ua mallain, i. e. *the great church of the territory of Hy-Niallain*, now the church of Kilmore, in the barony of Oneilland, and county of Armagh, and about three miles to the east of the city of Armagh.

<sup>o</sup> *Fanad*.—A territory in the north-east of the barony of Kilmaerenan, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1186, p. 76.

<sup>p</sup> *Kinel-Farry*, cḡmel pḡraḡaḡ.—A territory in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>a</sup> *Calry*, calḡaiς, and Latinized Calrigia.—A territory in the north-east of Connaught, the name of which is still preserved in the parish of Calry, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo; but it is quite clear from a passage in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 103, that this territory originally comprised some

part of the county of Leitrim, for *Druim da eithiar*, now Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, is mentioned as in the territory of Calrigia.

<sup>i</sup> *Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna* comprehends the parishes of Aughrim, Kilmore, and Clooncraff, in the east of the county of Roscommon. It was divided from Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, by a chain of lakes now called Muckinagh, and separating the parish of Kilglass from those of Kilmore and Clooncraff; and from the territory of Corcachlann, by the River Uar, or Owenoor. Coradh na dtuath, the weir or dam of the Tuathas, now a bridge on an arm of the Shannon, and on the road from Rooskey to Drumsna, divided Tir Briuin from Kinel Dofa, and the ford of Bellanagrange, now spanned by a bridge on the road from Strokestown to Drumsna, is the point at which the three Tuathas met.—

Teige, son of Tuathal, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, was slain by the English.

The two sons of Rory O'Neill were slain in Kilmore-O'Neilland<sup>a</sup>.

Ardgal O'Laverty, the lamp of the valour and hospitality of the north of Ireland, died.

Gilchreest O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad<sup>o</sup>, and his brother, were slain by Kellagh Balbh [the Stammering] O'Boyle.

Donough Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry<sup>p</sup>, was slain by the men of Oriel.

Ivor Mac Madden, Chief of Clann-Ruadhrach, was slain.

Conor, son of Cormac, who was son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Flaherty O'Carroll, Chief of Calry<sup>a</sup>, was slain by Art, son of Art O'Rourke.

Murray O'Teige died.

On the festival of SS. Peter and Paul, a great shower of rain fell in Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna<sup>r</sup>, so that a large boat might have sailed round the town of Kilmore-na-Sinna; and a mill might grind on the stream which ran from the hill down to the ford of Ath-na-faithche, at Fenagh, during the time that vespers were being chaunted.

Flann O'Laghtnan, Chief of the Two Bacs, died<sup>a</sup>.

See entries at the years 1398 and 1451, where the churches of Aughrim and Clooncraft are mentioned as in this territory.

<sup>a</sup> *Two Bacs*, an ba Bac.—This territory retains its ancient name to the present day, and is applied to a Roman Catholic parish, which comprises the ancient parishes of Ballynahaglish and Kilbelfad, in the barony of Tirawley and county of Mayo. But it appears from the Book of Hy-Fiachrach, as transcribed by Duaid Mac Firis, that Ardagh, Kilmore-Moy, and Rosserk, were originally comprised in this territory. It was bounded on the east by the River Moy, and on the west, to a considerable extent, by Lough Cullin and Lough Conn. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 232, note. <sup>k</sup>, and note <sup>r</sup> under the year 1180, p. 56, *supra*. Under this year

the Annals of Clonmacnoise and of Connaught contain the following notice of the death of Clarus Mac Mailin, Archdeacon of Elphin:

"Clarus Archidiaconus Olfyn, vir providus & discretus, qui Carnem suam jeiuniis et orationibus macerabat, qui patientiam et Coronam observabat, qui persecutionem a multis propter justitiam patiebatur, venerabilis fundator Locorumfraternitatis Sanctæ Trinitatis, per totam Hiberniam specialiter fundator Monasterij Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Loghke, vir Locum Sepulture ibidem elegit, et in Christo quievit Sabatho Penthecostes dominicæ, cuius animæ propitiatur Deus omnipotens in Cælo, cui ipse servivit in seculo, in cuius honore ecclesiam de Ryndoyne, et monasterium Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Athmoye, Ecclesiam Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Killruisse ædificavit."



## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1252.

Αοιρ Crioρd, mīle, dā céd, caocca, adó.

Maolmaeðócc ua beollám comorba colaim cille in dpuim chlab, fíri ba móir caður 7 conac, ba hoipðfca oíneac, ba huille onóir 7 airmuðm ó gal-laib 7 ó gaoidealaib pe a linn do écc.

Cairplen cáoiluirce do dñam la mac muirir meic gñairt 7 cairlén muigi cōba.

Concobor ua dochartaiğ toiρεac αρβα mioðair, tuir oimğ 7 fñgnāmā an tuaircceipt değ.

Concobor mac cañmaoil toiρεac cenel pññarðaiğ 7 ioltuac apćna. Sioð-aiğhe Conaille, Eoğam, 7 oirğiall do marbað la muirir bñam uí nell ağ copnam a comairci pñiú, iar mbeit do for planaið uí gairmleaðaiğ 7 uí cáthám.

Cuconnaçt mac Conñnamā toiρεac muirirpe cinat do écc.

Giollu ipu ua cñrbaill toiρεac calpoigi dñoma chlab do écc.

Maghnur mac giollu duib toiρεac tealaiğ gairbet do écc.

Iupðir na hññm do theacht co harðmaçā immaile pe pluaiğ lánmór, eipðirðe co huib eaððac, airpðe tap a nairr co cluam pñachna. bñam ó nell dā noiğrēir anñm, 7 a dññbñatair, Ruaiðm ó nell do ãðairt do

<sup>1</sup> *Cael-uisce*, i. e. Narrow-water.—This place retains its ancient name to the present day among those who speak Irish, but is always called in English Narrow-water. It is situated between Warren's Point and Newry, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. The name was originally applied to the narrow part of the river, near the head of Carlingford Lough.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 2nd of April, where the church of Cluain Dallain, now Clonallon, is described as near Snamh Each, i. e. the harbour which is near the Cael in Iveagh, in Ulidia. "Conall mac Aoða ó cluain dallám a bñail pñāmā eac .i. an cuan laim pñm in caol i nUib Eacac Ulaó."—See also Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the

County of Down, p. 294.

<sup>2</sup> *Moy-Cova*, mağ cōba, i. e. the plain of Eochy-Cova, the ancestor of the tribe called Ui Eathach Cobha, located in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 78. The Four Masters, and from them Colgan and others, have erred in placing this plain in Tyrone; and, Dr. Lanigan has been set astray by them, where he conjectures (Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 11, note 26), that Magh Cobha was probably where the village now called Coagh is situated: but the situation of the plain of Magh Cobha is fixed by the older writers who place it in Uibh Eathach, now Iveagh, and who place in it the church of

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1252.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-two.*

Maelmaedhóg O'Beóllain, Coarb of Columbkille, at Drumcliff, a man of great esteem and wealth, the most illustrious for hospitality, and the most honoured and venerated by the English and Irish in his time, died.

The castle of Caol-Uisce<sup>1</sup> was erected by Maurice Fitzgerald, as was also the castle of Moy-Cova<sup>2</sup>.

Conor O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire [in the county of Donegal], tower of the hospitality and feats of arms of the north, died.

Conor Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry [in Tyrone], and many other territories, and peace-maker of Tirconnell, Tyrone, and Oriel, was slain by the people of Brian O'Neill, while defending his proteges against them, he himself being under the protection<sup>3</sup> of O'Gormly and O'Kane.

Cuconnaught Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny<sup>4</sup>, died.

Gilla-Isa O'Carroll, Chief of Calry of Drumcliffe, died.

Manus Mac Gilduff, Chief of Tullygarvey<sup>5</sup>, died.

The Lord Justice of Ireland came to Armagh with a very numerous army, and proceeded thence to Iveagh, from which he marched back to Cluain-Fiachna<sup>6</sup>. Brian O'Neill and his brother made submission to him, and Rory

Domhnach more Muighe Cobha, which is unquestionably the present Donaghmore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, nearly midway between Newry and Loughbrickland.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, at 16th November; and Haliday's edition of Keating's History of Ireland, p. 318, where the plain of Magh Cobha, which is said to have been cleared of wood in the reign of Irial Faidh, is said to be situated in Aoibh Eachach, anglice Iveagh.—See note <sup>3</sup>, under the year 1188, p. 81, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Under the protection*.—This passage is not in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but it is given in English as follows, in the old translation preserved in the British Museum: "A. D. 1252. Conner Mac Cathmoyl, kingly chief of

Kindred Feragh and many other places, also the upholder of liberality and fortitude of the North of Ireland; the peace-maker of Connells and Owens, and Airgialls also, killed by the Rutes" [*cohortes*] "of Brien O'Neal, defending his *comrick* from them, being upon O'Garmely & O'Cahan's word himself."

<sup>4</sup> *Muintir-Kenny*, *muintir cínac*.—The name of a tribe and territory in the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim. The name is still locally known and applied to the district lying between Lough Allen and the River Arigna.

<sup>5</sup> *Toallach Gairbheth*, now the barony of Tullygarvey, in the north-east of the county of Cavan.

<sup>6</sup> *Cluain Fiachna*, i. e. St. Fiachna's lawn,

βραγαῖο δοῖβη. Ἀρ αρ αν ρλυαῖγεαῖο πο ταρλυ ἰμπεαραν longpuyrτ εῖοῖρ  
 ῑῑραῖβ μῖοε ἡ μῖμῖνεαῖαῖβ ι νδυν ὀῑῑζαν co ττορρεῖοῖαρ ποχαῖοε do ῑῑραῖβ  
 μῖμῖαν.

Τεαρῖαῖο μῖοῖρ ἡ ττοῖρμῖαῖο ῑῑ in ραμπαῖο ἡο τεεῖῑῑ coραῖβ ττοῖρμαῖβ ταρ  
 πποῖομαῖβημῖβ Εῑεανν. Ἀρῖαῖνα Εῑεανν ῑεῖοῖρ ἡά μῖβυαῖν ρῖche λαῖτε ρῖα  
 λυῖῑαῖαῖο. Να εῑοῖνν ἡά ccomloῖccaῖο le τῑῑῑ ἡῑῑῑε.

Μοῖαῖο ῖνα doρῖοῡῑαῖο do ρῖῑ ῑaῑan do ῑῑεαῖν in εῑῑῑῑ ἡ an ταῖρceατ  
 βοῖ ἰnnτε ρῖα ρῖn do τῑeccaῖο.

Μῖρῖαῖο ῖα ρallaῖμῖν αρῖῑῑῑταρῖα Coῖnaῖct do μαρῖαῖο ὀῑεαραῖβ  
 βῑeῑῑne ι μαῖῑῑ ῑῑῑ.

Εῑeαῑῑρῖλυαῖῑεαῖο la ἡορῖαῖοῑ ῖα ῖοῖmῖaῖll ἡι τῑῑ ῖeοῑῑan ὀῖα ταρ-  
 παῖο ῑῖ ἡ βῑaῖῑῑe ἡle. Rucc βῑῑan ῖα ῖῑll ρaῖρ aῑ ῑῑῑῑῑl an τῑῑe. Ro  
 ρῖcῑῑeαῖο ἡομαῖρeαῑ aῖῖῖῑῑ ῑτορῖα aῖῖῖ ἡ anall ἡο ρaῖῖῖῖ ῑορ cenῑl ῖeοῑῑ-  
 an co ρῑaῑῑaῖβῑῑc αρ cῑῑn ἡm ὀῑῑῑῑ ῖοῖρ ὀῖa ῖaῑῑῑaῖοῖmῖb.

### ΑῖῖS Cῑῖῖῖῖ, 1253.

Αῖοῖρ Cῑῖοῖρῖ, mῑle, ὀa cῑῑ, caocca, a τῑῑ.

Αῖῑn ῖa Suῖlleaῖῑῑn eῑῑucc leaῑa μῖοῖρ do ῑcc.

ὀaῖτ mac ceallaῖῑ ῖῖ ἡῖollῖaῑaῑaῑc eῑῑcῑp cluaῖa mῖc noῖῑ do ῑcc,  
 ἡ toμαῑ ῖa cuῖnn βῑaῑaῖῑ μῖοῖῑῑ doῖῑῑῑeαῖο ῑῑ in Roῖm na ἡoῖaῖο.

ἡῖollaceallaῖῑ ῖa Ruῖaῖῖn eῑῑuc ῖa ρῑaῑῑaῖc do ῑcc. Seῑn ῖa laῖῖῑῑ,  
 βῑaῑaῖῑ doῖῖ .S. doῖmῖc doῖῑῑῑeαῖο ἡa ἡoῖaῖο ι cῑll alaῖo ῖa ρῑaῑῑaῖc, ἡ  
 ἡῑaῖa eῑῑῖc do ῑaῖaῖῑτ ρaῖῑ ι τῑuaῖm an ὀaῑa doῖmῖaῖc doῖ ἡeamῑoῑῑῑῑ.

Μaῖmῖῑῑῑ do ῑῑeαῖν do βῑaῖῑῑῖb .S. Doῖmῖc ι Slῑcceaῑh.

meadow, or bog-island. It is mentioned at the years 1003 and 1069 as a monastery; but its exact situation, or modern name, has not been determined.

<sup>a</sup> *Discontinued*, do τῑῑcceaῖο, literally, *was abandoned*. In modern times this entry would be thus expressed: New coin was issued in Ireland by order of the King of England, and the old coin was called in.

<sup>b</sup> *Thomas O'Quin*.—He was a Franciscan friar, and was confirmed by King Henry III., on the 20th of February, 1252, English style.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 171.

<sup>c</sup> *Gilla-Kelly O'Ruaidhin*.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 650, where the Editor writes, under JOHN O'MAILFAGAMAIR, who died in 1234: "I do not find who was his next successor. But it is certain the see was vacant



O'Neill was given up to him as a hostage. It was on this expedition a riot took place between the men of Meath and the men of Munster, in the [English] camp at Dundalk, and many of the men of Munster were killed.

Great heat and drought prevailed in this Summer, so that people crossed the [beds of the] principal rivers of Ireland with dry feet. The reaping of the corn crops of Ireland was going on twenty days before Lammas [the 1st of August], and the trees were scorched by the heat of the sun.

New money was ordered by the King of England to be made [coined] in Ireland, and the money previously in use was discontinued<sup>a</sup>.

Murrough O'Fallon, High Constable of Connaught, was slain in Moy-Rein by the men of Breifny.

Godfrey O'Donnell made a predatory incursion into Tyrone, and took many cows and prisoners, but was overtaken as he was leaving the country by Brian O'Neill, and a fierce battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and left behind many heads, with a great number of their chieftains [i. e. as prisoners].

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1253.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-three.*

Alinn O'Sullivan, Bishop of Lismore, died.

David, the son of Kellagh O'Gillapatrik, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died and Thomas O'Quin<sup>b</sup>, a friar minor, was consecrated at Rome as his successor.

Gilla-Kelly O'Ruaidhin<sup>c</sup>, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach [Killala], died, and John O'Laidig, a friar of the order of St. Dominic, was elected to succeed him at Killala in Hy-Fiachrach, and the degree of Bishop conferred on him at Tuam, on the second Sunday in Lent.

A monastery for Dominican Friars was founded at Sligo.

on the 22nd of June, 1253, on which day King Henry III. granted a licence to proceed to the election of a Bishop of Killala, as appears in the Records of the Tower of London." He then remarks, under O'LAIDIG: "I do not know whether he immediately succeeded O'Mailfaga-

*mair*, or who intervened; but there is mention made in the Records, of a Bishop of *Killala* (whose name is not told) who went to England with *Florence Mac Flin*, Archbishop of Tuam, A. D. 1255, to complain of grievances."

Μαυριουρ δο τωραινν δονα βραιτρίβ cena ας ατ lethan illuighmib.

Cuirt do denam la tomaltae ua cconcobair eppcop oilipinn i ccill térim.

Eogan ua heoin ticchfina ua pfiachrae do écc.

Ingh an iapla ultoig bñ mib mic goirdealbair do écc γ α haonacal i mauirouir na búille.

Sluaicchead mop la gallaib eipeann im Mac Muirir go ndeachaib i tair neoghain do fraigib uí nell γ nochap gabrat gell na eoireada innte, uair tuccaib ár aibbal mór don dul rin oppa.

Coccaib mór do denam la briar ua nell plait cenel neogain for gallaib, γ dul dó go moig cōba gur tparccraib α cāiplén leirr immaile le mop do cāiplénaib oile. Loirccetir an Spasbaile leirr γ polmaigir macaire ulaib.

Sluaicchead do denam do domnall ua Ragallair γ don caeā ua Ragallair do cātal ua concobair γ do giollu na naem ó fearigail i muirir eolairr uionnraigib cātal mecc Ragnaill gur airccetir an tair uile. Badair da oibce longpuirt aς tulair ālainn, γ an tairir oibce aς eanaā duib. Deilgair giollu na naem ua fāigail ppiu annirin. Teaccad muirir Ragallair γ cātol ó concobair go cluain conmaicne co mbadair aibair longpuirt innte. Oo

<sup>d</sup> *Ath Leathan*, i. e. *the broad ford*, now Ballylahan, in the north of the parish of Templemore, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 61. The Four Masters are wrong in placing this in the territory of Leyny, for it is certainly in the ancient territory of Gailenga, O'Gara's original country.

<sup>e</sup> *Killtesin*, now Kiltashin, the name of a townland in the west of the parish of Ardcarne, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. There are at present no ruins of this palace to be seen here, but there is a mound called Suidhe an Easbuig, i. e. *the Bishop's seat*, near which, tradition says, the Bishop of Elphin had formerly a palace.—See entries under the years 1243 and 1258. It is sometimes called Cill Seisin by the annalists, but now always cill tSeirín, or Kiltashin, by the natives.

<sup>f</sup> *But far from obtaining*.—The language of

this passage is rather carelessly constructed by the Four Masters. The literal translation is as follows: "A great hosting by the Galls of Ireland about Mac Maurice, so that they went into Tyrone against O'Neill, and they did not take hostages or pledges, for a prodigious great slaughter was, on that occasion, brought on them." It is thus Englished in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1253. A great army by Mac Morris, &c., went to Tyrone, and tooke" [i. e. obtained] "neither force nor might there. And the Galls lost a great navy" [*recte* army] "by that journey."

<sup>g</sup> *Chief of Kinel-Owen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called nīg éipe heogam, i. e. King of Tyrone, and in the old translation of these Annals he is styled Archking of the North of Ireland. Thus:

"A. D. 1253. An army by Brien O'Neal, Archking of the North of Ireland, to Moycova,

Another monastery for the same order of friars was founded at Ath-Leathan<sup>d</sup> in Leyny.

A palace was erected by Tomaltagh O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin, at Killtesin<sup>e</sup>.

Owen O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach [Aidhne], died.

The daughter of the Earl of Ulster, wife of Miles Mac Costello, died, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great hosting by the English of Ireland, under the command of Mac Maurice (Fitzgerald), and they marched into Tyrone against O'Neill; but, far from obtaining<sup>f</sup> either hostages or pledges from him, they were cut off with very great slaughter on that occasion.

A great war was waged with the English by Brian O'Neill, Chief of Kinel-Owen<sup>g</sup>. He marched to Moy-Cova, the castle of which, with a great number of other castles, he demolished. He also burned Sradbhaile<sup>h</sup>, and desolated Machaire-Uladh<sup>i</sup>.

An incursion was made by Donnell O'Reilly and the Caech [Monoculus] O'Reilly, Cathal O'Connor, and Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, into Muintir-Eolais, against Cathal Mac Rannall, and they plundered the entire country. They remained two nights encamped at Tulach-alainn<sup>k</sup>, and stopped the third night at Annaghduff<sup>l</sup>, where Gilla-na-naev separated from the others. The O'Reillys and Cathal O'Connor then marched to Cluain-Conmaicne<sup>m</sup>, where they remained

broke down the castle, and many castles more in Ulster, &" [killed] "many men in that journey."

<sup>h</sup> *Sradbhaile*, i. e. Street-town.—This is still the local name for the town of Dundalk, in the county of Louth; but sometimes the natives of its immediate vicinity call it simply *an ttráid*, i. e. "the street," without adding *báile*; in like manner as they call Drogheda [*Pontana civitas*] simply *an bpoicéad*, i. e. "the bridge," without adding *áta*, i. e. of the ford. The strand near Dundalk was anciently called Traigh Bháile mhic Buain, i. e. the strand of Bailé, the son of Buan, but this has no connexion whatever with its more modern appellation of *Spadbáile*,

which simply means "street-town."

<sup>i</sup> *Machaire Uladh*, i. e. the plain of Ulidia.—This was an ancient name for the level part of the county of Down, which was at this period called Uladh by the Irish.

<sup>k</sup> *Tulach-aluinn*.—The ancient name of a hill at the village of Carrigallen, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>l</sup> *Annaghduff*, *eanac duiß*.—A parish near Drumsna, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>m</sup> *Cluain Conmaicne*.—Now the village of Cloone, in the barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim. There was a monastery erected here in the sixth century by St. Cruimther Fraech, but there is not a vestige of it at present.—See



cuala aed mac peðlimið rin tionoilir co tinnearnac a muintep. Lenairr iadrom zo cluan Tuccrat tririr aggarb dia poile gur moioð for muintep Raðallaið, marðtar ann donnchadh mac giollu iorpu mic donncað uí Raðallaið, mac giollu toedóc ua bioðraið, 7 rocharðe oile maille pu.

Manepir .S. Franreir in arðeapra do dénom la Mac Muirir ciarpaiðe.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1254.

Αοιρ Cριοθ, míle, da céð, caocca, a ceatar.

Maolpinnén ua beollán comorba ðroma cliað do écc.

Murcað ua maolreaclainn do marbað la mac an trionnaið uí caatar-naið.

Aindilfir ua hinnirgi tuir engnamá thuarccirt epeann do écc.

Piarur pramirter ticchirna conmaicne duin móir do écc.

Maunoir bratar .S. Dominic in at leathan do loiccað uile.

Piarur Rirubartt ticchirna ril maolpuan, barún erriðe, a marbað ar loch rib la murcað ua maolreaclainn.

Sirpeacc mág reanlaið do gabail ðpeðlimið mac caatir cpoibðeirð, 7 an reanrileac mac reanlaið do dallað lair a loir amirra, óir do paideað nir co mbatar ag peallað fair.

Donnchað mac donnchað mic tomaltaið, 7 amlaið ua bioðraið do marbað lá Connachtaið i ccluan Conmaicne.

Maðnur ua gaðpa do marbað tre anpochain do muintep mic peðlimið uí concobair.

Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 346, and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 324. The name of this saint is now locally pronounced Cruffer Ree.

<sup>n</sup> *Ardfert* is a village in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry, about four miles to the north-west of Tralee. The extensive ruins of this monastery are still to be seen a short distance to the east of the village.

<sup>o</sup> *O'Henery*.—The O'Henerys were seated in the valley of Glenconkeine, in the county of

Londonderry. This passage is not in the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster*; but it is found thus Englished in the old translation: "A. D. 1254. Anyles Hinerge, the threshold of manhood [*engnamá*], in the North of Ireland, died."

<sup>p</sup> *Conmaicne of Dunmore*.—This territory is comprised in the barony of Dunmore, in the north of the county of Galway, which at this period belonged to the family of Bermingham, or Bramingham, of which name Pramister, in

encamped for a night. When Hugh, the son of Felim, heard this, he quickly assembled his forces, and followed them to Cluain. They gave each a fierce battle, in which the Muintir-Reilly were defeated, and Donough, son of Gilla-Isa, the son of Donough O'Reilly, the son of Gilla-Toedog O'Biobhsaigh, and many others, were slain.

The Franciscan monastery of Ardfert<sup>a</sup> was founded by Fitzmaurice of Kerry.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1254.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-four.*

Maelfinnen O'Beollain, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

Murrough O'Melaghlin was slain by the son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny.

Aindiles O'Henery<sup>o</sup>, tower of the valour of the north of Ireland, died.

Pierce Pramister, Lord of Conmaicne, of Dunmore<sup>p</sup>, died.

The Dominican monastery of Ath-leathan [Ballylahan, in the county of Mayo] was totally destroyed by fire.

Pierce Ristubart<sup>q</sup>, Lord of Sil-Mailruain<sup>r</sup>, and a baron, was slain on Lough Ree, by Murrough O'Melaghlin.

Sitric Mac Shanly was taken prisoner by Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg, who also caused Sean-Shuileach Mac Shanly to be blinded, for he had been told that they were forming treacherous plots against him.

Donough, son of Donough, who was son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], and Auliffe O'Biobhsaigh, were slain by the Connacians, at Cluain-Conmaicne.

Manus O'Gara was unjustly<sup>s</sup> slain by the people of the son of Felim O'Conor.

the text, is obviously a corruption.

<sup>a</sup> *Pierce Ristubard*.—At the year 1235 the Four Masters call the Baron Walter de Riddlesford by the strange name of *Ōaltair Rittabarb*, and the probability is, that Ristubard is here an attempt at writing the same surname. If not, the name intended may be Rochfort. This sentence is rather carelessly constructed by the Four Masters. The literal translation is as follows: "Piarus Ristubardus, dominus de Sil-

Mailruain,—Baro ille,—occisus est super Lacum Righe per Murchadam O'Melaghlin."

<sup>r</sup> *Sil-Mailruain*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Flynn's of Ballinlough, in the west of the county of Roscommon, who appear to have been for a time subdued by this baron; but they recovered their possessions soon after his death.

<sup>s</sup> *Unjustly*.—*Ṭpe an-foćain* means *per nefas*; *poćain* means *cause*; *an-foćain*, *wrong cause*.

Ῥι ρριανc do τοιδεαχτ o ιερυαλεμ ιαρ νδεναν̄ ριοδα τεορα μβλιαδαν  
εδωρ na cμιορδαγιb̄ 7 na ριορραϊρδωib̄.

Μαινερτιρ γλαρ cille δαρα do δέναν̄ la hιαρla cille δαρα, 7 ατά tumba  
ονορach αca ι ρépél μυιρe ιρ in μαινερτιρ éεττα.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΘ, 1255.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mίle, da céδ, caocca, a cúig.

Donnplébe ó ploinn abb peccléra Ρεδαιρ 7 Ροιλ in Αρδομαcá do ecc, 7  
Ρατταρacc ua μυιρεαδαιγ̄ ρριοιρ an τιγε céδna do ετογα do cum na hab-  
daíne.

Tomar mac Diarmada aipcinneac oilepinn do écc. Ρεαρρύν μαighi  
luiγg αιρτιγ̄, 7 cloinne cuain eipíde.

Ua laioig aipcinneac eanaiḡ dúin do écc.

Αεδ mac peðlimið ui concobair do dul ι ττίρ eoγain 7 ριc do δενamh̄ óó  
εδωρ α αταιρ pén 7 τυαιρccήτ Epeann 7 α ραιbe do connacetaib̄ ap eprié  
ιρm τυαιρccήτ do ταβαιρt lepp ατυαιε tpe lár α δήγnaíad cona nμερ-  
γib̄, .i. mec Ruaiðri ui concobair 7 goill, 7 noch a lamδaοιρ upcoid do δενam̄  
doib̄ an namaið ρin, .i. mec Ruaiðri 7 na goill ρímpaite.

Mac cñbaill do gabail aipdeppucoideac̄ta cairil munan.

Florenr mac ploinn aipdeppucc tuama do dul tap μυιρ δαγallaíμ ριγ̄

<sup>c</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the An-  
nals of Innisfallen, and a fragment of a Munster  
copy of the same, contain the following notice of  
a local feud in Munster:

“A. D. 1254. Fingín Reanna póin, mac  
Domnaill Gúid, 7 O Donnabáin do mapbað  
Diarmada ui Maégarína, a n-éipic an Chruim  
hui Dhonnabáin do mapbað ap Innpe an béil,  
ciméall tpeoda buacailíhe bó, le munteir  
hUí Mhaégarína.

“A. D. 1254. Fineen Reanna Róin [of Ring-  
rone], the son of Donnell God [Mac Carthy],  
and O'Donovan, killed Dermot O'Mahony, in  
revenge of Crom O'Donovan, who had been  
slain at Inis an bheil [Phale, near Inishkeen,

in the county Cork], about the fight of Cow-  
boys, by the people of O'Mahony.”

The Crom here mentioned is the ancestor of  
all the septs of the O'Donovan family in the ba-  
ronies of Carbery, in the county of Cork, and of  
several others in Leinster. He gave name to  
Gleann a Chruim, i. e. Crom's Glen, a district  
in the county of Cork, comprising that portion  
of the parish of Fanlobus lying southwards of  
the River Bandon. According to the pedigree  
of O'Donovan, given by Duald Mac Firbis, this  
Crom had three sons, namely, Cathal, Aneslis,  
and Loughlin, who were the founders of three  
distinct septs, called Clann-Cahill, Sliocht-Anes-  
lis, and Clann-Loughlin, which became the names



The King of France returned from Jerusalem, after having concluded a three years' peace between the Christians and the Saracens.

The Green Monastery at Kildare was founded by the Earl of Kildare; and they [his family] have a superb tomb in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in this monastery<sup>t</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1255.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-five.*

Donslevy O'Flynn, Abbot of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh, died, and Patrick O'Murray, Prior of the same house, was elected to the abbacy.

Thomas Mac Dermot, Erenagh<sup>u</sup> of Elphin, died; he was parson of Moylurg, Airteach, and Clann-Cuain.

O'Laidig, Erenagh of Annadown, died.

Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, went to Tyrone, and made peace between his own father and the people of the North of Ireland; and he brought with him from the north all the Connacians who were there in a state of disturbance; he brought them, with their moveables, through the midst of his bitterest enemies, viz. the sons of Roderic O'Conor and the English, who did not dare to molest them.

Mac Carroll assumed the archbishopric of Cashel, in Munster.

Florence Mac Flynn, Archbishop of Tuam, crossed the sea to converse with

of three districts in the county of Cork, which are well defined in the public records. Cathal, the eldest son of Crom, had two sons, namely, Teige, the ancestor of the subsequent chiefs of Clann-Cahill, and Ivor, otherwise called Gilla-reagh, who is said to have built Castle-Ivor, in the parish of Myross, in the year 1251 [1351?], which remained in the possession of his descendants till the middle of the sixteenth century. This Ivor is still remembered in the wild traditions of the district as a celebrated navigator and necromancer, and it is firmly believed that he is enchanted in a lake called Lough Cluhir, near his castle, in the townland of Listarkin, in the

parish of Myross, and that his magical ship is seen once every seventh year, with all her courses set and colours flying, majestically floating on the surface of that lake. John Collins, of Myross, who was intimately acquainted with the traditions and legends of these districts, writes, in his pedigree of the O'Donovans: "I have seen one person in particular *testify by oath* that he had seen this extraordinary phenomenon in the year 1778."

<sup>u</sup> *Erenagh*, *arpcinneac*.—Mageoghegan calls him Archdean, but we have shewn elsewhere that this is a mistake.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1179, p. 47.

παῖαν ἡ γὰρ νί δαρ ριπεαρῶαιρ τοιρ ὀπαχχαίλ δό ο ονόιρ αν ριοῖ ἡ α τοιῶεαχτ ανοιρ το ριῶιρ.

Μαῖζαμίαιν ὁ manna-cáin το μαρβαῶ αḡ buimlinn.

Θιαρμαῖο ὁ cuinn amlaíb α mac ἡ μαίρι μυντιρε ḡiolleccain immaille ριῶ το μαρβαῶ αḡ παρὰδάν μοιḡε τρεαḡα la ḡiollu na nasm ua pfr̃ḡail ἡ α naiceain iaram.

Coinne moρ edir ὁ ccon-cobair, .i. p̃edlimiḡ, ἡ mac uilliam bupc αḡ τοῶορ mona coinnead̃a. Sit το ὀfham̃ τοιḡ annp̃in ἡ γὰρ δάλ ina paibe p̃edlimiḡ το leccad̃ lepp.

Iuliana ing̃n comorba caillin ἡ ḡiollu na nasm α ὀf̃bpaṡṡaiρ το ecc.

Ragnailt ing̃n uí p̃fr̃ḡail το écc ι noabaiḡ p̃oṡpaiceṡe.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1256.

Αοιρ Cριορτ m̃le, da céo, caocca ap̃é.

Flann mac ploinn aip̃deppcop tuama το écc ι mbp̃iρtuma.

Aip̃deppoc aṡṡa cliaṡṡ το écc.

ḡiollu an coim̃dead̃ ua cinnp̃aelaiḡ abb Canaiḡ duin το écc.

Ua ḡiollap̃ain abb eaccailp̃i na t̃p̃inoiḡe ι t̃tuaim το écc.

Θρoḡ το μυντιρ Raḡallaiḡ το μαρβαῶ la haḡḡ mac p̃edlimiḡ, .i. caṡal ua paḡallaiḡ ticch̃f̃ina μυντιρε maolm̃oρḡa ἡ caṡa af̃ḡa p̃inn, α da mac immaille p̃ip̃ .i. doinnall p̃uaḡ ἡ Niall, α ὀf̃bpaṡaiρ cuconnaṡt, t̃p̃i meic caṡail duib̃ uí paḡallaiḡḡ .i. ḡoρpaiḡ, p̃fr̃ḡail, ἡ doinnall, ἡ annad̃ mac doinnall uí paḡallaiḡ το μαρβαῶ la Concobar mac ticch̃f̃inain. Niall .i. an

<sup>v</sup> *Buimlinn*, now Bumlin, a vicarage near Strokestown, in the diocese of Elphin, in the barony and county of Roscommon. St. Midabaria, the sister of St. Berach, is the patron of this parish.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 344.

<sup>w</sup> *Faradhan Moighe Treagha*, i. e. the meeting place of Magh Treagha, which is a territory in the barony and county of Longford, containing the parish of Clongesh. The townlands of this territory, which is called Moytra in Anglo-Irish documents, are enumerated in an Inquisition

taken at Ardagh on the 10th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., from which its exact extent may still be determined.

<sup>x</sup> *Tochar Mona Coinneadh*, i. e. the togher or causeway of the bog of Coinneadh. The situation of this causeway is still well known. It is in the parish of Templetogher, between Ballimoe and Dunmore, in the north-east of the county of Galway, and the ruins of a church and castle are to be seen near it.—See note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1225.

the King of England; and all that he requested was obtained by him from the king's honour; and he returned home again.

Mahon O'Monahan was slain at Buimlinn<sup>v</sup>.

Dermot O'Quin, Auliffe, his son, together with the chiefs of Muintir Gillagan, were slain at Faradhan Moighe Treagha<sup>w</sup>, by Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, who afterwards pillaged their territory.

A great meeting took place at Tochar Mona Coinneadha<sup>x</sup> between O'Conor (Felim) and Mac William Burke. A peace was concluded between them, and all his conditions were conceded to Felim.

Juliana, daughter of the Coarb of St. Caillin<sup>y</sup>, and Gilla-na-naev, his brother, died.

Ranailt, daughter of O'Farrell, died in a bath.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1256.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-six.*

Flann Mac Flynn died in Bristol.

The Archbishop of Dublin<sup>z</sup> died.

Gilla-an-Choimhdheadh O'Kinnfaela, Abbot of Annadown, died.

O'Gillaran, Abbot of Trinity Church at Tuam, died.

A party of the O'Reilly family were slain by Hugh, the son of Felim [O'Conor], namely, Cathal O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora<sup>a</sup>, and of *all* the race of Hugh Finn<sup>b</sup>; his two sons, namely, Donnell Roe and Niall; his brother, Cuconnaught; the three sons of Cathal Duff O'Reilly, namely, Godfrey, Farrell, and Donnell; Annadh, son of Donnell O'Reilly, who was slain by Conor Mac

<sup>y</sup> *Coarb of St. Caillin*.—He was O'Rody, the hereditary warden and chief farmer of the lands of the church of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>z</sup> *The Archbishop of Dublin*.—We learn from the Annals of Mary's Abbey that his name was Luke, but his surname no where appears. He had been Dean of St. Martin's, London, and Treasurer of the King's Wardrobe.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 320, 321.

<sup>a</sup> *Muintir-Maelmora* was the tribe name of the O'Reillys, which they derived from their ancestor Maelmordha, the fifteenth in descent from Duach Galach, King of Connaught.

<sup>b</sup> *Hugh Finn* was the fifth in descent from Duach Galach, King of Connaught, and the ancestor of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and of all the tribes called Hy-Briuin Breifne. From this passage it would appear that O'Reilly was chief of the two Breifnys at this period.



caec ua raḡallaiḡ tigeapnan mág bpatταιḡ, ḡiollu nichil mac taichlic, donncad ua biobraiḡ, Maḡnur mac ḡiollu duib ḡ tuillead ap tri fichit do maiuib a muintriḡ immaille riú. Cat moige plect ap bpu aca dñiḡ aḡ alt na heille uap bealach na beithiḡe ainm an catara. Cioð iad muintri Raḡallaiḡ tpa torceapdor dponḡ do maiuib an tḡluaiḡ boi na naḡaið leó, .i. diaipmaið ó plannagáin, plann macc oipeachtaiḡ, Muipcad pionn ó pñiḡail ḡ Sochaiðe ḡen mó thaittriðe, ḡ po bpipeapdor po thri an ḡlapplaið por torac an tḡluaiḡ apail no ḡo pucc anppoplann oppa po ðeoið. Aḡ Sailtñ na nḡarán puḡ torpac an tḡluaiḡri por muintri Raḡallaiḡ cñur ḡ po lñpao iad co háit ticche mec cuipriñ aipriðe co laḡair an mor cata.

Iurtip do thoct in lipinn o riḡ Saḡan. Coinne do dñam do pén ḡ dafð ua Concobair aḡ pinn duin. Sið do cñḡal doib pñpoule annpín ap cñnḡad ḡan laḡduḡad cñiche na pñpaimn Connacḡ ap ua cconcobair an ccén buð iurtip epim.

Ruaiðri ó ḡaḡra tiḡñna Slebe luḡa do maipbað la dabid mac Riocairp cúipin. Aed mac pēðlimið uí Concobair do apccan pñpaimn mic Ricairp cúipin a ndioḡail uḡ ḡaḡra do maipbað dopom. Leaccap a caplen, Maipbað a mboi do ðaoimib ann ḡ ḡabair oilén locha techstet uile.

<sup>c</sup> *Mac Tiernan*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called conchubap mac tigeapnan hui Ruairc, “Conor, the son of Tiernan O’Rourke.” There are two distinct families of Mac Tiernans; one located in the district of Tir Tuathail, in the north-east of the county of Roscommon, and also at Lanesborough; and the other in the barony of Tealach Dunchadha, now Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan, who are of the same race as the O’Rourkes, and who Anglicise their name Mac Kiernan, and sometimes incorrectly Kiernan, without the prefix Mac.

<sup>d</sup> *Moy-Slecht*.—It appears from a manuscript Life of St. Maidoc, that Magh Sleacht, so celebrated in the lives of St. Patrick, as the plain on which stood the idol Crom Cruach, was the level part of the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. The village of

Ballymagauran is in it. It is bounded on the west by Magh Rein, the plain in which Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, is situated.

<sup>e</sup> *Alt-na-heillte*, i. e. the precipice of the doe.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1257, that it is situated at the extremity of Slieve an-Ierin. “Alt na heillte op bealach na beithiḡe i cinn pleiðe in iapaimn.” Magh Slecht, as already stated, was the level part of the barony of Tullyhaw, in which the village of Ballymagauran is situated.

<sup>f</sup> *Bealach-na-beithe*, i. e. road of the birch trees.—There is a townland of this name, now Anglicised Ballaghnahehy, in the parish of Cloonclare, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim; but it cannot be the same as that referred to in the text, which was in the plain of Magh Slecht, at the extremity of Slieve an-Ierin. By extremity of Slieve an-Ierin must be here under-

Tiernan<sup>c</sup>; Niall, i. e. the Caech [Monoculus] O'Reilly; Tiernan Mac Brady; Gilla-Michael Mac Taichligh; Donough O'Biobhsaigh; Manus, son of Mac Gilduff; and upwards of sixty others of the chiefs of their people were slain along with them. This engagement is called the Battle of Moy Slecht<sup>d</sup>, and was fought on the margin of Athderg, at Alt-na-heillte<sup>e</sup>, over Bealach-na-beithe<sup>f</sup>.

The O'Reillys, however, slew a number of the chiefs of the opposite forces, namely, Dermot O'Flanagan, Flann Mageraghty, Murrough Finn, O'Farrell, and many others besides: their glaslaithe [recruits] even forced the van of the adverse army to give way three times, but they were at length overpowered by the main body. It was at Sailtean-na-nGasán<sup>g</sup> that the van of that army first came up with the O'Reillys, from which place they pursued them to Ait-Tighe-Mec-Cuirrin, and from thence to the field of the great battle.

A Justiciary<sup>h</sup> arrived in Ireland from the King of England. He and Hugh O'Connor held a conference at Rinn Duin, where a peace was ratified between them, on condition that so long as he should be Justiciary, the territory or lands of O'Connor in Connaught should not be circumscribed.

Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lughá [in the County Mayo], was slain by David, son of Richard Cuisin<sup>i</sup>. Hugh, the son of Felim O'Connor, plundered the territory of the son of Richard Cuisin, in revenge of O'Gara; he demolished his castle, and killed all the people that were in it, and seized on all the islands of Lough Techet<sup>k</sup>.

stood that portion of the mountain now called Bartonny, near the village of Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim, which borders on the plain of Magh Slecht. The whole range of these mountains was originally called *Sliabh an Iapáinn*, i. e. the mountain of the iron.

<sup>g</sup> *Sailtean-na-nGasán*. — There are several places in the county of Leitrim called Sailtean, Anglice Seltan; but the Sailtean alluded to in the text is evidently the townland now called Seltannahunshin, in the parish of Oughteragh, in the barony of Carrigallen, which townland is very near the plain of Magh Slecht, on which the parties came to the general engagement.

<sup>h</sup> *Justiciary*.—According to the list of the Chief Governors, &c., of Ireland, given in Har-

ris's Ware, Alan de la Zouch, formerly Chief Justice of the King's Bench in England, was Lord Justice of Ireland from the year 1255 to 1259, so that he is the Justiciary above referred to in the text.

<sup>i</sup> *Cuisin*.—This name is now written Cushen.

<sup>k</sup> *Lough Techet*, now Lough Gara, in which the River Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, has its source. The following story in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, will at once shew the identity of Loch Techet with Lough Gara: "St. Patrick (when in the regions of Connaught) having resolved to visit Moylurg, passed through Bearnas Hua Noililla [the gap at Coloony], and moved onwards towards the River Buill [Boyle], which takes its rise in

Ragnall mac bhránáin ticchírna corcachlann do écc.

Creacluaigeas la mac uilliam bupe for Ruaidrí ua plaitébsitaiḡ go po aipeclírtair ḡnó mór ḡ ḡnó beacc ḡ po ḡabardair loch oirbrión uile.

Donncaethas mac rínlaiḡ do écc i mainírdí na buille.

Coccaḡ moí ḡnirḡe eḡir aḡḡ ó cconcobair ḡ conn o Ruairc (.i. mac tig-eannain) ḡer baḡ ḡraḡach im aroile ḡo rín. Ua Ruairc do dul i cclín ḡall iarain. Síḡ do rnaḡmaḡ ríú do fen cona muinḡir ḡan cḡḡ ḡpḡḡlimiḡ ná ḡa mac. Aeḡ ua concobair do creacliaḡ uí Ruairc iarrín an cḡḡaóin ría nḡḡlaic. Do ḡmaḡ Síḡ ríroile ar a haile.

Aḡ luain ḡ dún doirḡe do loíccaḡ im ḡn ló.

Sloiccheas la hua ndomnall, .i. ḡoffraḡḡ hī rííraib manach ḡa ríruair comḡa, ḡ braiḡḡe. Tíḡ arriḡe i mbreirḡe uí ruairc. Do raḡraḡ ríḡe a oiríḡir ḡḡ.

#### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1257.

Αοίρ Cρίοθ, míle, ḡa cḡḡ, caocca aḡeaḡ.

Mac Robiar abb cluana heoairḡ do écc.

Muireasas mac maolbriḡḡe uí ríaríeallaiḡ comorba maíḡoc do écc.

Maolpatḡraicc mac cele aipínneaḡ cille halaḡ do maíḡas.

Loch Techet; but on crossing this river his chariot was upset in a certain ford on it, and himself thrown into the waters, which ford is for that reason called Ath Carbuid, or the ford of the chariot, and lies near the waterfall of Eas mac n-Eirc." The name of this ford is now forgotten in the country, but Eas mic n-Eirc is well known, being that now called Assylin.

<sup>1</sup> *Corcachlann*, a territory in the east of the county of Roscommon, comprising the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltrustan, Cloonfinlough, and the western half of the parish of Lissonuffy, which half was anciently called Templereagh. An Inquisition taken on the 1st of June, 34 Eliz., finds that "the rectory of Corcaghlan extended into all the townlands of the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltrustan, Cloonfenloughe, and Tamplereoghe."—

See references to Cluain Seancha, under the year 1410; also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 134, and the note to Kinel-Dofa, under the year 1210, p. 169, *supra*.

Mac Brannan, the chief of this territory, was descended from the noble Druid Ona, who presented Imleach-Ona, now Elphin, to St. Patrick. The present representative of the family is Hubert Brannan, of Bellmount, near Strokestown, who still enjoys a small property of about fifty-six acres in Corcachlann, one of the most ancient hereditary estates in the world.

<sup>m</sup> *Mac William*.—This was Walter de Burgo, the son of Richard More, and grandson of William Fitz-Adelm. He became Earl of Ulster in the year 1264, in right of his wife Maud, daughter of Hugo de Lacy the younger.



Randal Mac Brannan, Lord of Corcachlann<sup>1</sup>, died.

Mac William<sup>m</sup> Burke set out on a predatory expedition against Rory O'Flaherty. He plundered Gno-More and Gno-Beg<sup>n</sup>, and took possession of all Lough Oirbsion [Lough Corrib].

Donncahy Mac Shanly died in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great war broke out between Hugh O'Connor and Con O'Rourke [i. e. the son of Tiernan], though they had been till then upon amicable terms with each other. O'Rourke afterwards went to the English, and formed a league of peace with them for himself and his people, without the permission so to do by Felim or his son. Hugh O'Connor [the son of Felim] afterwards, to wit, on the Wednesday before Christmas Day, plundered O'Rourke. They afterwards made peace with each other.

Athlone and Dun-doighre<sup>o</sup> were burned on the one day.

O'Donnell, i. e. Godfrey, marched with an army into Fermanagh, by which he obtained property and hostages. From thence he proceeded to Breifny-O'Rourke, where they gave him his own demand.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1257.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-seven.*

Mac Robias, Abbot of Clones, died.

Murray, son of Maelbrighde O'Faircheallaigh<sup>p</sup>, Coarb of Maidoc, died.

Maelpatrick Mac Kele<sup>a</sup>, Erenagh of Killala, was slain.

<sup>n</sup> *Gno-More and Gno-Beg*.—These two territories are comprised in the present barony of Moycullen, in the county of Galway. "Gno-begg was meared and bounded from Srawan Icarwan, or Srwan Igravan north, to Galway south, saving the liberties, and so along the River of Alley, or Donkelly west, to Galway east."—See History of Galway, p. 40.

<sup>o</sup> *Dun-doighre*, now Duniry, a townland and parish in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway, where the family of Mac Egan had a celebrated school.—See *Tribes and Customs of*

*Hy-Many*, printed in 1843 for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 169, and the map prefixed to the same; and also the Ordnance Map of the County of Galway, sheet 116.

<sup>p</sup> *O'Faircheallaigh*.—This name is now anglicised Farrelly, and is very common in the neighbourhood of the church of Drumlahan, or Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, of which they were hereditary Erenaghs.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1172.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Kele*, *mac céle*.—This is probably the name now anglicised Mac Hale.

Tomár ua maolciaráin Saol Éirinn in eaccha do écc.

Mairiúir muipe i porpcommain do coirpeacaó lap an eipuce tomal-  
taó ua concóbaip do braitheib .S. dominic.

Conn mac ticchínain ui Ruairc (.i. tighearna brepne) do dul i tteag  
uí Concobaip γ α mec do daingmucchaóa ríóða piú γ α mbrié fín dfr-  
onn na briúne do tabairt doibh immaille le cloich inri na ttorc ar loc  
pionnmioige. Luét coimíóa do cóp innte doed mac feólmio.

Catal cairceaó mac aóa mic catail cpoibdeirg γ aó mac concóbaip  
mic aóa mec catail cpoibdeirg do óallaó daó mac feólmio mic catail  
cpoibdeirg επέ ένύτη γ πορμαó tap papuóaó laoc, élrípeaó, γ mionn ccon-  
naét.

Conó mac catail uí raigillig tairpeaó muintipe maolmoróa decc.

Cloch innri na ttorc por loch pionnmioige do lorccaó dua Ruairc, γ  
luét α coimhetta do léccaó επτε.

Sirpeacc mac ualóairce ui ruairc do cóp i ticcínur dAó ua éonco-  
baip hi cclno concóbaip meic ticcínain ui ruairc, γ domnall mac conco-  
baip do marbaóh Sirpecca ap α lor.

Conne do óenam dpeólmio ua éoncobaip in áth luain pe lupuir na  
hÉpeann γ pe Mac uilliam bupc, γ pe maithibh gall apéóna go ndearnpat  
pith pe poile.

Cpreach móp do óenamh dAó ua concóbaip im cáirce ap ua ruairc.

Cath epóða do tabairt la goppaó ua ndomnall tigérna típe conall  
por lupuir na hÉpeann Muiuir mac óraile, γ por óallaió Connaét apéóna  
ag Crlóran cille hi por cede hi ccric coirppe ppi Slisceach α tpaó ag  
cornam α tpe ppiú. Ro píóóh ioróal ainiaóa ainoróhna ttorpa. Ro  
cioprbait cuip, Ro lónait laoich, Ro buaórit cfopaóa cétapnae oibh.

<sup>1</sup> *Cloch-inse-na-dtorc*, i. e. the stone fortress of Hog Island.—The ruins of this fortress are still to be seen. Garadice Lough, lying to the east of Ballinamore, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim, is called “L. Fenvoy” on the engraved map from the Down Survey; and this island, which is in the east side of the lake, is shewn, by a mistake of the engraver, under the name of “madark” [for I. nadork]. This island,

which has received the new name of Cherry Island, contains the ruins of an old castle, in which the United Irishmen took shelter in the year 1798.

<sup>2</sup> *Cathal Cairceach*.—He is called Cathal Caech, i. e. the blind or purblind, in the Annals of Connaught. The word caipce, from which the adjective caipceaó is derived, is glossed in a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 18. p. 210,

Thomas O'Mulkieran, the most eminent man in Ireland for wisdom, died.

The monastery of the Virgin Mary, at Roscommon, was consecrated by Bishop Tomaltagh O'Conor, for Dominican friars.

Con, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, went into the house of O'Conor and his son, and ratified a treaty of peace with them, and gave them as much of the land of Breifny as they desired to have, together with the fortress of Cloch-inse-na-dtorc<sup>1</sup>, in Lough Finvoy, in which Hugh, son of Felim, placed guards.

Cathal Cairceach<sup>2</sup>, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, and Hugh, son of Conor, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, were blinded by Hugh, son of Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg; and this was done through envy and rancour, and in violation of the guarantees of the laity, clergy, and relics of Connaught.

Con, son of Cathal O'Reilly, Chief of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Cloch-inse-na-dtorc, in Lough Finvoy, was burned by O'Rourke, those who guarded it<sup>3</sup> being first permitted to come out of it.

Sitric, son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, was elected chief of his tribe, by Hugh O'Conor, in preference to Conor, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, in consequence of which Donnell, son of Conor, killed Sitric.

A conference was held by Felim O'Conor at Athlone, with the Lord Justice of Ireland, with Mac William Burke and the other English chiefs, and they made peace with one another.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh O'Conor on O'Rourke about Easter.

A brave battle was fought by Godfrey O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, in defence of his country, with the Lord Justice of Ireland, Maurice Fitzgerald, and the other English nobles of Connaught, at Creadran-Cille in Ros-cede<sup>4</sup>, in the territory of Carbury, to the north of Sligo. A desperate and furious battle was fought between them: bodies were mangled, heroes were disabled, and the senses were stunned on both sides. The field was vigorously maintained

by the modern word *finnua*, i. e. a film on the eye.

<sup>1</sup> *Those who guarded it*, i. e. O'Conor's warders, who were in the castle.

<sup>4</sup> *Ros-cede*, now the Rosses.—Two townlands

in the parish of Drumeliff, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. An arm of the sea runs up to Drumeliff, which divides the Rosses from the plain of Machaire Eabha.



Ro coṭaigeaḁ an caṭlaṭair co coṁnaṛt la cenél cconail, ⁊ do beṛṭṛat bṛṇṛim dṛp ḁanaṛḁa ṛop ḡallaibh ip in nḡleo ḡo ṛo ṛṛaoíneaḁ ṛopṛa ṛo ḁḁóid ḡo ṛo laḁh a náṛ. Ar a aoí ṭṛa do ṭṛomḡonaḁ ḡopṛṛaḁ ṛṇṛṛin ip in caíṭḡleo ṛin, ar ṭaṛla ṛíḁe enech in ionḁaib ṛṛip Muipṛ mac ḡeapailṭ ip in nḡliaḁh íṛin ḡo ṛo ḡonṛaṭaṛ apoile ḡan ḁicell. ḁa ṭṛa áḡh an chaṭa ṛin do ḁíocṛṛeaḁ ḡoill ⁊ ḡṛiaṭaíḡ a hioḁṭaṛ Connaḁṭ.

ḡaḁṭaṛ bṫop Mac ḡṛṛṛin .i. Ríḁeṛe epḁeṛc la muinṭṛ í ḁoṁnaill ip in ló céḁna. Loṛcṭeṭaṛ ⁊ lomaiṛcṭṫṛ Slíceac leó ara haíṭhle. Ro maṛḁaḁ ḁana mac coṛḁmaic huí ḁoṁnaill hi ṛṛṛṫḡuṛn ip in caṭh ṛin cṛeaḁṛáin. Soaíḁ íaṛoṁ ḁia ṭṫíḡib ar aba ḡona uí ḁoṁnaill, ar muna ḡaḁḁaoíṛ a ḡona ḡṛeim ḁe, do ḁiaḁ maíḁm ṛopṛa ḡo muaiḁh. Áḡ ṛilleaḁ ina ṛṛíṫṛḡ do ḡopṛaḁ ṛo ṭṛaíḁeaḁ ⁊ ṛo ḁioṛccaioleḁ laíṛ caíṛlén ḁaíṫ uíṛce do ṛónaḁ lá ḡallaib ṛeḁṭ ṛiaíḁ ḁṛopḁaíṛ ṛop cenél cconail.

Muipṛ mac ḡṛaíṭ lṛṫṫṛ Eṛeann ṛe hṫḁh ḁíopccaíṫeacḡ ḡaíḁḁheal ḁécc.

Caíṛṭ do ṭaḁaíṛ ḁ Ríḡh Saṛan ḁṛelím ua conḁobaíṛ ar ḁuicc ṭṛíṫa an ṛíḡ.

Coccaḁ moṛ eṫṛ Conḁobaṛ ḁ mbṛiaṛn ⁊ ḡoill muṁan ḡo ṭṫuccaḁ ár na nḡall laíṛ. Cṛeaḁa aṫble do ḁenaíḁ do ṭaḁḡ ua bṛiaṛn opṛa bṫṛ.

Conḁobaṛ mac ṫicṫṛṛnáin uí ṛuaṛc do maṛḁaḁ aḡ aṫh na ṛailme do ḡiolla bṫṛaíḡ ua lamḁuṫḁ ḁia muinṭṛ ṛṫṛn ⁊ do muinṭṛ Maṭa uí Raíḡillíḡ ṭṛe ṭaḡnacḁṭ.

Caṭal ua mannacháin ḁécc an ṛeṛḁ do decemḁeṛ.

\* *Felim O'Conor*.—Dr. O'Conor has the following notice of this fact:

“In 1240 Felim went to the court of England to complain of those English adventurers, who, headed by De Burgo, usurped part of his province; he appealed to the treaty of Windsor, strongly insisted, in the Latin language, on the justice of his cause, and returned home so well pleased with the reception he had met, that in 1245 he marched with a body of forces to join Henry in an expedition against the Welsh. But all this could not prevent the invaders of his province, who were secretly instigated by Henry

himself to encroach on his dominions; hostilities were continued without interruption until 1255, when Felim sent the Archbishop of Tuam with ambassadors to England, and obtained, in 1257, a Royal Charter, granting to him and his heirs for ever, free and peaceable dominion over five baronies, in as ample a manner as ever they were enjoyed by his ancestors.

“After obtaining this grant he built the magnificent abbeys of Roscommon and Tumona, and died in 1264. Leland remarks, that in his remonstrance to Henry III. against the damages which he had sustained by Walter de Burgo, he

by the Kinel-Connell, who made such obstinate and vigorous onsets upon the English that, in the end, they routed them with great slaughter. Godfrey himself, however, was severely wounded; for he met Maurice Fitzgerald face to face in single combat, in which they wounded each other severely. In consequence of the success of this battle, the English and the Geraldines were driven out of Lower Connaught.

On the same day Mac Griffin, an illustrious knight, was taken prisoner by O'Donnell's people; and Sligo was afterwards burned and totally plundered by them. Donough, the son of Cormac O'Donnell, was killed in the heat of this battle of Creadran. They (O'Donnell's people) then returned home in consequence of O'Donnell's wounds; but, were it not that his wounds had oppressed him, he would have routed his enemies to the River Moy. Godfrey, on his return, prostrated and demolished the castle which had been erected by the English a short time before, at Cael-uisce, to carry on the war against the Kinel-Connell.

Maurice Fitzgerald, for some time Lord Justice of Ireland, [and] the destroyer of the Irish, died.

The King of England granted Felim O'Conor<sup>v</sup> a charter to hold the five cantreds of the King.

A great war between Conor O'Brien<sup>w</sup> and the English of Munster; and the English were slaughtered by him. Teige O'Brien<sup>x</sup> also committed great depredations upon them.

Conor, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was treacherously slain at Ath-na-failme by Gillabarry O'Lamhduibh, one of his own people, and by the people of Matthew O'Reilly.

Cathal O'Monahan died on the 6th of December<sup>y</sup>.

charges the burning of churches and the massacre of his clergy at a thousand marks."—*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 41.

<sup>w</sup> *Conor O'Brien*.—He is the Conor O'Brien usually called Conchobhair na Siudaine in the pedigrees of the O'Briens.

<sup>x</sup> *Teige O'Brien*.—He is called Teige Cael-uisce in the Dublin copy of the Annals of

Innisfallen, in which his death is entered under the year 1256, which is certainly incorrect. He was the son of Concobhar na Siudaine.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1258, p. 368.

<sup>y</sup> Under this year, 1257, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the founding and erecting of a house for friars of the Order of St. Dominic at Roscommon, by Felim O'Conor.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1258.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, μίλε, δα céδ, cauccat a hoct.

Abraham ó conalláin, Aipdeppcop Aipdamacha dpaǵail pállium o cuipr na Rómá, 7 aippionδ do paða dó lñr in aipðmacá an dapa la do mí lún.

Uatep de palepna aipdeppcop tuama 7 deccanac mop Lonndan do ecc hi Saǵaib iar na toǵa ip na cñmionnaib pempraite la piǵ Saǵan an bliaðain poime rin. Tomaltach ó concobair eppcop oilpinn do toǵa docum aipdeppcopoidechta tuama.

Giollacpipt o capmacain deccanach oilpinn décc.

An manach ua cuipnin paoi cpaðaib décc.

Matha mac giolla puatδ uí poðuibh, .i. an maigipitir decc.

Cuipr an eppcop in oilpinn, 7 cuipr cille Sepin do pǵaoileatδ dAod ó concobair.

O Domhnaill ǵoppaib do bñth in oǵaipñghe a ecca pe hñ mbliaðna ap loch beathach iar ccop áta cñðpam. Iar na pìop rin dua neill (.i. brian) tionoilδ a plogha in en ionatδ do tocht hi ttip Conuill, 7 paoidip techta uaða hi ccñδ uí domhnaill do chuingδ giall, eiopñðh 7 umla por conallcoibh, o po batap ǵan tiǵearna inpñðma aca deip Ǵoppaða. Iar ttabaipr aiprcc dua domhnaill do na teçtaib loctup por ccúla, 7 amail ap dñm luioipoc.

Ro pìopcongair ó domhnaill por conallcoib tionol ap ǵach aipð cuicce, 7 iar ttapcclamað doib po toǵairm a tticcpna po pìopail pìopra ona baí ionaiprtip leó an tápach ina mberitaoi a cìopp po ðeoib do ðenam do, 7 a cìop ann, 7 a ioncáir in eiopimñðon a munnitipe. Ro paotδ piú calma do ðenam opo baí pñn ñtoppa, 7 ǵan tpiñ a nñccapartt do leicñ pìopra.

<sup>z</sup> *Great Dean*.—He was Dean of St. Paul's, London. Harris states that he died in London, on his return from Rome, without ever seeing his bishopric, about the middle of April, 1258. See his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 606.

<sup>a</sup> *The monk*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this entry is rendered: "A. D. 1258. The munck O'Cuirnyn died in Christ."

<sup>b</sup> *Kilsesin*.—See note under the year 1253. The place is now called Cill tSeáirín in Irish, and anglicised Kiltashin. The Irish word cúipr, which seems to have been borrowed from the English *court*, is now used to denote any large square house with many windows, without any regard to the dignity or title of the occupier.

<sup>c</sup> *Loch-Beathach*, i. e. Birch Lake.—This lake



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1258.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-eight.*

Abraham O'Conallan, Archbishop of Armagh, received a Pallium from the Court of Rome, in which he said Mass, at Armagh, on the 2nd day of the month of June.

Walter de Salerna, Archbishop of Tuam, and Great Dean<sup>2</sup> of London, died in England, having been elected to those dignities in the preceding year by the King of England.

Tomaltagh O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin, was elected Archbishop of Tuam.

Gilchreest O'Carmaean, Deacon of Elphin, died.

The monk<sup>2</sup> O'Curnin, a pious sage, died.

Matthew, son of Gillaroe O'Rodiv, i. e. the Master [Professor], died.

The Bishop's palace at Elphin, and the palace of Kilsesin<sup>b</sup>, were demolished by Hugh O'Connor.

O'Donnell (Godfrey) had now, for the space of a year, after having fought the battle of Creadran, been lying on his death-bed [in an island] in Loch-Beathach<sup>c</sup>. When O'Neill [i. e. Brian] obtained intelligence of this, he collected his forces together for the purpose of marching into Tirconnell, and sent messengers to O'Donnell to demand hostages, pledges, and submission, from the Kinel-Connell, as they had no capable chieftain since [the disabling of] Godfrey. When the messengers delivered their message to O'Donnell, they returned back with all the speed they could exert.

O'Donnell ordered the Kinel-Connell to assemble from all quarters and come to him; and after they had assembled at the summons of their lord, he ordered them, as he was not able to march with them, to make for him the bier<sup>d</sup> wherein his body would finally be borne, and to place him in it, and carry him in the midst of his people. He told them to exert their bravery, as he himself was among them, and not to suffer the might of their enemies to pre-

still retains this name, which is anglicised Lough Beagh and Lough Veagh. It is situated near the village of Church-Hill, in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

<sup>d</sup> *Bier*, ἀράς.—The word used in the modern language to denote bier is *cróchap*. The word *arác* is thus explained by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words: "Αράς .i. *cróchap*. Im *ápach* .i. *pa cróchap*."

Rangatcur pompa an tuét rin ina nímim la popcongpa a tzigína hi ccoinne rloigh í neill co ttapla an dá rluaiḡ aghaíð in aghaíð imon abann dianíð ainm Suileach. Ro ionnpaighrioc a éle gan coicill do cairpí no do coimíallur sup meabaið pop an rluaiḡ nloḡanach tar anair, sup pácc-battar daime iomíð, eic, ḡ eóála aiðble. Acc tioneudh don trluaiḡ conallach on maiðm po línceaíð an tárach i mboí ó domnaill ap ppaiðrliḡe na congála gonaíð ann do deachaíð a ainim ap do ḡaíb epó na nḡon, ḡ na cepecht do paíðá fair hi ceath epíorain, ḡ níḡ bó báḡ ap mioðlaíur an báḡ hiḡin acé iap mbrícti buaíð ḡach tan pop a bioðbaíðb.

O po clor tra la hua néill écc í domnaill po éur teéta domíðiri hi ccínd conallach do éuigíð ḡiall ḡ umla forpa. báttar cenél cconuill a ccomáirle aḡa pccrúíðá eíð do ḡenḡaiḡ fḡur rin, no cia toíreac díḡ fín da ttiubpattaiḡ umla, no aiðide uair na bai tzigína epíðalta oca opo écc ḡoppaið. Dia mbattar pop na hiompaictiḡ rin ac connatḡar Domnaill occ mac domnaill móir í domnaill eua a halbain ina macaíḡ écc aiðíðach in aíḡ a oét mbliáðan núdecc, ḡ do paḡpat cenel cconail a ccíndur dó po ceoíḡ. Díctiḡir ón ap dob eiríðe a pfaiḡ dílíḡ dionḡmala buíðín, ḡ o po aipnóðrioc cenél cconail an taiḡírec rin do bíḡḡat teéta í neill eua (uopomh) ba forail lairriumh, ḡ ba fairbriḡh innrin. Conaíð ann do paíð an trínbriatḡar aipíḡe tra pan nḡaoiðilec nalbanaiḡh boí occa acc aḡal-lain na tteétaíð .i. ḡo mbiaíð a doman fín aḡ ḡach fíḡ. Ba paíḡail do éurur tuaíḡail tśctmaiḡ tar muir anall a halbain iap nólḡenn traopclann Eireann la haíḡhechtuaíðb an éurur rin domnaill oic a halbain a líct

\* *Suileach*, now the River Swilly, which discharges itself into Lough Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

† *Street of Conghail*, now Conwal, near Letterkenny, where there was anciently a monastery and village; but there are no ruins now to be seen at the place, except the walls of an old church of small dimensions. There is a tradition that the village was destroyed by an accidental fire first kindled by a cat, after which it was never rebuilt; but that the town of Letterkenny soon after supplied its place.

‡ *Donnell Oge*.—According to a marginal note

in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, this Donnell Oge was the son of Donnell More O'Donnell, by a daughter of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, King of Connaught. Though the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise state that all the northern chiefs submitted to O'Neill at Cael-Uisce, it is more probable that this youthful chief did not; for though he was inaugurated about the same time, by the consent of O'Neill, it does not appear that any individual of the Kinel-Connell race assisted O'Neill in the unfortunate battle of Down, in 1260. This jealousy and emulation between the two great

vail over them. They then, by order of their lord, proceeded on their march against O'Neill's army; and the two armies met face to face, at the river called Suileach<sup>c</sup>. They attacked each other, without regard to friendship or kindred, until the Tyronian army was discomfited and driven back, leaving behind them many men, horses, and a great quantity of valuable property. On the return of the Tirconnelian army from this victory, the bier on which O'Donnell was carried was laid down in the street of Congbhail<sup>f</sup>, and here his soul departed, from the venom of the scars and wounds which he had received in the battle of Creadran. This was not death in cowardice, but the death of a hero, who had at all times triumphed over his enemies.

When O'Neill heard of the death of O'Donnell, he again sent messengers to the Kinel-Connell, to demand hostages and submission from them. Hereupon the Kinel-Connell held a council, to deliberate on what they should do, and as to which of their own (petty) chiefs they would yield submission and obedience, as they had no certain lord since Godfrey died. Whilst they were engaged in such speeches, they saw approaching Donnell Oge<sup>g</sup>, the son of Donnell More O'Donnell, a valiant youth, then eighteen years of age, who had arrived from Scotland, and the Kinel-Conell immediately conferred the chieftainship upon him. This they lawfully did, as he was their own legitimate and worthy lord. When the Kinel-Connell told him of the message which the emissaries of O'Neill had brought them, he deemed it extravagant and exorbitant<sup>h</sup>. It was on this occasion he repeated the celebrated proverb, in the Albanian Gaelic, in which he conferred with the emissaries, namely, "That every man should have his own world." Similar to the coming of Tuathal Teachtmhar over the sea from Scotland, after the extirpation of the royal race of Ireland by the Attacots<sup>i</sup>, was this coming of Donnell Oge, to consolidate the

racés of Owen and Connell finally wrought the destruction of the chieftains of Ulster, as is quite evident from various passages in these Annals.

<sup>h</sup> *Extravagant and exorbitant*, *bá fopáil lairiumh 7 bá fapbriúg innim*. The Irish word *fopáil* is explained "*iomarcach*," i. e. excess, too much, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words, and the word *fapbriúg* is nearly synonymous with it, and is explained "excess" in

O'Reilly's Dictionary, and used in that sense by the Four Masters at this year 1573. What the annalists mean is, that the young chieftain, who had been fostered and educated in Scotland, thought the demands of O'Neill exorbitant and extravagant.

<sup>i</sup> *Attacots*, *airechechtuaetab*, i. e. the plebeian tribes.—These are said to have been tribes of the Firbolgs, who murdered the monarch Fiacha



le hiomuaim nairdriḡhe, le tátucchað tuat, 7 le cornam a criche fñn ap  
 ðiceprioðabh on ló in po hoirðneað é i ticecñnur gur an laithe po ðeoioh  
 a ppuair a ioðeað.

Manepcyr clafna i Laigñib in eppcobóidect cille dapa do tógbáil do  
 bpaíreib .S. ppanprip.

Sloicðeað mór la haoð mac peioðlimið, 7 la taðg ua mbprian hi ccoinne  
 ðprian uí neill go caoluipce go tuccepat na maíte pin lñ ap lñth cñnur do  
 ðprian ua neill pop gaoiðelaib iar nðenam pioða doib pe poile. Ðpaigðe  
 Cloða uí ðoncobair doíom pe comall, 7 bpaigðe muintipe paigillig 7 ua  
 mbprium ó cñnauur go ðpum cliað oAoð mac Pñioðlimið map an cceona.

Mac Somairle do tect hi loingñr timcell Connaect a hinpibh gall go

Finola, and all the kings and nobles of the royal Milesian blood in the second century. The Queen of Ireland, who was then pregnant, fled from the general massacre into Scotland, where she brought forth a son, named Tuathal, who afterwards returned to Ireland, conquered the plebeians, and restored the Milesian chieftains to their territories; after which he was elected monarch, and his subjects swore by the sun and moon, and all the elements, visible and invisible, that they and their posterity would be obedient to him and his royal issue for ever.

<sup>j</sup> *Claena*, now Clane, a fair-town in the county of Kildare, about fifteen miles from Dublin.

<sup>k</sup> *Cael Uisce*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is remarked, *inter lineas*, that this place was at Lec Ui Mhaildoraighe, which is unquestionably the place now called Belleek, on the Erne, to the east of Ballyshannon.—See note <sup>l</sup>, under the year 1200, p. 125.

<sup>l</sup> *Brian O'Neill*.—The account of this meeting of the Irish chieftains at Cael-Uisce is also given in the Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1258; but it is entered in the *Caithreim Thoirdealbhaigh*, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, under the year 1252, in which a different account of the

meeting is given. In these authorities (if, indeed, they can be so called), it is stated, that a meeting of the Irish chieftains took place at Cael-Uisce, at the extremity of Lough Erne, for the purpose of electing a king over the Irish, to suppress the usurpation of the English; that Teige, the son of Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, sent one hundred horses over the river to be presented to O'Neill as wages of subsidy, but that O'Neill rejected the offer, and sent them back, with two hundred others, with their harnesses and with golden bits, to be presented to O'Brien as an earnest of the subordination and obedience due by him to O'Neill; that O'Brien sent them back again, and the result was, that the meeting broke up without electing a king or chief prince. Dr. O'Brien receives all this as authentic in his History of the House of O'Brien, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, and states that Teige Cael Uisce O'Brien died in the year 1255. But it is quite evident, from the concurrence of the older annals, that this meeting took place in the year 1258, and that Teige O'Brien lived till the year 1259, under which year his death is entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It will, however, be readily believed from the older annals, that the chiefs of Connaught and Ulster

monarchy, to cement territories, and to defend his own country against foreigners, from the day on which he was installed in the lordship until the day of his death.

The monastery of Claena<sup>j</sup>, in Leinster, in the diocese of Kildare, was founded for Franciscan Friars.

A great host was led by Hugh, son of Felim, and Teige O'Brien, to meet Brian O'Neill, at Cael-Uisce<sup>k</sup>. The aforesaid chieftains, with one accord, conferred the sovereignty over the Irish on Brian O'Neill<sup>l</sup>, after having made peace with each other; for the observance of which agreement the hostages of Hugh O'Connor were delivered up to him, and the hostages of Muintir-Reilly, and of all the Hy-Briuin<sup>m</sup>, from Kells to Drumcliff.

Mac Sorley<sup>n</sup> sailed with a fleet from the Insi Gall [Hebrides] around

submitted to Brian O'Neill on this occasion, and rendered him hostages. The passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, with which the more accurate Annals of Ulster agree: "A. D. 1258. Hugh mac Felym [O'Connor] and Teige O'Bryen had a meeting with Bryen O'Neale, at the Castle of Koylusk, where peace was concluded between them, and" [they] "agreed that Bryan O'Neal shou'd be King of the Irish of Ireland" [εὐκαταρ να μαίρι ριν υίλε ἀποεάννυρ βο ὀρίαν Ο Νείλλ, *Ann. Ult.*], "whereupon Hugh mac Ffelym yealded Hostages to Bryan; also the chiefest of the Bryans [Hy-Briuin] and Montyr-Kellys, from Kelles to Dromkliew, yealded hostages to Hugh O'Connor." The Annals of Ulster add, that Donnell O'Donnell was inaugurated chief of Tirconnell on this occasion, and that all the Kinel-Connell rendered him hostages. This being the older account of this meeting at Cael-Uisce, it may be fairly asked whether the story about Teige Cael-Uisce O'Brien having attended a meeting here six years earlier, and the account of his refusing to acknowledge the superiority of O'Neill, may not have had its origin in the wild and creative fancy of John, the son of Rory Magrath, chief historiographer of Tho-

mond, who wrote the *Caitheirim Thoirdehalbhaigh*, or Triumphs of Turlough O'Brien, in the year 1459. It is a very strange fact that neither Leland nor Moore, the ablest writers of the history of Ireland, should have noticed this attempt of the Irish chieftains to unite against the English. O'Neill fought soon after, at the head of the chiefs of the north and west of Ireland, with all the valour and desperation of his royal ancestors; but, being inferior to his enemies in military accoutrements and discipline, he and his people were cut off with dreadful slaughter, and none of the O'Neills ever after acquired any thing like the monarchy of Ireland.

<sup>m</sup> *Hy-Briuin*, i. e. the Hy-Briuin Breifne.—These were the O'Reillys, O'Rourke's, and their correlatives.

<sup>n</sup> *Mac Sorley*.—This passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1258. Mac Sowarle brought a great fleet with him from the Islands of Scotland, went about Ireland of the West, where they robbed a Marchant's shipp of all the goods therein, as wine, cloath, brass, and Irons. Jordan de Exetra, then Sheriff of Connought, pursued him at seas with a great Fleet of English-

rainicc Conmaicne mara gur gaburtair long éndaiḡe annrín ḡo nóríḡa a hfoail eidiḡ píon, éḡach, umá, ḡ iarn. Siurḡán dextep Siḡriam connacht ḡo línḡain mic Sómairle gur an ailén in ḡo airir, ḡ a longá forí a nang-cairibh ina ccomḡoccur. Feácar iomairicc fctopra, marbḡar Siurḡan ḡo éḡoir, ḡ Píarur accabarb Rídepe dia muintir, ḡ ḡoáḡe cenmoḡátróm. Mac Sómairle ḡona muintir ḡo tilleáḡ ḡoirḡoir ḡo haíteapach eḡalach ḡo rainicc a tíḡ bḡéin.

Domnall mac Concobair mic tíḡearḡain uí ḡuairc baóí i mbraiḡḡḡur tar cḡn a átar aḡ pḡḡlímḡ ó concobair, ḡ ḡa mác (.i. Aḡḡ) ḡo léccan amach ḡoirbh, ḡ tíḡḡinur na bḡeipne ḡo tabairt ḡó a mḡoáḡ a átar.

Macraiteh macc tíḡearḡain toircaḡ tellaiḡ dunchaḡa ḡo mārbaḡ la domnall mac concobair uí ḡuairc. ḡḡaiḡ connáḡtaiḡ, ḡ pḡr bḡeipne ḡo coitḡionn a tíḡḡinur ḡo domnall annrín, ḡ marbairt teallach dunchaḡa a ḡḡḡbraḡair, caḡal mac Concobair. Tucaḡ tíḡearḡur ua mbḡiḡin iarnrín ḡo Aḡt mac caḡail ḡiaḡaiḡ uí ḡuairc, .i. o Sliab forí.

ḡriam macc rampaḡáin tíḡearḡa teallaiḡ eachḡaḡ ḡo mārbaḡ la connáḡtoib.

Amḡaoib mac Aḡt uí ḡuairc tíḡearḡa ḡḡeipne o ḡliab ḡiar ḡécc.

Tomar ó bḡḡ ḡécc.

Arḡḡal ó concobair mac comārba comain ḡecc.

Coccaḡ moḡ etir ḡallaib ḡ concobair ua bḡriam ḡár loircceaḡ arḡraḡain, cill colḡan, arḡanna, ḡ Spaḡbailte iomḡa oile.

Coinne etir ḡallaib, ḡ ḡaoiḡealaib Eḡeann in eccmair pḡḡlímḡ uí Concobair, ḡ ḡiḡh ḡo ḡenamh eaḡtopra.

men. Mac Sowarle did land upon an Island in the Seas, and did putt his Shipps at Anchor, and seeing the Sheriff with his people make towards them, Mac Sowarle gyrte himself with his armour and harness of steel, and so did all the companie that were with him out of hand; whereupon the Sheriff landed on the Island, where he was well served by Mac Sowarle. The Sheriff himself was instantly killed, with Sir Pyers Caward, a worthy knight, with many others. The English, after receiving this great loss, returned, and Mac Sowarle also returned,

with the happy success of a ritch booty, to his own Contrey."

° *Conmaicne-mara*, i. e. the maritime Conmaicne, now the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway. The name of this ancient territory is yet preserved, but shortened to Connamara.

p *Mac Tiernan*, now generally anglicised Kernan. This family of Tealach Dunchadha, or Tullyhunco, in Breifny, are to be distinguished from the Mac Tiernans of the county of Roscommon, who are a branch of the O'Conors, and de-



Connaught, and at length put in at Conmaicne-mara<sup>o</sup>, where he took a merchant ship, and plundered it of its wine, cloth, copper, and iron. Jordan de Exeter, Sheriff of Connaught, pursued Mac Sorley to the island on which he was stopping, with his ships at anchor near it. An engagement took place between them, in which Jordan was at once killed, as was also Pierce Agabard, a knight of his people. Mac Sorley and his people returned exultingly and enriched, and reached their own country [in safety].

Donnell, son of Conor, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, who was until now detained in prison for his father, by Felim O'Conor and his son Hugh, was set at liberty by them; and the lordship of Breifny was given to him, in the place of his father.

Magrath Mac Tiernan<sup>p</sup>, Chief of Teallach-Dunchadha, was slain by Donnell, son of Conor O'Rourke. The Connacians, and the men of Breifny in general, upon this took the lordship from Donnell, and the inhabitants of Tealach-Dunchadha slew his brother, Cathal, son of Conor. After this the lordship of Hy-Briuin, from the mountain eastwards<sup>a</sup>, was conferred upon Art, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke.

O'Brian Magauran, Chief of Tealach Eachdhach<sup>r</sup>, was slain by the Connacians.

Auliffe, son of Art O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, from the mountain westwards, died.

Thomas O'Beirne died.

Ardgal O'Conor, son of the Coarb of Coman, died.

A great war [broke out] between the English and Conor O'Brien, during which were burned Ardrahen<sup>s</sup>, Kilcolgan<sup>t</sup>, and many street-towns, and much corn.

A conference took place between the English of Ireland and the Irish, in the absence of Felim O'Conor, and a peace was concluded between them.

scend from Tiernan, the son of Cathal Mioghara<sup>n</sup>, son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>a</sup> *Mountain eastwards*.—By "the mountain" is here meant the range of Slieve-an-ierin. Breifny from the mountain eastwards, means the county of Cavan; and Breifny from the mountain westwards, means the county of Leitrim.

<sup>r</sup> *Teallach Eachdhach*, now the barony of Tullaghagh, or Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan, in which the Magaurans, or Magoverns, are still very numerous.

<sup>s</sup> *Ardrahen*, a fair-town in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.

<sup>t</sup> *Kilcolgan*, a well-known place on the bay of Galway, in the same barony and county.



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1259.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-nine.*

Cormac O'Luimlin, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, and the most illustrious man in Ireland for wisdom, died, a holy senior, of great age.

Tomaltagh, son of Turlough, who was son of Melaghlín O'Conor, returned from Rome, after having been consecrated Archbishop of Tuam at the Pope's court, bringing with him a pallium and great benefits<sup>u</sup> for the Church.

Gillacam Mac Gillakieran, a man eminent in literature and poetry, died.

Hugh O'Conor gave the place [seat] of Auliffe, son of Art, to Art Beg, son of Art O'Rourke, and made a prisoner of Art, son of Cathal Reagh, after he had removed Auliffe from his residence.

Hugh O'Conor went to Derry-Columbkille, to espouse the daughter of Dugald Mac Sorley [Mac Donnell].

Cathal Mac Consnamha, Chief of Muintir-Kenny [in the county of Leitrim], was blinded by Hugh O'Conor; the hostages of Donnell O'Rourke, namely, Niall, son of Donough, and Brian, son of Niall [O'Rourke], and all the other hostages of the Hy-Briúin, were also blinded by him.

Hugh O'Conor and Brian O'Neill held a conference at Devenish<sup>w</sup>, in Lough Erne.

Hugh O'Conor made peace with Donnell O'Rourke, and afterwards gave him the lordship of Breifny.

Taichleach Mac Dermot died.

Miles Mac Costello died.

Hugh O'Conor made a prisoner of Gilbert Mac Costello, and ravaged all Sliabh-Lugha<sup>x</sup>. Gilbert delivered up his own three sons prisoners in the place of himself, upon which Hugh O'Conor liberated him.

Teige O'Brien, Roydamna [heir presumptive] of Munster, died.

Siry O'Boyle<sup>y</sup> was slain by his own tribe.

the year 563, but, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 570. The ruins of an ancient church and of an abbey of the fifteenth century, and a beautiful round tower in good preservation, are still to be seen on this island.

<sup>x</sup> *Sliabh-Lugha*, a mountain district in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1206, p. 150.

<sup>y</sup> *Siry O'Boyle*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this entry is rendered



Ο δομναίλ (δομναίλ occ) δὸ τιονόλ πλοίεχ λανμοίρ ιν αοιν ιοναδ, γ α  
δολ ι τσίρ Εοζαν. Αοδ buíde ó neill δὸ τέετ πlocch ele ινα δοιμε. Αν  
τιρ ιλε δὸ millead leo, γ α νδολ αρρίδε ιν οίργιλλαίbh go po gíallaδ doib  
gach ιοναδh ιναρ gábratτ go poadh doibh ινα pppíetng.

Feðlimið ua tuathail tigeapna Sil Muireadaiḡ dó écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1260.

Αοίρ Cρίορδ, míle, δα céδ, Seapccaitτ.

Cιοναοτ ua bñrñ ppióir cille moipe δὸ écc.

Μαολpímnén ua mitchigen δὸ écc.

Ḃραδα epnuicc δὸ έαβαίρτ δὸ comarba Παττpαιcc αρ μαοίρpεaclaimh  
ua Concoðair ag dñn dealgan.

Caτ dñoma dñpcc ag dñn δα lctḡlapp δὸ έαβαίρτ la bñian ua nell γ la  
haδδ ua cconcoðair δὸ ḡallaib tuairccíρτ Eipeann, du ι ττοpḡpαδαρ pochaíde

thus: "Syry O'Boyle killed by his own brothers."

<sup>z</sup> *Hugh Boy O'Neill*, i. e. Hugh the Yellow.—This is the ancestor of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, or race of Hugh Boy, who shortly after this period acquired a new territory for themselves, in the counties of Down and Antrim. Davies and Leland seem to think that these territories were not wrested from the English settlers till after the murder of the Earl of Ulster, in the year 1333.—See Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 296, b. 2, ch. 4.

<sup>a</sup> *Sil-Muireadhaigh*.—Charles O'Connor writes, or ui, *inter lineas*. The prefix Sil is here a mistake for Ui, or Hy, as the O'Tuathails, or O'Tooles, were always called Ui Muireadhaigh, to be distinguished from the Sil-Muireadhaigh, which was the tribe name of the O'Conors of Connaught and their correlatives. The Hy-Muireadhaigh were originally located along the River Barrow, in the present county of Kildare, and the Sil-Muireadhaigh in the present county

of Roscommon.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1180, pp. 51–54, and note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1174, p. 12.

<sup>b</sup> Under this year (1259) the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record, that the castles of Dunnamark, Dunnagall, Dundeady, Rathbarry, Innisonan, and Caislen an Uabhair, were burned upon the English of Desmond, by Fineen Reanna Roin, the son of Donnell God Mac Carthy.

<sup>c</sup> *Kilmore*.—From the name O'Beirne it is quite evident that this was the church of Kilmore near the Shannon, for O'Beirne's country was the district lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>d</sup> *O'Meehin*.—He was evidently O'Meehin of Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Melaghlin O'Connor*.—He was Bishop of Elphin. See Ware's Bishops, by Harris, p. 629, where he is called "Milo, or Melaghlin, Mac-Thady O'Connor, Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise."

O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) assembled a very numerous army, and marched into Tyrone. Hugh Boy O'Neill<sup>2</sup> came with another army to meet him, and all the country was burned by them. They went from thence into Oriel, and hostages were given up to them in every place through which they passed, until their return.

Felim O'Tuathail, Lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh<sup>a</sup> [Omurethi], died<sup>b</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1260.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty.*

Kenny O'Beirne, Prior of Kilmore, died<sup>c</sup>.

Mael-Finnen O'Meehin<sup>d</sup> died.

The dignity of bishop was conferred, by the Coarb of St. Patrick, upon Melaghlin O'Conor<sup>e</sup>, at Dundalk.

The battle of Druim-dearg<sup>f</sup>, near Dun-da-leath-ghlas [Downpatrick] was fought by Brien O'Neill and Hugh O'Conor, against the English of the North of Ireland. In this battle many of the Irish chieftains were slain, viz. Brian

He was consecrated by Abraham O'Conallan.

<sup>f</sup> *The battle of Druim dearg*, i. e. of the Red Hill or Ridge.—Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 69, states that this battle was fought in the streets of Down. His words are: "*Stephen de long Espee*, Lord Justice (some call him Earl of Salisbury, and *Burlace* styles him Earl of *Ulster*; but I think there is no ground for either of the Titles), he encountered *O'Neale*, and slew him and three hundred and fifty-two Irishmen in the streets of Down; but not long after the Lord Justice was betrayed and murdered by his own people." Dr. Hanmer notices this battle under the year 1258, and Cox, Grace, and others, under 1259; but the Annals of Ulster, and those of Kilonan, Connaught, and Clonmacnoise, notice it under the year 1260. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is entered under the year 1258, and it is stated that it was fought on Sunday, and that

O'Neill's head was sent to England. There is yet extant a poem composed by Gilla Brighde Mac Con Midhe (Mac Namee), in lamentation of Brian O'Neill and the other chieftains who were killed in this battle. In this poem Mac Namee, the bard of O'Neill, states, that the head of O'Neill, King of Tara, was sent to London to the King of England, and that the Irish fought at a great disadvantage, being dressed in satin shirts only, while their English antagonists were protected with shirts of mail.

Na goill ó lunoun a le,  
Na pubaill ó Popelainge,  
Taguio na mbroin gealgluair guirm,  
Na neangluair óir ir iapuin.

Zeacarpom do éuadap ra éat,  
Gaill agur gaiois zeampaic;  
Léinte caoinpnoill ap cloinn éuinn,  
Goill ionna naonbpoin iapuin.

do maírib̃ gaoídel, .i. brian ó nell uachtorán Eirínn, domnall ó cairpe, diarmuid mácc lachloinn, Maḡnur ua catáin, Cian ua hinneḡe, donnplebe mág cana, concobor ó duib̃diorma ḡ a m̃ac, .i. aod̃, aod̃ ua catáin, Muirsc̃ritac̃ ua catáin, amlaoib̃ ua ḡairmleadhais̃, cuulaó ó hanluain, ḡ mall ó hanluain. Áet ch̃fna do maib̃ad̃ cuicc p̃ir décc do maírib̃ muinntipe catáin ar an laethair p̃in. Torcraod̃or ḡronḡ do maírib̃ Connaé̃t ann beór, .i. ḡiollu c̃riop̃or mac concobair mic corbmaic mic tomaltaiḡ ticch̃fina maig̃e luip̃ḡ, Catál mac ticch̃fínáin ui Concobair, Maolpuanaid̃ mac donncaid̃, Catál mac donnchaid̃, mic muirsc̃ritais̃, aod̃ mac muirsc̃ritais̃ p̃inn, Taod̃ḡ mac catáil mic brian ui maolpuanaid̃, diarmuid mac taíod̃ḡ mic muirsc̃ritais̃ mic tomaltaiḡh ui maolpuanaid̃, Concobor mac ḡiollu arpaiḡ, Taod̃ḡ mac cén uí ḡaōra, ḡiollu b̃f̃raḡ ua cuinn, Carrpolur mac an eḡruicc uí muirsc̃ritais̃ ḡ Sochaíde m̃or duairib̃ ḡ danuairib̃ ḡaoídeal immaile p̃iú.

Sloic̃h̃f̃o la mac uilliam búpe do com p̃eḡlmiḡ ui Concobair do p̃aiḡiḡ ḡoro inder an típ̃ p̃oime ḡo p̃iacht Rop comáin. Noch̃ar laḡarḡair dul-ḡeaḡa p̃in p̃íor uair boí p̃eḡlmiḡ ḡ a m̃ac, .i. aod̃ na ḡgall p̃e a nuét̃ ip̃ na tuat̃aib̃, ḡ ba Connaé̃t ar a ccul ip̃ in d̃ic̃h̃reib̃ conaó í com̃aiple do p̃onḡat̃ da ḡac̃ taíob̃ sí̃t̃ do ḡf̃nam̃ p̃íroile. Do ḡníad̃ p̃amlaí̃d̃. Iomp̃aí̃d̃or mac uilliam ina p̃p̃it̃eḡ ar a haithle.

“The Galls from London thither,  
The hosts from Waterford,  
Came in a bright green body,  
In gold and iron armour.

“Unequal they entered the battle,  
The Galls and the Irish of Tara;  
Fair satin shirts on the race of Con,  
The Galls in one mass of iron.”

He lauds the hospitality, and laments the loss of Brian, King of Tara, in bardic eloquence; bewails the misfortunes of the Irish in losing him; enumerates the chiefs of the Kinel-Owen who fell along with him, among whom he mentions Manus O'Kane as the greatest loss next after the King himself. He preserves the date in the following quatrain, from which it is probable the Four Masters, and some of the older

annalists, draw their date of 1260; but they must have had more authorities than this poem, as they have enumerated several chieftains who fell in this battle, not noticed in the poem.

Τρί p̃ic̃io deug̃ bliad̃ain b̃án,  
Mile o ḡeim̃ c̃riop̃or ḡo com̃plán,  
ḡup̃ euit̃ p̃an p̃iaó ḡor̃m̃ úḡḡlar  
ḡrian a long̃ dun-da-leath̃ḡlar.

“Thirteen times twenty years exact,  
And one thousand from the birth of Christ,  
Until fell Brian on the rich green land  
At the fortress of Dun-da-leath-glas.”

Mac Namee observes, in a tone of grief and despondency, that all the former victories of the Kinel-Owen were more than counterbalanced by their defeat on this occasion.



O'Neill, the Chief of Ireland<sup>g</sup>; Donnell O'Cairre; Dermot Mac Loughlin; Manus O'Kane; Kian O'Henery; Donslevy Mac Cann; Conor O'Duvidirma, and his son Hugh; Hugh O'Kane; Murtough O'Kane; Auliffe O'Gormly; Cu-Uladh O'Hanlon; and Niall O'Hanlon. In a word, fifteen of the chiefs<sup>h</sup> of the family of O'Kane were slain on the field. Some of the chiefs of Connaught also fell there, namely, Gilchreest, son of Conor, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], Lord of Moylurg; Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Conor; Mulrony Mac Donough; Cathal, son of Donough, the son of Murtough; Hugh, son of Murtough Finn; Teige, son of Cathal, son of Brian O'Mulrony; Dermot, son of Teige, son of Murray, son of Tomaltagh O'Mulrony; Conor Mac Gilla-Arraith; Teige, son of Kian O'Gara; Gillabarry O'Quin; Carolus, son of the Bishop<sup>i</sup> O'Murray; and many others, both of the Irish nobility and the plebeians.

An army was led by Mac William Burke against Felim O'Conor, and he plundered the country before him, until he reached Roscommon. He dared not, however, pass down beyond this, because Felim and his son Hugh na nGall were near him in the Tuathas, and the cows of Connaught were behind them<sup>k</sup> in the wilderness<sup>l</sup>; so that they came to a resolution, on both sides, to make peace with each other. Accordingly they did so, and then Mac William returned home.

In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this battle is called the battle of Downe Daleglass, and it is stated that "Brian O'Neill is since called Bryan Catha in Duin, which is as much as to say in English, Bryan of the Battle of Downe." Manus O'Kane and other chiefs who fell in this battle are also called "Catha an Duin," i. e. "of the Battle of Down," in the pedigree of their descendants in all the Irish genealogical books.

<sup>g</sup> *Chief of Ireland*, uacraþán hepeann.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this is interpreted, "Bryan O'Neale, named the King of the Irish of Ireland." He is evidently so called by the annalists, because at the meeting held at Cael Uisce in 1258, the greater part of the Irish chiefs consented to submit to him as their chief leader.

<sup>h</sup> *Fifteen of the chiefs*.—This is rendered, "fifteen of the best of the O'Cahans were slain at that present," in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster; and "fifteen of the chiefest of the Family of the O'Kaghans" in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>i</sup> *Son of the bishop*, mac an erbuig, &c.—In Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise this is rendered: "Charles, the Bushopp O'Mory's son, with many others of the Noble and Ignoble sort."

<sup>k</sup> *Behind them*, ar ccúl.—This phrase generally means under their protection.

<sup>l</sup> *In the wilderness*, i. e. in the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Roscommon. The church of Kilbarry, anciently called Cluain Coirpthe, was in this wilderness.

Sluaiccheó la mac muirir i ttauádmuínain do raiúio Concobair uí brian, zo tarla ua brian i ccoill béráin γ τιονol ina timceal do maiúib a muintire ara cionnrom. Maiútsi for gallaib piú fo cfoóir γ marútar dauit ppindecar Riúire roinúrtmar eppide, an failgeac, pearnún aipúpatain, Tomar baroit, γ Sochaiúe nach aipútsi úioú.

Maúhur mac aóda mecc oipeachtaiú do marúað la doinnall ua pfiaithim.

Lochlann mac amlaúib mic airt ui Ruairc γ ticchúrnán a úsúbratair do marúað daóú ua Concobair iar na ttoipberit úó la doinnall mac nell mic Congalaú ui Ruairc.

Doinnall mac Concobair mic ticchúrnán ui Ruairc do marúað la teal-lach ndúncáda i meabail γ Muirceartaú a deapbratair do marúað daóú ua Concobair iar pin. Airt beacc mac airt ui Ruairc do marúað daóú ua Concobair beor.

Taúú dub mac nell mic Congalaú do marúað la maóilpeaclann mac amlaúib mic airt.

Cpeac móp la haoú ua cconcobair for tuaiú paúá úár marúað Concobair mac branán toipeac coric achlann, Muirceartaú ó maonaiú, mac brian ui allamain γ Sochaiúe archúa.

Cpeac do úsnaú do mac muirir ar ua ndoinnall. Úronú do muintir ui doinnall do brúitú orpa i mbeannan brechmoúge. Úrú do lorccaó γ do marúað leó úioú.

Cpeac aóbal do úsnaú dua doinnall ar mac muirir úur aipccúrtar cairppe uile.

Longpopt Concobair ui ceallaiú do lorccaó la muintir aóda ui Concobair.

<sup>m</sup> *Mac Maurice*.—This was the celebrated Sir Gerald Sugagh Fitzgerald, who died soon after.

<sup>n</sup> *Coill-Bearain*, now Kilbarran, in the parish of Feakle, barony of Upper Tulla, county of Clare.

<sup>o</sup> *The Failgeach*.—He was the head of a Welsh sept called Clann an Fhailghe then in Ireland, but the Editor has not been able to determine their location.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Cus-*

*toms of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 325, note <sup>f</sup>, where it is shewn, that Clann an Fhailghe were a Welsh tribe. Under the year 1316, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following notice of this sept:

“A. D. 1316. Felym O'Connor took a prey from the sons of Failge, killed Richard himself” [i. e. their chieftain], “and made a great slaughter of his people.”

An army was led by Mac Maurice<sup>m</sup> into Thomond, to attack Conor O'Brien. O'Brien, attended by the chiefs of his people, met him at Coill-Bearain<sup>a</sup>; and the English were defeated at once, with the loss of David Prendergast, a most puissant knight; the Failgeach<sup>o</sup>; the parson of Ardrahin, Thomas Barrott; and others not mentioned.

Manus, the son of Hugh Mageraghty, was slain by Donnell O'Flahiff<sup>p</sup>.

Loughlin, son of Auliffe, the son of Art O'Rourke, and Tiernan his brother, were slain by Hugh O'Conor, after they had been delivered up to him by Donnell, son of Niall, the son of Congalagh O'Rourke.

Donnell, son of Conor, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by the inhabitants of Tealach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco]; and Murtough, his brother, was afterwards slain by Hugh O'Conor. Art Beg, son of Art O'Rourke, was also slain by Hugh O'Conor.

Teige Duff, son of Niall, the son of Congalagh, was slain by Melaghlin, son of Auliffe, who was son of Art (O'Rourke).

A great depredation was committed by Hugh O'Conor in Tuath-ratha<sup>q</sup>; on which occasion Conor Mac Branán, Chief of Corc-Achlann, Murtough O'Maeny, the son of Brian O'Fallon, and many others, were slain.

A depredation was committed by Mac Maurice on O'Donnell. A party of O'Donnell's men overtook them (i.e. the plunderers) at Beannan Breacmhoighe<sup>r</sup>, and burned and killed some of them.

A great depredation was committed on Fitzmaurice by O'Donnell, who plundered the whole of Carbury.

The garrison of Conor O'Kelly was burned by the people of Hugh O'Conor.

<sup>p</sup> *O'Flahiff*, *ua flahiff*.—This name is now pronounced as if written O'flahiff, and anglicised Lahiff. This family is now respectable in the neighbourhood of Gort, in the south of the county of Galway.

<sup>q</sup> *Tuath-ratha*, now anglicised Tooraah, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh. Hugh O'Conor went on this occasion to plunder O'Flanagan, Chief of Tooraan. All the persons mentioned as having been slain were of his own followers.

<sup>r</sup> *Beannan Breacmhoighe*, i. e. the hill of Breacmhagh. There are several places in the county of Donegal called Breacmhagh; the place here referred to is probably the townland of Breacmhagh, Anglice Breaghwy, in the parish of Conwal, in the barony of Raphoe.—See Ordnance Map of this county, sheet 45. There is a remarkable hill called Binnion in the parish of Taughboyne, in the same barony; but it is the place called *bennin* in these Annals at the year 1557, and not the *beannán* here referred to.



Σιτρεacc mac ρσλaιch do μαρβαδ in átluaín do donncathaigh maḡ oipeachtaigh ḡ do tomaltaac maḡ oipeachtaigh.

Críchlrluaicchead la hua ndomnaill for éenél neocchain tap eir caṡa dúin sup haircceaδ, ḡ sup loircceaδ upmop éenel neocchain lñr don cup rin.

Abraham ua conallain comorba Πατραιcc décc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1261.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, mile, da céδ, Seapcca, a haon.

Maolπατραιcc ó Scandail epoc Raṡa boṡ do toḡa ina airdeppoc in apṡmaṡa.

Se clñriḡ décc do maṡiḡ clñpeac éenél cconail do μαρβαδ la Concobap ua nell ḡ la éenél neoḡain i ndoipe colaím cille im Concobap ua pñpḡil. Concobap ua nell do μαρβαδ fo clṡoir tpe miorbailḡ de ḡ colaím cille le vonn ua mbreplén toipeac panao.

Acδ mac maolpeachlainn ui Concobap do mārβαδ do maolpabail ua Éδin.

Caṡal ó heaḡra do μαρβαδ do ḡallaiḡ ap tappaing mic pēopair ḡ coicclñ oile do luḡniḡ do μαρβαδ imaille pñr i ttempall mop pechin in eapṡdapa.

Cocceaδ mop ḡ uile iomṡa do óñam ḡpñḡin mac domnaill mecc capṡaiḡ ḡ dá bpaṡpñḡ ap ḡallaiḡ.

Sluaicchlñ mop la clonn ḡñaiṡ i ndñmumain do paḡiḡ mecc capṡaiḡ, .i. pñḡin. Macc capṡaiḡ da monnpaḡiḡpñom ḡo tpucc maṡom pōpṡa dap μαρβαδ ocht mbapñin ḡ cuicclñ pñṡpñṡ im ḡpñm ele duaiṡlḡ ḡall ip

<sup>s</sup> Under this year (1260) the Annals of Clonmacnoise contain the two passages following, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1260. Carbrey O'Melaghlyn, a worthy prince for manhood, bounty, and many other good parts, was treacherously killed by David Roche in Athboy” [Ballyboy] “in the terri-

tory of Ffearkeall.”

“Clarus Mac Moylyn O'Moylechonrie brought the White Cannons of the Order of Premonstra, neer Christmas, from Trinity Island, on Loghke, to Trinity Island on Logh Ogther, in the Brenie, and were there appointed by the Lycense of Cahall O'Reyllie, who granted the place after this manner: *In puram et perpetuam Elimozinam in*

Sitric Mac Shanly was slain at Athlone by Donncahy Mageraghty and Tomaltagh Mageraghty.

A predatory incursion was made by O'Donnell, against the Kinel-Owen, after the battle of Down; and the greater part of Kinel-Owen was plundered and burned by him on that occasion.

Abraham O'Conallan, Coarb of St. Patrick (Archbishop of Armagh), died<sup>s</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1261.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-one.*

Maelpatrick O'Scannal, Bishop of Raphoe, was elected to the Archbishopric of Armagh.

Sixteen of the most distinguished of the clergy of Kinel-Connell were killed at Derry by Conor O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, together with Conor O'Fírgil<sup>t</sup>. Conor O'Neill was slain immediately afterwards by Donn O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille.

Hugh, son of Melaghlin O'Conor, was slain by Mulfaville O'Heyne.

Cathal O'Hara was slain by the English, by the procurement of Mac Feorais [Bermingham]; and five of the people of Leyny were also killed in the Great Church of Eas dara [Ballysadare].

A great war was waged, and many injuries were inflicted, by Fineen Mac Carthy, son of Donnell Mac Carthy, and his brothers, on the English.

A great army was marched by the Clann-Gerald [Geraldines] into Desmond, to attack Mac Carthy, i. e. Fineen. Mac Carthy attacked and defeated them; and in this contest were slain eight barons and five knights, besides others of

*Sancte Trinitatis, et idcirco Clarus hoc fecit in Domino qui Monstratenses* [Permonstratenses] *"gaudent consimili privilegio cum monachio ita quod ad ullam aliam ordinem transire possent."*

This passage must have been misplaced by the transcriber, because the death of Clarus is entered under the year 1251.

"John de Verdon came over into Ireland this year."

"Robyn Lawless died on Easterday."

<sup>t</sup> *O'Fírgil*.—This name, which was that of the hereditary coarbs of Kilmacrenan, is now Anglicised Freél. This passage is given as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1261. The best of the clergy of Tirconnell was killed by Conor O'Nell and Kindred Oen, in Derry-Columbkille, about Conor O'Férgill. Conor O'Nell was killed soon after, through the miracles of Columbkille, by Don O'Breslen, Chief of Fanaght."

in ccliaταῖς pín imaille pe Seon mac tomáir 7 pír an mbarrac mór. Dío-  
airmíod a ποτόειρ do baorccorpluaḡ gall ip in ccaṭiorḡail pempaire.

Píngin maḡ carṭaḡ do marbað la gallaib iar pín, 7 ticchḡinur dḡrmu-  
man do ḡabail da dḡrbratair don aṭclḡreac máḡ carṭaḡ.

Arṭ mac caṭail puaḡaiḡ ui Ruairc delúð o aod ua concobair, 7 toirḡḡ  
na bḡeirne, 7 conmaicne do ṭabairṭ cḡnair na bḡeirne dó.

Domnall ua heaḡra do dḡnam cḡeḡe for cloinn feóraiṭ in dioḡail marbṭa  
caṭail ui eaḡra doib 7 ṡaraiḡṭi ṭeampaill pechin ḡur marbṭ Sepín mac  
feorair, 7 an ṭaṭcluiucc tuccurṭair a ṭeampaill eapadara ar e baóí ma  
cḡn aḡ a marbað.

ḡrian puað ua bḡrian do loṛccað 7 do ṛcaoileað cairlen uí conaḡḡ 7 po  
marbṭ a mboí do ḡaoiḡib ann.

Longḡorṭ aodá uí Concobair (aḡ ṛnam inḡeḡaiḡ) do loṛccað dḡeapairb  
bḡḡṛm.

"*Battle*.—This battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster and Multifernan, under the year 1261. It was fought at Callainn Gleanna O'Ruachtain, about five miles eastward of Kenmare, in the parish of Kilgarvan, in the barony of Glenarough, and county of Kerry. There is a much more satisfactory account of this battle given in the Annals of Innisfallen, under the year 1260. Dr. Hanmer has the following notice of it under the same year: "Anno 1260. William Denne was made Lord Justice, in whose time Green Castle, *Arx Viridis*, was destroyed, and the Carties plaied the Divells in Desmond, where they burned, spoiled, preyed, and slue many an innocent; they became so strong, and prevailed so mightily, that for the space (so it is reported) of twelve yeeres the Desmond durst not put plow in ground in his owne country; at length, through the operation of Satan, a bane of discord was thrown betweene the Carties and the Odriscoles, Odonovaines, Mac Donoch, Mac Mahonna, Mac Swines, and the inhabitants of Muscrie, in so much that by their cruell dissention, they weakened themselves of all sides, that

the Desmond in the end overcame and overtopped them all; but in the beginning of these Garboils, I find that the Carties slue of the Desmonds, John Fitz-Thomas, founder of the Monastery and Convent of Trally, together with Maurice his sonne, eight Barons, fifteen Knights, besides infinite others, at a place called Callan, where they were buried. Mine Authors are Iohn Clinne onely, and the Booke of Houth." —*Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 400. The same account of the battle is given in Coxe's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 69, except that the author adds, out of his own head, that the victory was gained "by ambuscade." But Dr. Leland, who had the English and Irish accounts of this battle before him, and who was too high-minded to distort facts or give any details without authority, has come to the conclusion that it was a fair battle; but he should have stated, on the authority of the Annals of Innisfallen, and other documents, that William Denn, the Justiciary, Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, Walter de Riddlesford, the great Baron of Leinster, and Donnell Roe, the son of Cormac Finn



the English nobles, as also John Fitz Thomas and Barry More. Countless numbers of the English common soldiers were also killed in the aforesaid battle<sup>u</sup>.

Fineen Mac Carthy was afterwards killed by the English<sup>w</sup>, and the lordship of Desmond was assumed by his brother, the Aithcleireach Mac Carthy.

Art, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, made his escape from [the custody of] Hugh O'Conor; and the nobles of Breifny and Conmaicne gave him the lordship of Breifny.

Donnell O'Hara committed a depredation upon the Clann-Feoracs [Berminghams], in revenge for their having slain Cathal O'Hara, and desecrated the church of St. Feichinn: he also killed Sefin Mac Feorais, who while being killed had upon his head the bell<sup>x</sup> which he had taken from the church of Ballysadare.

Brian Roe O'Brien burned and demolished Caislein ui Chonaing [Castle Connell], and killed all that were in it.

The Fortress of Hugh O'Conor (at Snamh-in-redaigh<sup>y</sup>) was burned by the men of Breifny.

Mac Carthy, with all his Irish followers, assisted the Geraldines against Mac Carthy Reagh and such of the Irish of the Eugenic race as espoused his cause.

After this signal defeat of the English, Fineen Reanna Roin, and the Irish chieftains of South Munster, burned and levelled the castles of Dun Mic-Toman, Duninsi, Dunnagall, Cuan Dore, Dundeady, Dunnalong, Macroom, Muirgioll, Dunnamark, Dunloe, Killorglin, and the greater part of the castles of Hy-Conaill-Gaura, and killed their English warders.

<sup>w</sup> *Killed by the English.*—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, Fineen Reanna Roin Mac Carthy, who was the greatest hero of the Eugenic line of Desmond that appeared since the English Invasion, was killed by Miles Cogan and the De Courcys, at the castle of Rinn Roin, or Ringrone, from which was derived his historical cognomen, which he never bore till after his death.

<sup>x</sup> *The bell*, that is, Sefin had on his head a blessed bell, which he had taken away from the church of Ballysadare, thinking that O'Hara would not attempt to strike him while he had so sacred a helmet on his head, even though he had obtained it by robbery.

<sup>y</sup> *Snamh-in-redaigh.*—This is probably the place now called Druim Snamha, Anglice Drumsna, on the Shannon, on the boundary between the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon. Dr. Lanigan supposes (in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 24), that Drumsnave in Leitrim might be the place anciently called Snamh da-en; but we have direct authority to prove that Snamh da-en was the ancient name of that part of the Shannon between Clonmacnoise, in the King's County, and Clonburren, in the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 5, note f; also MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2, 16, p. 871.

Λορεαδ̃ cluana p̃uilionn, .i. longpopt̃ p̃edlim uī Concobair̃.

Τοιρρ̃δεαλβαδ̃ ὅcc mac aod̃a uī Concobair̃ do tabair̃t̃ p̃op̃ alcp̃am d̃aht̃ ὁ p̃uair̃c.

Creac̃ m̃óp̃ la haod̃ uā Concobair̃ ip̃m m̃br̃s̃p̃ne co p̃ainic̃ d̃p̃uim̃ l̃c̃hain. D̃rip̃s̃ do tabair̃t̃ annip̃m p̃op̃ blaīd̃ d̃a p̃luaḡ gup̃ mar̃baδ̃ p̃ochaīde nap̃ d̃oir̃p̃deir̃c̃ d̃ioδ̃.

Αοδ̃ buīde uā nell̃ d̃ionnap̃baδ̃, ἡ Niall̃ cul̃ānac̃ ὁ nell̃ d̃oir̃p̃nead̃ ina ionad̃.

Niall̃ uā gair̃m̃leadh̃aḡ̃ τοιρεac̃ cenel̃ moām̃ do ἑcc̃.

Maīdm̃ m̃óp̃ la hua ñd̃om̃naill̃ p̃op̃ mall̃ cul̃ānach̃ ὁ ñell̃ d̃ú in p̃o mar̃baδ̃ ἡ in p̃o gabaδ̃ p̃ochaīde do maītib̃ cenel̃ eoḡam̃ p̃a mac̃ caēmaoīl̃ τοιρεac̃ cenel̃ p̃s̃iadh̃aḡ̃ co ñd̃r̃uing̃ do maītib̃h̃ ele nach̃ aip̃im̃t̃s̃r̃ p̃ond̃.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1262.

Αοιρ̃ Cp̃iop̃t̃, m̃ile, d̃á céδ̃, p̃earccat̃, aδ̃ó.

Maolp̃at̃tp̃aicc̃ ὁ Scannail̃ Αιρ̃deppoc̃ ap̃d̃amaā̃ do p̃ad̃ha oīpp̃r̃ind̃ le pallum̃ (in octaũ Eoiñ baip̃te) in Αip̃omacha.

Maol̃p̃reac̃loim̃ mac̃ taīd̃cc̃ uī concobair̃ ep̃p̃uc̃ oīlep̃r̃inñ do ἑcc̃.

Sluaḡ̃eac̃ ad̃bal̃ m̃óp̃ la gallaib̃ ep̃eanñ do p̃oḡiδ̃ p̃ed̃limiδ̃ mic̃ caēail̃ cp̃oib̃deir̃ḡ̃ ἡ a mic̃ aod̃ na ngall̃, gup̃ cuip̃ uā concobair̃ up̃m̃óp̃ bó Connac̃t̃ i t̃cip̃ Conaill̃ ap̃ t̃eēeac̃ na ngall̃, ἡ buī p̃én in ip̃m̃ Saim̃ep̃a ap̃ c̃úl̃ a d̃ó ἡ a muīnt̃ep̃. T̃ainic̃ mac̃ uilliam̃ buip̃c̃ tap̃ t̃oēap̃ m̃óna coīnneac̃d̃a ip̃iaip̃, ἡ p̃l̃óḡ̃ mop̃ im̃maill̃ ip̃m̃ ḡo p̃áinic̃ oīlp̃r̃inñ. Ip̃uōip̃ na hep̃eanñ ἡ Eoañ de uep̃d̃un

<sup>z</sup> *Cluain Suilionn*, now Cloonsellan, a town-land in the parish of Kiltewan, barony of Ballyntober south, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of this county, sheets 40 and 42.

<sup>a</sup> *Drumlahan*.—This place is now more usually called Drumlane. It is situated near Belturbet, in the county of Cavan, and is remarkable for its round tower. Colgan states that it is situated on the boundary between the two Breifnys.

<sup>b</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Innisfallen* contain several notices of the

affairs of Munster, which have been omitted or but slightly noticed by the Four Masters, under the year 1262; such as the landing of Richard de Rupella at Portnalong, in Ivahagh; a great battle between Cormac na Mangarton, the son of Donnell God Mac Carthy, and the English of Ireland, at Tuairin Chormaic, on the side of the Mangarton mountain, where Cormac was slain and his people slaughtered; and also a victory gained by Donnell Mael, the son of Donnell God Mac Carthy, over the English, on

Cluain Suilinn<sup>z</sup>, i. e. the Fortress of Felim O'Connor, was burned.

Turlough Oge, son of Hugh O'Connor, was given in fosterage to Art O'Rourke.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh O'Connor in Breifny; and he advanced to Drumlahan<sup>a</sup>, where a part of his army was defeated, and many of the less distinguished of them were slain.

Hugh Boy O'Neill was banished, and Niall Culanagh was elected in his place.

Niall O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

A great victory was gained by O'Donnell over Niall Culanagh O'Neill [in a battle], in which many of the chiefs of Kinel-Owen, under the conduct of Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, and many other chiefs not mentioned here, were killed or taken prisoners<sup>b</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1262.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-two.*

Maelpatrick O'Scannail, Archbishop of Armagh, said Mass in a pallium (in the Octave of John the Baptist), at Armagh.

Melaghlin, son of Teige O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin, died.

A very great army was led by the English of Ireland against Felim, son of Cathal Crowderg O'Connor, and his son Hugh na ngall; upon which O'Connor sent off the greater number of the cows of Connaught into Tirconnell, away from the English, and remained himself on Inis Saimer<sup>c</sup> to protect his cows and people. Mac William Burke marched across Tochar Mona Coinneadha<sup>d</sup> from the west, with a great army, as far as Elphin; and the

which occasion he slew twelve of their knights, and the greater part of their muster.

These three brothers, the sons of Donnell God, were the most heroic of the Mac Carthy family since the English Invasion.

<sup>c</sup> *Inis Saimer*.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, c. ii. p. 163, where he describes Inis Samer as "*Erneo fluvio*." It is now called Fish Island, and is situated in the River Erne, very close to the

cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon.

<sup>d</sup> *Tochar Mona Coinneadha*.—A celebrated causeway in the parish of Templetogher, and barony of Ballymoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See other references to it at the year 1177, pp. 34–36; also note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1225, p. 232; and note under the year 1255.



do éoét tap Aéluaín anoir go Rorcommáin. Leccio ríoréa uatá i ccenél doéta mic aongura gur airccriod an méo ro an tap ér uí Concobair i cconnaétaib don toirc rin, 7 do tórainnriod áit cairléin i Rorcommáin. Dala aodha uí concobair tra ro tionoilriod a ríoráide, 7 luíó in iaréar Connaéct gur airgiortair ó Moig éó na Saxan, 7 o dhalla imarí. Lóirccir a mbailte 7 a narbanna go rliab luíga, 7 ro marburtair daoine ionda íorppa rin. Cuirir a toirig 7 a ógpláta uaid in uachtor Connaéct gur loirccriod, 7 gur airccriod ó Tuaim da gualann go hatluain, 7 ro marbtrat a tapla do daoine iníreáda íorppa. Cuirió goill iaraim teéta uatá doéum uí Concobair 7 a mic do taircín ríóda dóib. Ticc aod iarirín ina ccoinne go hath doirc éurc. Do gniáó ríé ann re roile gan briaighde gan eoiréada ó cechtar na dá céle. Daoi aod ua concobair 7 mac uilliam búrc in én leabair an oíde déir na ríóda go rubac roimeannnac, 7 imtióio goill arabadair iarccellobair dua Concobair.

Aodh buíde ua Néll doirpnead doiróire, 7 Niall culánac daéirioíad.

Crlé móir do dénam la gallaib na míde ar giolla na naom ua feargail tigearna na hAngaile, 7 a oiréachta ríin do dúl uaid i cclléit gall. A aéirioíad doib, 7 a tigearnur do tabairt do mac murcharó cairraig uí éirí-gail. Uile íomda, creaca, greappa, uréa, 7 airccne, 7 marbta do dénam do giolla na naom for gallaib iarirín. Tigearnur na hangaile do cornam dó ar éccin, 7 mac murcharó cairraig dionnarbair dó ar an tír amac.

Donnplebe mac caémaoil taoiréac cenél fearadhaig do marbair doo buíde ua néll.

Sluaigead la mac uilliam búrc 7 lá gallaib Eireann i ndearmumain

<sup>e</sup> *The Lord Justice*.—He was Sir Richard de Rupella, or Capella.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103.

<sup>f</sup> *John de Verdun*.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he came to Ireland in 1260. He married Margaret, daughter of Walter de Lacy, in whose right he became Lord of Westmeath, and had his chief residence at Ballymore, Lough Seudy.—See Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, note <sup>t</sup>, p. 30.

<sup>g</sup> *Kinel-Dofa-mic-Aengusa*, i. e. O'Hanly's country, to the east of Slieve Baune, in the county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1210, p. 169; and pedigree of O'Hanly, p. 171.

<sup>h</sup> *Sliabh Lugha*.—This was originally O'Gara's country, but it now belonged to the family of Mac Costello. It forms the northern part of the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1206, p. 150; and also note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1224, pp. 215, 216.

Lord Justice<sup>c</sup> of Ireland and John de Verdun<sup>f</sup> came across [the bridge of] Athlone to Roscommon. They sent out marauding parties into Kinel-Dofamic-Aengusa<sup>g</sup>, who plundered all that remained after O'Connor in Connaught; and they marked out a place for a castle at Roscommon. As to Hugh O'Connor, he assembled his troops, and marched into the West of Connaught, and plundered the country from Mayo of the Saxons, and from Balla, westwards; and he also burned their towns and corn as far as Sliabh Lugha<sup>h</sup>, and slew many persons between them [these places]. He sent his chiefs and young nobles into Upper [i. e. South] Connaught, who burned and plundered [the country] from Tuam da ghualann to Athlone, and killed all they met who were fit to bear arms. The English afterwards dispatched messengers to O'Connor and his son, to offer them peace; and Hugh came to a conference with them at the ford of Doire-Chuirc<sup>i</sup>, where they made peace with each other, without giving hostages or pledges on either side. After they had concluded this peace, Hugh O'Connor and Mac William Burke slept together in the one bed, cheerfully and happily<sup>k</sup>; and the English left the country on the next day, after bidding farewell to O'Connor.

Hugh Boy O'Neill was again elected, and Niall Culanagh deposed.

A great depredation was committed by the English of Meath on Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly; and his own tribe forsook him, and went over to the English. He was deposed by them, and his lordship was bestowed on the son of Murrough Carragh O'Farrell. After this many evils, depredations, aggressions, spoliations, and slaughters, were committed by Gilla-na-naev on the English; and he asserted, by main force, the lordship of Annaly, and banished the son of Murrough Carragh from the country.

Donslevy Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, was slain by Hugh Boy O'Neill.

An army was led by Mac William Burke and the English of Ireland into

<sup>i</sup> *Derryquirk*, *boipe cuirc*, a townland in the parish of Killuckin, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

<sup>k</sup> *Cheerfully and happily*.—This sentence is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. They should have written it thus: "After the conclusion of this peace Hugh O'Connor and Mac

William Burke (Walter, son of Richard, who was son of William Fitz-Adelm), passed the night together merrily and amicably, and even slept together in one bed. Hugh O'Connor and this Mac William were near relations, the former being the grandson, and the latter the great grandson of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor."

διονηραιγιὸ Μέξ καρταῖξ ὁ πανγαδάρ μαγαρατάς λοάά λέν. Μαρβῆαρ  
ζεαράτ ποίτηρ ανηριν λά Μαξ καρταῖξ, ἡ αὖ σήρεϊ ζυρ βέρυδε αν τρεαρ βαρύν  
δο βρεαρρ in επινν inα αιμριν ρλιν. ὅα háitēρ ὁ nanáitēρ do dērmumáin ριν  
uair do μαρβαὸ corbmacc mac domnall ζυιὸ μέξ καρταῖξ don ταάαρ πο.  
Αcht éna ba hērbadac zoill ἡ ζαιοιὸl mun μαγαραταῖξ an la pempráitte.

Domnall ua mannacáin do μαρβαὸ do cloinn Ruaitōri ἡ ταῖδεcc uí Con-  
cōbar.

Sluacéacā la hua ndomnall (domnall ócc) hī pēfraitē manach cetup,  
ἡ αρρῖδε ι νγαρηβερριαν Connacht ἡ ὁ ζραναρὸ τέτῃβα ὁ po ριαρρατ, ἡ  
ὁ po ζιallραττ zach τιν ζυρ α ραινιacc δό, ἡ ταινιacc δια τῖgh ιαρ mbuaὸ  
ccorccair.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1263.

Αοιρ Cριορ, mīle, dá ééb, pēpcaτ, απρί.

Tomár ua ceallaiξ erpucc cluana pēapta, ἡ Maolciapain ua maoleoin  
(.i. ab cluana mic noir) déξ.

Θαυιτῃ ua ρινὸ ab mainirte na buille, ἡ Ziollapatraicc mac ziolla na  
nguirén ppioir Doirín, Saoí cpabaὸ ἡ eniξ déξ.

Donn ua breplén do μαρβαὸ la domnall ua ndomnall ι ccuipτ an erpuicc  
ι ráit both.

Sluagheacā la mac uilliam dionhraiγhiὸ pēðlimiὸ ui concōbar ἡ α  
mīc ὁ πανγαδάρ Ropcomáin, ἡ po τειέριὸ ριολ μυρεαδαιξ ρομπα ι  
τταυιρceapτ Connacτ, ἡ nochān puairpivὸ zoill cpeacā pē α ndénaiñ don

<sup>1</sup> Mangartac loáa lem, now anglicised Mangarton, a lofty mountain over Lough Leane, in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

<sup>m</sup> Cormac, son of Donnell God.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notices this battle under the year 1261, and states that it was fought on Tuarain Chormaic, on the side of the Mangarton mountain.

<sup>n</sup> On that day, an la pempráitte, literally, on the day aforesaid. This is incorrect writing, because no particular day is mentioned in the previous part of the sentence. Their usual phrase,

don éup ρin, i. e. on that occasion, would be much more correct.

° Granard in Teffia.—Now Granard, a small market town in the county of Longford, four miles north of Edgeworthstown. The most remarkable feature of antiquity now to be seen at Granard is a large moat with a considerable part of two circumvallations around it. It is said that this moat was opened about fifty years ago, and that the arched vaults of a castle were found within it, built of beautiful square stones, which are well cemented with lime and



Desmond, against Mac Carthy, and arrived at Mangartagh<sup>1</sup>, of Lough Leane. Here Gerald Roche, who was said to be the third best knight of his time in Ireland, was slain by Mac Carthy. This was a triumph without joy to Desmond, for Cormac, son of Donnell God<sup>m</sup> [the Stammering] Mac Carthy, was slain in this battle. Indeed, both the English and the Irish suffered great losses about the Mangartagh mountain on that day<sup>n</sup>.

Donnell O'Monahan was slain by the sons of Rory and of Teige O'Conor.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell Oge), first into Fermanagh, and thence into the Rough Third of Connaught, and to Granard in Teffia<sup>o</sup>; and every territory through which he passed granted him his demands and gave him hostages; and he returned home in triumph.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1263.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-three.*

Thomas O'Kelly, Bishop of Clonfert, and Mulkierian O'Malone, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

David O'Finn, Abbot of the Monastery of Boyle, and Gillapatrik, son of Gilla-na-nguisen, Prior of Doirean<sup>p</sup>, a man eminent for piety and hospitality, died.

Donn O'Breslen was slain by Donnell O'Donnell, in the bishop's court [palace] at Raphoe.

An army was led by Mac William Burke<sup>q</sup> against Felim O'Conor and his son. He reached Roscommon, and the Sil-Murray fled before him into the north of Connaught; and the English had no preys to seize upon on that occa-

sand mortar. Dr. O'Conor writes this name *ḡrian-abb*, which he translates *collis solis*, i. e. as *hill of the sun*; but there is no authority for writing the first syllable *ḡrian*. In *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhre* the name is written *ḡrianapet*. The town of Granard has been removed from its ancient site, which see marked on the Ordnance Map of the parish.

<sup>p</sup> *Doirean*.—This place is now so called in Irish at the present day, and anglicised Der-

rane, Durrane, &c. It is situated in the district of Fiodh Monach, a short distance to the north of the town of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 35. According to the tradition in the country, this was a house of great importance; but the Irish Annals contain very few notices of it.

<sup>q</sup> *Mac William Burke*.—He was Walter, the son of Richard More, who was the son of William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo. He became Earl of

dul rin. Ro innraíḡ donnchaḡ ua flomte ḡ taḡḡ a mac an rluazḡ, ḡ do marbḡrat céḡ doib edir maíḡ ḡ raíḡ, im Aícin ruiréḡl ḡ imma mac, ḡ im cúic macaib conconnaéḡt uí concobair imaille re rochanḡe oile. Soair an rluazḡ ro mela dia ttiḡib iar rin.

Maolfabaill ua heḡoin do marbḡaḡ lá gallaib.

Diarmait clepeac mac corbmaic meic diarmata do écc.

Áinḡiler mág fionnbarr taoipeac muinḡipe ḡearaḡḡáin do écc.

Cairlén do denaḡn la mac uilliam búrc aḡ ath angail rin ccorann.

Machair ua ruacḡáin do marbḡaḡ la gallaib i ndorur tempaill cill Seccnén.

Étaoin inḡean uí flannaccáin do écc.

Sluaicéac la hua ndomnaill (domnaill occ) hi cconnaḡtoib ḡo ccorpanaice fḡi haḡḡḡh ua cconcobair acc corḡrḡḡiaḡ. Uḡḡḡar arḡḡḡe ḡo cruacáin arḡḡḡe tar Suca, arḡḡḡe hi cclonn rucairḡ ḡur milleaḡ ḡ ḡur ler lomairccḡḡ leo ḡo heéḡḡe ḡ ḡo ḡaillm, ḡ iar mompuḡ ḡAḡḡ ua cconcobair ó ua ndomnaill, ro arccna ó domnaill tar Spḡḡḡar, tar Roḡḡa, ar fuḡ tḡpe haḡaíḡaḡ, ḡ iarom tar muacḡ, ḡ do bḡḡḡ a óḡḡiar uaḡaib uile.

Cḡeach móḡ do denaḡn la haḡḡ mac feḡḡmḡḡ ar gallaib rleḡe luḡa, ḡ i

Ulster very soon after this period.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under 1264.

<sup>r</sup> *Muintir-Gearadhain*.—This territory, the name of which is anglicised Montergeran in old law documents, stretched along Lough Gowna, on the west side, in the north of the present county of Longford. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., Montergeran, in the county of Longford, was divided from Clanmahon, in the county of Cavan, by that part of Lough Gowna called Snabeneracke. The townlands of Aghnekilly and Aghacannon, near Lough Gowna, belonging to Edmond Kearnan, who died in 1634, were a part of this territory.

<sup>s</sup> *Ath Anghail, in Corran*.—Corran is the name of a barony, in the county of Sligo; but there is no place in this barony now bearing the name

of Ath Anghaile, i. e. Annaly's, or Hennely's, ford.

<sup>t</sup> *Kilsescnen, Cill Seccnén*, now anglicised Kilshesnan. It is an old church in ruins, in a townland of the same name, in the parish of Killosser, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See its situation shewn on the map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed in 1844, for the Irish Archæological Society. The family of Rowan are still in the neighbourhood of this church.

<sup>u</sup> *River Suck*.—The Suck rises from the hill of Eiscir ui Mhaonacain, in the townland of Culfearna, parish of Annagh, barony of Costello, and county of Mayo. In a tract on the ancient state of Hy-Many, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 92, it is stated that the River Suck flows from a well in Sliabh Formaili, now Sliabh ui flomn. “*Dealbna, ó áé liaḡ co Suca map*

sion. Donough O'Flynn and Teige, his son, attacked their army, and killed one hundred of them, noble and plebeian, with Aitin Russell and his son, the five sons of Cuconnaught O'Conor, and others. The army then returned to their homes in sorrow.

Mulfavill O'Heyne was slain by the English.

Dermot Cleireach, son of Cormac Mac Dermott, died.

Aindiles Mag-Fhionnbharr [Maginver], Chief of Muintir-Gearadhain<sup>r</sup>, died.

A castle was erected by Mac William Burke at Ath-angail, in Corran<sup>s</sup>.

Machair O'Ruadhain [Rowan] was slain by the English in the doorway of the church of Kilsescnen<sup>t</sup>.

Edwina, daughter of O'Flanagan, died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) into Connaught, and joined Hugh O'Conor at the Curlieu mountains. They proceeded from thence to Croghan, thence across the River Suck<sup>u</sup>, and thence into Clanrickard; and they totally ravaged the country as far as Echtge and Galway. O'Conor then separated from O'Donnell; and O'Donnell proceeded across the Rivers Sruthair<sup>w</sup> and Rodhba<sup>x</sup>, through Tirawley, and afterwards across the Moy, and obtained his full demands from all.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh, son of Felim, on the English

a mbpúczan ar a tobac ag Sluab popmaili." But the River Suck does not, properly speaking, issue from a mountain, nor from a well. Its source, which is called Bun Suicin, is a small pool of dirty mountain waters, lying at the west side of a low Esker or ridge. It oozes through the Esker, and appears at the east side of it, not as a well, but in scattered tricklings of bog water. From the east side of the Esker onwards, a small mountain stream, called the Suck, runs eastwards into Lough Ui Fhloinn, at Ballinlough; hence it winds its way in an eastern direction, and passes under the bridge of Castle-reagh, where it turns southwards, and, passing through Ballymoe, Dunamon, Athleague, Mount Talbot, Belafeorin, and Ballinasloe, pays its tribute to the Shannon, near the village of

Shannon Bridge. It flows through a very level country, and is remarkable for its sinuosity and inundations.

<sup>w</sup> *Sruthair*.—This is the ancient name of the Blackriver, which flows through the village of Shrúle (to which it gives name), and forms, for some miles, the boundary between the counties of Mayo and Galway.

<sup>x</sup> *Rodhba*, now the River Robe, which flows by a circuitous course through the south of the county of Mayo, passing through the demesne of Castlemagarret, and through the town of Ballinrobe, to which it gives name, and discharges itself into Lough Mask, opposite the island of Inis Rodhba, which also derives its name from it.



cciarraige, ⁊ po marbad rochaide mór do gallaib lair, ⁊ do pat buar iomda uaidib.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1264.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da céo, pερκατ, a cεταip.

Αongur ua clumain eppuc luigne do écc imainiptir na búille iar ccup a eppaccóide de pé chian poime rin.

Coccað eoir Art ua maolreacluinn, ⁊ goill na miðe. Ar do tabairt lair orra iman mbroghnaig eoir marbad ⁊ baðhað.

Muircearτac mac doinnail uí airt do marbad, ⁊ a muinntir do loρcað lá donn mág uðip.

Cpeac mór do dénañ do dealbnaib ar Shiol nanmcaða, ⁊ cuic meic uí maðaðain do marbad don τοipc rin.

Connn eoir iurðip na hEpeann (zona gallaib im iarpla ulað, ⁊ im muirip mac γεapailτ zona ccoimτionól lεt ar leτ) ⁊ peðlimið ua Concoðair zon a

<sup>y</sup> *Sliabh Lugha, and in Ciarraighe*.—These two territories are included in the present barony of Costello, in the south-east of the county of Mayo.—See them completely defined at pp. 150, 215, 216, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following curious entry: “Ebdon, King of Denmark, died in the islands of the Orcades, as he was on his journey to come to Ireland.”

<sup>a</sup> *O’Cluman*.—This name, which is still common in the counties of Sligo and Mayo, is now generally anglicised Coleman. Cluman would sound nearly as well; but Irish families in anglicising their names are not influenced by sound, but by the respectability of those families with whose names they assimilate their own.

<sup>b</sup> *Brosna*.—A river which flows through the county of Westmeath and the King’s County, and pays its tribute to the Shannon, near Banagher.—See Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 159. In

Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage is rendered as follows: “A. D. 1264. Art mac Cormac mac Art O’Melaghlyn made great warrs upon the English of Meath, and made great slaughter upon them at the river of Brosnagh, where he that was not killed of them was drowned in that river.”

<sup>c</sup> *Donn Maguire*.—According to the tradition in the country, this is the first of the Maguire family who became Chief of Fermanagh. His spirit is believed to haunt the mountain of Binn Eachlabhra, near Swadlinbar, where he forbodes the approaching death of the head of the Maguires, by throwing down a huge mass of the rocky face of the mountain.

<sup>d</sup> *Delvin* [*Eathra*], i. e. the barony of Garrycastle, in the King’s County.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1178, p. 44.

<sup>e</sup> *Sil-Anmchadha*, i. e. the O’Maddens, in the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.—See note <sup>k</sup>, under the year 1178, p. 44.

of Sliabh Lugha, and in Ciarraighe<sup>v</sup>: great numbers of the English were killed by him, and he carried off many cows from them<sup>z</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1264.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-four.*

Aengus O'Cluman<sup>a</sup>, Bishop of Leyny, died in the Abbey of Boyle, having resigned his bishopric long before.

A war broke out between Art O'Melaghlin and the English of Meath; and he destroyed great numbers of them near the River Brosna<sup>b</sup>, both by killing and drowning.

Murtough, son of Donnell O'Hart, was killed; and his people were burned by Donn Maguire<sup>c</sup>.

A great depredation was committed by the inhabitants of Delvin [Eathra<sup>d</sup>] on the Sil-Anmchadha<sup>e</sup>; and the five sons of O'Madden were slain on the occasion.

A conference was held this year at Athlone between the Lord Justice of Ireland (attended by the English, the Earl of Ulster<sup>f</sup>, and Maurice Fitzgerald,

<sup>f</sup> *The Earl of Ulster*.—This was Walter Burke, or De Burgo, the grandson of William Fitz-Adelm. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he obtained this title in the year 1264, after his marriage with [Maud] the daughter of Hugh de Lacy the younger. Dr. Hanmer has the same statement under the same year. His words are as follows: "*Anno 1264. Walter Bourke, commonly called Walterus de Burgo, was made Earle of Vlster, hee had married the daughter and heire of Sir Hugh Delacy, the younger, and in her right enjoyed the Earledome.*"

"The Booke of Houth layeth down the descent, that this *Walter*, by the said heire of Vlster Vlster had issue, *Walter* [recte Richard], and he had issue five daughters; 1. *Ellen*, that married *Robert le Bruse*, King of Scotland; 2. *Elizabeth*,

that married the Earle of Gloster; 3. *Johan*, that married *Thomas*, Earle of Kildare; 4. *Katherine*, that married the Earle of Louth; 5. *Margaret*, that married the Earle of Desmond; 6. *Ellinor*, that married with the Lord *Multon*. Notwithstanding these honourble matches and amity concluded in the outward sight of the world, there rose deadly warres between the *Geraldines* and *Burks*, which wrought blood sheds, troubles, by partaking throughout the Realme of Ireland; at the same time the fury of the *Giraldins* was so outrageous, in so much that *Morice Fitz Maurice*, the second Earle of Desmond, opposed himselfe against the sword, and took at Tristledermote, now called Castle Dermocke, *Richard de Capella*, the Lord Iustice, *Theobald le Butler*, and *John*, or *Millis de Cogan*, and committed them to the prisons in Leix and Donamus; but the

mac in Aē luain. Eaccla, 7 anbātāō intinne do gabail na ngall do conn-  
cadap Rí Connaēt 7 a mac go lionmap līpētionoilte ag toēt ina ccomdāil.  
Gonaō í comairli ar ar cinnreao rīt diarraib orpa. Aontairgīr feolmīō  
7 maite a muintipe an trīt do dēnam, 7 po pcarrat pe poile go pīōcanta  
iarom.

Coccaō dergī edir mac uilliam burc (.i. iarla ulaō), 7 muirir mac  
geairilt, gur milleāō urmōr Epeann fcorpa, gur gab an iarla arairi do  
carlénanb i cconnactairb ag mac geairilt, gur loircc a manner, 7 gur air-  
gīrtair a muintip.

Apt ua maolpeacloinn do lorccaō arairbe do carlénanb 7 do rrāt-  
bairtib i nbealbna, a ccalpōigī, 7 a mbpīghmaine gur díocuirgīrtair a ngoill  
ertib uili. Gabhair bpaighde a ttoircaō ar a hairle.

Iurōir na hEpeann, Seoan gogan, 7 teboio buitelér do gabáil do muirir  
mac geairilt i ttempal coirpcecta.

Carlen loca mearcca 7 carlén Airō paēain do gabail do mac uilliam.

Airdeppcop Airōamacha Maolpattraicc ó Scannail do ēabairt na  
mbpaētar minur go hAirōmacha, 7 aré mac domnail gallócclaō (do peir  
gnatcuimne) do ēionnrgain in mainertip rin do tōgbaíl ó tōpac.

yeere following, *Henry* the third not pleased with these commotions and hurly burlies, by mature advice taken of his Councill, pacified the variance between them; discharged *Denny* [Denn] of his Iusticeship, and appointed *David Barry* Lord Iustice in his place."—*Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dublin edition of 1809, pp. 401, 402.

The Book of Howth is, however, wrong in this genealogy; for we know from more authentic Irish and English authorities, that Walter, the first of the De Burgo family, who became Earl of Ulster, was the father, and not the grandfather, of the ladies above enumerated; and, that his eldest son was named Richard, not Walter.

<sup>s</sup> *Burned his manors*.—This and the preceding entry are given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1264. The Lord Deputy of Ireland, the Earle of Ulster, Mac Gerald, and the English nobility of

Ireland, had a meeting with Ffelym O'Connor, and with Hugh, his son, in Athlone. The English nobility, seeing the great multitudes of people follow Ffelym and his son, were strocken with great fear; whereupon they advised with themselves that it were better for them to be in peace with Ffelym and his son, than in continual dissention, which [peace] was accepted of by Ffelym and concluded by them.

"Also there arose dissention between Mac William Burk, the Earl of Ulster, and Mac Gerald this year, [so] that the most part of the kingdome was brought to utter ruin by reason of all their warrs against one another, in so much that the said Earle took all the castles of Mac Gerald in Connought into his own hands, and burnt and destroyed all his manours."

<sup>b</sup> *Street-towns*, i. e. villages consisting of one street, without being defended by a castle.



with their respective forces), on the one side, and Felim O'Connor and his son on the other. The English were seized with fear and perplexity of mind when they saw the King of Connaught and his son approaching them with a numerous and complete muster of their forces, and came to the resolution of suing for peace. Felim and the chiefs of his people consented to make the peace, and they afterwards separated on amicable terms.

A war broke out between Mac William Burke (Earl of Ulster) and Maurice Fitzgerald, so that the greater part of Ireland was destroyed between them. The Earl took all the castles that Fitzgerald possessed in Connaught, burned his manors<sup>g</sup>, and plundered his people.

Art O'Melaghlin burned all the castles and street-towns<sup>h</sup> in Delvin, Calry, and Brawney, and drove the English out of all of them; he then took hostages from their chieftains<sup>i</sup>.

The Lord Justice of Ireland<sup>j</sup>, John Goggan<sup>k</sup>, and Theobald Butler, were taken prisoners by Maurice Fitzgerald in a consecrated church<sup>l</sup>.

The castle of Lough Mask and the castle of Ardrahin were taken by Mac William Burke.

The Archbishop of Armagh, Maelpatrick O'Scannal, brought the Friars Minor to Armagh; and (according to tradition), it was Mac Donnell Galloglagh<sup>m</sup> that commenced the erection of the monastery.

<sup>i</sup> *From their chieftains*, that is, from the Irish chieftains whom he placed over these territories after the expulsion of the English. These were Mac Coghlan, Magawley, and O'Brien. The Delvin here mentioned is the present barony of Garrycastle, Mac Coghlan's country, in the King's County. Calry comprised all the parish of Ballyloughloe, in Westmeath, and Brawney is still the name of a barony adjoining Athlone and the Shannon in the same county, in which the O'Breens are still numerous, but have changed the name to O'Brien.

<sup>j</sup> *The Lord Justice*.—He was Richard de Rupella, or Capella.

<sup>k</sup> *John Goggan*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called John

Cowgan, which seems more correct. The name is now usually written Goggan, and is very common all over the south of Ireland, particularly in the county of Cork.

<sup>l</sup> *In a consecrated church*.—This was the church of Castledermot, in the county of Kildare.—See Annals of Ireland by Camden and Grace. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen this passage is incorrectly given under the year 1266. According to Camden and Hanmer the prisoners were confined in the castles of Dunamase and Ley, then in the possession of the Geraldines.

<sup>m</sup> *Mac Donnell Galloglagh* of the Gallowglasses, or heavy-armed Irish soldiers, was chief of Clann-Kelly, in Fermanagh.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1265.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, δα céo, ρερκατ, acúicc.

Tomar mac feargail meic diarmada erpuic oilipinn, tomar ua maicin erpuic luigne, ⁊ Maolbriúde uá ghuccáin aircinneac oilipinn do écc.

Muirir mac nell uí concobair do toza do cum erpuccóide oilipinn.

Carlén Shicciḡ do rḡaoileac la haod ua cconcobair, ⁊ la hua ndomnaill. Cairlen an bñnata, ⁊ cairlen Ráta aird cpaibde do lorcaod ⁊ do pcaoil-eac leó beóp.

Mairirtir topair Patraicc do lorccaod.

Taog mag fionnbarr do marbaod do Concobair mag ragnaill ⁊ do mac domnaill uí feargail.

Fedlimiō-mac catail cpoibdeirḡ uí Concobair Rí Connaēt, fear coranta ⁊ coṡaigēi a cuicciō fñn, ⁊ a cāpaod for ḡac taoib, fear ionnarbēta ⁊ airdē a eapcapat, fear lan deneē, deangnam, ⁊ doirdepcur, fear méa-daiḡhte oird eccailpeac, ⁊ ealaodan, dḡḡaodbar ríḡ Epeann ar uairli, ar cput, ar cpoḡdachc, ar céill, ar iochc, ar fñrinne do écc iar mbuaio nongēta ⁊ naiēriḡi i mairirtir|braētar .S. domenic i Roṡcomáin tucc fñn moime rin do dia ⁊ don upo. Aoḡ ua Concobair a mac fēin do ríogaod uar Connachtaib dá ér, ⁊ a cpeac ríḡi do dénam do ar uib failḡe, ⁊ iar mompúo

<sup>n</sup> *Beannada*, now Banada, a small village near which are the ruins of an abbey, in the barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

<sup>o</sup> *Rath-ard-Creeva*.—This name is now obsolete.

<sup>p</sup> *Toberpatrick*, i. e. the great abbey of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>q</sup> *Mag-Finnear*.—He was Chief of Muintir-Geran, a territory on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the north of the county of Longford

<sup>r</sup> *Felim*.—This passage is rendered as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“Felym mac Cahall Crovedearḡ O'Connor, king of Connoght, defender of his own province and Friends every where, and destroyer and

banisher of his Enemies, where he could find them: one full of bounty, prowess” [*eanḡnam*], “and magnanimity, both in England and Ireland, died penitently, and was buried in the Fryers Preachers’ (monastery) of Roscommon, which he himself before granted to the said order, in honor of God and St Dominick. After whose death his own son, Hugh O'Connor (a vallarious and sturdy man), tooke upon him the name of King of Connought, and immediately made his first regal prey upon the countrey of Affailie, made great burnings and outrages in that countrey, and from thence returned to Athlone, where he put out the eyes of Cahall Mac Teige O'Connor, who, soone after the losing his eyes, died.”

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1265.

• *The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-five.*

Thomas, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Bishop of Elphin; Thomas O'Maicin, Bishop of Leyny; and Maelbrighde O'Grugan, Erenagh of Elphin, died.

Maurice, the son of Niall O'Connor, was elected to the bishopric of Elphin.

The castle of Sligo was demolished by Hugh O'Connor and O'Donnell. The castle of Beannada<sup>n</sup> and the castle of Rath-ard-Creeva<sup>o</sup> were also burned and destroyed by them.

The monastery of Toberpatrick<sup>p</sup> was burned.

Teige Mag-Finnvar<sup>q</sup> was slain by Conor Mac Rannal and the son of Donnel O'Farrell.

Felim<sup>r</sup>, son of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, the defender and supporter of his own province, and of his friends on every side; the expeller and plunderer of his foes,—a man full of hospitality, prowess<sup>s</sup>, and renown; the exalter of the clerical orders and men of science; a worthy materies of a King of Ireland for his nobility, personal shape, heroism, wisdom, clemency, and truth, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and penance, in the monastery of the Dominican Friars, at Roscommon<sup>t</sup>, which he himself had granted to God and that order. Hugh O'Connor, his own son, was inaugurated king over the Connacians, as his successor. Hugh committed his regal depredation<sup>u</sup> in Offaly<sup>w</sup>, and on his

<sup>s</sup> *Prowess*, *eangnam*, is used throughout these Annals in the sense of prowess or dexterity at arms.—See extract from the Annals of Kilronan, at the year 1235, where the phrase *po rgem eangnam* is used to express “with credit for prowess.”

<sup>t</sup> *Roscommon*.—Dr. O'Connor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, writes, p. 43: “Felim was interred in his own abbey of Roscommon, and his monument, of which Mr. Walker has given a drawing in his *Dress of the ancient Irish*, is an object of melancholy curiosity to this day.” And he adds in a note:—

“Mr. Grose has given a faithful view of this abbey. The steeple of the abbey, of late undermined by a gentleman who wished to procure materials for building a house, fell about two years ago” [he was writing in 1796], “and the monument of Felim is covered with rubbish and with ruins.” The Editor examined this monument in 1837, when it was very much injured, but could discover no fragment of an inscription upon it.

<sup>u</sup> *Regal depredation*, *a cpeac pigr*.—It appears that every king after his inauguration was expected to achieve some grand act of depredation.

<sup>w</sup> *Offaly*, a territory of considerable extent in



do go háit luain Catal mac taidcc uí concobair do dallad lair, 7 a écc da bíthín.

Muircearad mac catail mic diarmata mic taidg uí maolruanaid tigearna muiḡe luirḡ déḡ.

Ḣiolla na naoim ua cuinn taoiread muintire ḡiollccáin, Catal maz paḡnaill taoiread muintire heolair, 7 Muireadad ua cearbail taoiread calpoḡi do ecc béor.

Comne do denaim do Tomaltach ua Concobair (.i. airdeppuc tuama) pe dauit ppindeḡar 7 pe macaib murchada. Mórán do muintir an airdeppuc do marbad an lá rin dóib a cail meadoin.

Deapbopḡaill ingh uí dubda (matair an airdeppuc thomaltaiḡ uí Concobair) décc iar mbuaib, ḡc.

### ΑΙΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1266.

Αοιρ Cριορ, mile, dá céo, pερατ, apé.

Ḣraḡa erpuicc do tabairt ar bpaḡair doḡo .S. domenic (.i. ua Scopá) in apḡ Maḡa do cum beit 1 Rait boḡ dó.

Tomar ua maolconaire airdeochain Tuama, 7 Maoliru ua hanainn ppioir Roḡa commain, 7 Aḡa liacc, do ecc.

Tomar ua miaḡacáin do ḡabail erpoḡóide luigne..

Toḡa erpuicc do toḡt on Róim ḡo cluain pεpta brenainn, 7 ḡraḡa erpuicc do tabairt do pḡin 7 do tomar ó miaḡacáin in Aḡ na píoḡ an domnac pḡa Nodlaic.

Domnall ua hEḡra tigearna luigne do marbad do ḡallaib, 7 é aḡ loḡad Aipḡ na pḡaḡ.

Leinster.—See note <sup>ε</sup>, under the year 1178, p. 44; and note <sup>ε</sup>, under the year 1193, p. 96.

<sup>x</sup> *David Prendergast*.—The seal of this chief still exists, as would appear from an impression of it in the museum of Mr. Petrie. It bears his arms on a shield, and the legend is, "S. DAVID DE PRENDERGAST."

<sup>y</sup> *Kilmaine*, cill meadoin, i. e. the middle church, a parish and village in a barony of the

same name, in the south of the county of Mayo. Harris, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 607, says that this quarrel took place "at Kilmetan, a manor belonging to the archbishoprick."

<sup>z</sup> *Athleague*, aḡ liag.—This is aḡ liag maenacain, a village and parish on the River Suck, in the north-west of the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon. It is to be distinguished from Athliag na Sinna, now Ballyleague, á

return to Athlone put out the eyes of Cathal, son of Teige O'Connor, who died in consequence.

Murtough, son of Cathal, the son of Dermot, son of Teige O'Mulrony, Lord of Moylurg, died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan, Cathal Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, and Murray O'Carroll, Chief of Calry, died.

A conference was held by Tomaltagh O'Connor (Archbishop of Tuam) with David Prendergast<sup>x</sup> and the Mac Murroughs; and many of the Archbishop's people were slain on that day by them at Kilmaine<sup>y</sup>.

Dervorgilla, daughter of O'Dowda (the mother of the Archbishop Tomaltagh O'Connor), died, after the victory, &c.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1266.

#### *The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-six.*

The dignity of bishop was conferred at Armagh on a friar of the order of St. Dominic (i. e. O'Scopa), and he was appointed to Raphoe.

Thomas O'Mulconry, Archdeacon of Tuam, and Maelisa O'Hanainn, Prior of Roscommon and Athleague<sup>z</sup>, died.

Thomas O'Meehan<sup>a</sup> became Bishop of Leyny.

A bishop-elect<sup>b</sup> came from Rome to Clonfert-Brendan, and the dignity of bishop was conferred on him, and on Thomas O'Meehan, at Athenry, on the Sunday before Christmas.

Donnell O'Hara was killed by the English while he was in the act of burning Ardnarea<sup>c</sup>.

Lanesborough, in the same county.

<sup>a</sup> *Thomas O'Meehan*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 659, he is called Dennis O'Miachan. His predecessor was Thomas.

<sup>b</sup> *Bishop-elect*.—Ware calls him John, an Italian, the Pope's nuncio; and says that he sat for many years, and was at last, in 1296, translated to the archbishopric of Benevento, in Italy. Ware thought that "the fair frontispiece at the west end of the church, adorned with a

variety of statues of excellent workmanship," was built by him; but there can be little doubt that this frontispiece, or ornamented doorway, is at least two centuries older than his time.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 639.

<sup>c</sup> *Ardnarea*, i. e. the height or hill of executions, now Anglicised Ardnaree. It may be now said to form the eastern part of the town of Ballina. On an old map of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Pa-

Matgamain mac cisternaigh uí chriín tigearna ciarraiḡe do marbað la gallaib.

Matgamain ua cuilín tigearna claonglairi do marbað dá mnaoi péin den buill do Scin tré éo.

Cairlén tighi da coinne do bhríeas, ⁊ Conmaicne uile d'árughas.

Toirpdealbach mac Aoda mic cátail croidheirḡ décc ⁊ mainirḡir énuic Muaid.

Diarmait ruas mac Concobair mic corbmaic meic diarmata, ⁊ donn cátail mac duinn ócc méḡ oipechtaiḡ do dallas daos ua Concobair.

buirḡér beoil an tacaír do lorað do Flann ruas ua Floinn, ⁊ morán do gallaib an baile do marbað dó.

Aod ua Concobair Rí Connaḡt do dul irin mbrefne daiptíogað Airt mic cátail ruabaigh, ⁊ tigearnur drefne do tabairt dó do concobar buide mac amlaoib mic airt uí ruairc, ⁊ braiḡde tairíeas na brefni uili do gabáil.

Sluaḡeas la huiliam búrc do roirḡio uí maolreacloinn. Morán do báthað díb in at croidha, ⁊ a mompud ḡan nírt ḡan braiḡde do gabáil.

Ar mór do tabairt do droirḡ do muirḡir ui concobar, .i. do Loclunn mac diarmata mic muircírtaiḡ, do mac cisternaiḡ, ⁊ do mac domnaill duib ui Eāḡra, ar bñenachaib, ⁊ ar luirḡuib in iartar Connaḡt, ⁊ én ceann déḡ ar ríct do tiodlacað ḡo hua cconcobar dóib.

Corbmac mac ḡiolla crioirt meic diarmata do lot, ⁊ a ecc tríníu.

Saob inḡean cátail croidheirḡ, ⁊ Maoleoin bodar ua maolconaire ollam Síil muireasḡaiḡ ⁊ Seanúr do écc.

Maolpatraic ó Scandail Þriomair Airt maḡa do tabairt bratár mionur ḡo harp maḡa, ⁊ lctaindíos lánoomain do dénam lair in an eacclair iaram.

pers Office, it is called "Monasturie, and Castle of Ardnaree."

<sup>d</sup> *O'Cuileain*.—This name is now Anglicised Collins all over the south of Ireland.

<sup>e</sup> *Claenghlais*, now Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connello, in the south-west of the county of Limerick, adjoining the counties of Kerry and Cork. O'Cuileain was originally Chief of Hy-Conaill-Gaura; but his

territory was at this period narrowed by the encroachments of the English settlers.

<sup>f</sup> *Tigh da Choinne*, now Tiaquin in the county of Galway. The Conmaicne here mentioned must be Conmaicne Kinel-Dubhain, now the barony of Dunmore, in the county of Galway, and not the Conmaicne on the east side of the Shannon.

<sup>g</sup> *Bel-an-tachair*, now Ballintogher, a small



Mahon, son of Kehernagh O'Kerrin, Lord of Ciarraighe [in the County of Mayo], was slain by the English.

Mahon O'Cuilein<sup>d</sup>, Lord of Claenghlaisi<sup>e</sup>, was killed by his own wife with one stab of a knife, given through jealousy.

The castle of Tigh-da-Choinne<sup>f</sup> was demolished, and all Conmaicne was laid waste.

Turlough, son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Croiderg, died in the monastery of Knockmoy [in the county of Galway].

Dermot Roe, son of Conor, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot, and Donncahy, son of Donn Oge Mageraghty, were blinded by Hugh O'Conor.

The borough of Bel-an-tachair<sup>g</sup> was burned by Flann Roe O'Flynn, and many of the English of the town were slain by him.

Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught; went into Breifny to depose Art, son of Cathal Reagh; and he gave the lordship of Breifny to Conor Boy, son of Auliffe, the son of Art O'Rourke, and took hostages from all the chiefs of Breifny.

An army was led by William Burke against O'Melaghlin; but many of his troops were drowned in Ath-Crochda<sup>h</sup>, and he returned without conquest or hostages.

A party of O'Conor's people, namely, Loughlin, son of Dermot, who was son of Murtough [O'Conor], Mac Keherny, and the son of Donnell Duv O'Hara, made a great slaughter of the Welshmen<sup>i</sup> and the people of Leyny in West Connaught; and thirty-one of their heads were brought to O'Conor.

Cormac, son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, received a wound, of which he died.

Sabia, daughter of Cathal Croiderg, and Malone Bodhar [the Deaf] O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history, died.

Maelpatrick O'Scannal, Primate of Armagh, brought the Friars Minor to Armagh, and afterwards cut a broad and deep trench around their church.

village, near the boundary of the county of Leitrim, in the barony of Titerill, and county of Sligo.

<sup>h</sup> *Ath-Crochda*.—More usually written *Ath-Crocha*. It was the name of a ford on the Shan-

non, at the place now called Shannon Harbour.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, note <sup>g</sup>, p. 5, and map to the same work. See also note under the year 1547.

<sup>i</sup> *Welshmen*.—These were the Joyces, Bar-

## ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1267.

Αοιρ Cpioρo, mίle, δa céo, pεpcat . apεacτ.

Eppucc cluana pήta, .i. Rómanac do dul do poigib an pápa.

Murcáð mac Suibne do gabail in umall do domnall mac maígnura uí Concobair, a tabairt ar laim an iarla, 7 a écc i bphiorún aice.

Órian mac toirpdealbais mic Ruaidri uí concobair do écc i mainirtir énuic muaidé.

Cpεac do denam do mac uilliam ar ua cconcobair sup airgírdair tiri maine 7 clann uadac.

Cpεac do denam do gallanb iarctair Connact i ccairppe droma cliað, 7 Ear dapa darccain dóib.

Donnchað mac Ruaidri mic aoda uí concobair do marbað la gallanb.

Galap tpeablaideac do gabail Ríð Connact go ndeachaib a éarcc fo Epinn.

Alir ingean meic carrghamna do écc.

Aodh ua muiríohais tairpeac an lagáin do marbað i ccill Alaid la hua Maoilpoíghair comarba na cille dia domnaib iar neirpeact oipinn.

## ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1268.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, mίle, δa céo, pεpcat, a hoct.

Aodh mac Concobair uí plaitébsitais oipicel Eanais dúin do écc.

Tempall móp Arda maca do tionnrcnað lair an bphiomaid, giollapatraice ó Scandail.

Concobair puad ua brian tigeapna tuadumhan, Seoimin a mac, a ingin,

retts, Merricks, Hostys, and others.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 324–339.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac Sweeny*.—This is the first notice of the family of Mac Sweeny occurring in these Annals.

<sup>k</sup> *The Earl*, i. e. Walter Burke, or De Burgo who was made Earl of Ulster in 1264.

<sup>l</sup> *Tir-Many*, i. e. Hy-Many, O'Kelly's country,

in the counties of Roscommon and Galway.

<sup>m</sup> *Clann-Uadagh*.—O'Fallon's country, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1225, p. 236.

<sup>n</sup> *Mac Carroon*.—According to O'Flaherty, Mac Carrghamhna was seated in the barony of Cuircenia, or Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1267.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-seven.*

The Bishop of Clonfert, who was a Roman, went over to the Pope.

Murrough Mac Sweeny<sup>1</sup> was taken prisoner in Umallia by Donnell, son of Manus O'Connor, who delivered him up to the Earl<sup>k</sup>, in whose prison he died.

Brian, son of Turlough, who was son of Roderic O'Connor, died in the monastery of Knockmoy.

A depredation was committed by Mac William on O'Connor; and he plundered Tir-Many<sup>1</sup> and Clann-Uadagh<sup>m</sup>.

A depredation was committed by the English of West Connaught in Carbury of Drumcliff, and they plundered Eas dara [Ballysadare].

Donough, son of Rory, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the English.

A dangerous disease attacked the King of Connaught; and the report of it spread all over Ireland.

Alice, daughter of Mac Carroon<sup>a</sup>, died.

Hugh O'Murray, Chief of Lagan<sup>o</sup>, was slain at Killala by O'Mulfover, coarb of the church, on a Sunday, after hearing mass.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1268.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-eight.*

Hugh, son of Conor O'Flaherty, Official of Annadown, died.

The Great Church of Armagh was begun by the Primate, Gillapattrick O'Scannal.

Conor Roe O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, Seoinin, his son, his daughter, his

<sup>o</sup> *Lagan*.—The name and extent of this territory are still remembered. It is situated in the north of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo. It originally comprised the parishes of Kilbride and Doonfeeny, and extended eastwards to the strand of Lacken, where it adjoined the territory of Caeille Conaill. The O'Murrays were soon after dispossessed by the

Barretts and Lynotts.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 222, 223, notes <sup>x</sup> and <sup>v</sup>.

Under the year 1267, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain an account of the revolt of the tribes of Thomond against Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, of which the Four Masters have collected no account.



mac a ingine, .i. mac Ruaidrí uí ghaba, dubloclainn ua loclainn, tomar ua beollain, ⁊ Socháide oile do marbað la diarmait mac muircéirταιξ υι βριαιν ⁊ éfín do marbað inn iarain. Drián mac concobair uí briaín do gabail tigeairnair tuadmuman ar a haíle.

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ όξ mac aóða mic peðlimið mic caíail cpoibdeirg, dalta ua mbriúin epíde, do écc.

Αmlaοib ua feargal tuip coranta conmaicneac do marbað la gallaib i bpeil.

Concobair ua ceallaiξ tigeairna ua maine, Congur ua dalaiξ Saoi þip vána ⁊ tige aoiðheað, Maghur mag oipechταιξ ταιοipeac cloinne tomaltταιξ, Doimnall ua gabða ταιοipeac cenel dunghaile, ⁊ Dubgall mac Ruaidrí, tigeairna innri gall, ⁊ airip gaoideal do écc.

Μυιριρ puad mac gearailt do báchað for muiρ go luét luingi imaille piri ag τοiðecht ó Shaíanb.

Ionnpaíxið do tabairt daoð ua concobair for gallaib go haí luain. Na goill do τοct ina coinne gur na peaðhaib, tachor do cup eatoppa, Dripeað for gallaib, ⁊ Sochaide díb do marbað.

Donn mac taiðg uí mannaacán, ⁊ deicneabair dá muinrip do marbað do taiðg ua flannaccáin ⁊ do giolla cpiopt ua bipi.

Feargal ua maolmuaið ταιοipeac fear cceall, ⁊ Maolpeaclainn mag coclain do marbað la gallaib.

Αengur ua maolpoγmarp do marbað la huib Μυipeaðtaiξ i ndioγail a ccinð þine.

<sup>1</sup> *Airer-Gaedheal*, i. e. the district or territory of the Gaels. This is the name by which Argyll, now Argyllshire in Scotland, is always called by correct Irish and Erse writers.

<sup>2</sup> *Maurice Roe Fitzgerald*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as translated by Mageoghegan: “A. D. 1268. Morish Roe Mac Gerald was drowned in the sea coming from English to this kingdome, and a shipp full of passengers, being his own people, were drowned too.” Sir Richard Cox says, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 70, that this Maurice Fitzgerald was not of Desmond, as the Annals

say, but the son of Maurice, who was Lord Justice in 1272.

<sup>3</sup> *Faes*, na peaða, i. e. the woods. This was the name of O’Naghtan’s country, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. In an inquisition taken at Roscommon on the 26th of October, 1587, this territory is called “Les Ffaes, alias O’Naghten’s Cuntry;” and it appears from another inquisition taken at the same place, on the 23rd of October, 1604, that “the territory of the Ffaes, or O’Naghten’s Cuntry, contained thirty quarters of land.”

<sup>4</sup> *With the loss of many*.—This passage is very

daughter's son, i. e. the son of Rory O'Grady, Duvloughlin O'Loughlin, Thomas O'Beollan, and a number of others, were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Brien, for which he himself was afterwards killed; and Brian, the son of Conor O'Brien, then assumed the lordship of Thomond.

Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Cathal Croiderg, the foster-son of the Hy-Briuin, died.

Auliffe O'Farrell, Tower of Protection to the Conmaicni, was treacherously slain by the English.

Conor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many; Aengus O'Daly, a man eminent for poetry, and keeper of a house of hospitality; Manus Mageraghty, Chief of Clann-Tomalty; Donnell O'Grady, Chief of Kinel-Dongaly; and Dugald Mac Rory, Lord of Insi-Gall, and of Airer-Gaedheal<sup>p</sup> [Argyle], died.

Maurice Roe Fitzgerald<sup>q</sup> was drowned in the sea, together with a ship's crew, while on his return from England.

Hugh O'Conor set out for Athlone against the English, who came to the Faes<sup>r</sup> to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, with the loss of many<sup>s</sup>.

Donn, son of Teige O'Monahan<sup>ss</sup>, was slain, together with ten of his people, by Teige O'Flanagan and Gilchreest O'Beirne.

Farrell O'Molloy, Chief of Fircall, and Melaghlin Mac Coghlan, were slain by the English.

Aengus O'Mulfover was slain by the O'Murrays, in revenge of their Kennfinè<sup>t</sup>.

abruptly constructed in the original. The literal translation of it is as follows: "An incursion was made by Hugh O'Conor upon the English to Athlone. The English came against him to the Faes. A battle was fought between them. A breach upon the English, and many of them were killed. The correct grammatical construction would read as follows: *tuc aob ua Conco-bair ionnraigib go hAeluan for Gallab; do cuair na goill ina coinne gur na Feabab, agur do cuireab cat eazoppa, i n-ap bripaob for gallab, agur i n-ap marbaob roairbe oioib.*

<sup>ss</sup> *O'Monahan*.—The head of this family was chief of the beautiful district of Tir-Briuin,

lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the east of the county of Roscommon, and had his residence at Lissadorn, near Elphin, till shortly after this period, when they were dispossessed by the O'Beirnes, who are still numerous and respectable in the territory.

<sup>t</sup> *Kennfinne*, ceann fine, i. e. head of a sept or tribe. This term is generally applied to the heads of minor families. There is a very curious dispute concerning the exact meaning of it in a report of a pleading between Teige O'Doyne, chief of Oregon, and his brother, Doctor Charles Dunne, preserved in Marsh's Library, Dublin, Class No. 3. Tab. 2. No. 26. pp. 221, 331.

## ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1269.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, δα céδ, Σεργατ, αναοί.

Θαυιτθ ua βραζαιν ερpucc cločair do écc, γ α αῶnacul ι mainpριτir melipoint uair ba manac̃ da manchanb̃ é.

Ταὸς mac nell mic muireaschaiz ui concobair do marbað in oilpinn dόcc-lác do muirir α βρατάρ φέν, γ αν τί do pinne an gnom̃ rin do tuirim ion.

Iomur ua birn ócciac γ lairpear gpaða aóða uí Concobair do cor an traoğal de ar lár α cloinne γ α conác̃, γ dul go mainpριτir Rora comáin dό, gur caic̃ an real baóí poime da paogal eoir brait̃rib̃ .S. Domenic.

θριαν mac domnaill duib̃ ui Eağpa do marbað do gallaib̃ ι Slicceac̃.

θενμιθε ingean τοιρρθεαλβαις meis Ruair̃ri, bñ maolmuire meis Suibne, Seappraiz mac domnaill clannaiğ meis giollapatraicc tiğearna plebe blaðma, γ Αοδ ua pionnac̃ta Saóí tiompánoiğ do écc.

Echmilid̃ macairtén do marbað dua anluain.

Domnaill ua fearğoil, γ aóð α mac, cápaib̃ değeiuiğ dñlraigteac̃ do marbað do giolla na naom̃ ua fñğal γ do gallaib̃.

Κριρτινα ingean uí neachtain bñ διαρματα μιθις meis διαρματα, bñ do bñir eneac̃ γ ionnpacur don cineac̃ dá mbaoí, γ ar mó do cuir dá comaoim ar an opd liač do écc iar mbuaib̃ naič̃riğe.

Caiplén Slicciğ do denam̃ la mac muirir meis geapailt iar na bpipeac̃ d aóð ua Concobair γ dua domnaill poime rin.

<sup>u</sup> *David O'Bragan.*—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, he is called David O'Brogan.—See p. 182. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, his death is entered under the year 1267, thus: "David ua Bragan Eps. Clochair, qui uirtuose et fideliter pro defensione iusticie ecclesie Clochorensis per tempus uite eius laborauit obiit hoc anno, &c."

<sup>v</sup> *Monks*, i. e. he had retired into the monastery some time before his death.

<sup>w</sup> *Dub*, dub, i. e. Black.

<sup>x</sup> *Of Slieve Bloom*, plebe blaðma, a mountain on the confines of the King's and Queen's coun-

ties. Ussher calls it *Mons Bladina* by a mistake, in *Primordia*, p. 962, which O'Flaherty corrects in *Ogygia*, p. 3, c. 3. 'It was originally called Sliabh Smoil. See *Ogygia*, p. iii. c. 81, and *Vita Sancti Moluæ*, given by Colgan in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 26th March.

<sup>y</sup> *Mac Artan* was Chief of Kinelarty, in the county of Down.

<sup>z</sup> *O'Hanlon* was Chief of Oriel, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>a</sup> *Two*.—Cápaib̃ means a brace, pair, or couple.

<sup>b</sup> *Christina*.—The character of O'Naghtan's daughter is thus given in Mageoghegan's trans-



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1269.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-nine.*

David O'Bragan<sup>a</sup>, Bishop of Clogher, died, and was interred in the monastery of Mellifont, for he had been one of its monks<sup>v</sup>.

Teige, son of Niall, the son of Murray O'Connor, was slain at Elphin, by a youth of his own brother's people; and the person by whom the deed was perpetrated was killed for it.

Ivor O'Beirne, chief servant and confidant of Hugh O'Connor, withdrew from the world, from the midst of his children and affluence, and entered the monastery of Roscommon, where he passed the rest of his life among the Dominican friars.

Brian, son of Donnell Duv<sup>w</sup> O'Hara, was slain by the English of Sligo.

Benmee, daughter of Turlough (son of Roderic O'Connor), and wife of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny; Jeffrey, son of Donnell Clannagh Mac Gillpatrick, Lord of Slieve Bloom<sup>x</sup>; and Hugh O'Finaghty, a learned minstrel, died.

Eghmily Mac Artan<sup>y</sup> was slain by O'Hanlon<sup>z</sup>.

Donnell O'Farrell and Hugh, his son, two<sup>a</sup> truly hospitable and munificent men, were slain by Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell and the English.

Christina<sup>b</sup>, daughter of O'Naghtan, and wife of Dermot Midheach Mac Dermot, the most hospitable and chaste<sup>c</sup> woman of her tribe, and the most bountiful to the order of Grey Friars, died, after the victory of penance<sup>d</sup>.

The castle of Sligo was rebuilt by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald, after it had been demolished by Hugh O'Connor and O'Donnell.

lation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Christin, O'Neaghtean's daughter, the wife of Dermot Myegh Mac Dermota, a right exceeding beautiful woman, well lymmed, bountiful in bestowing, chaste of her body, and ingenious and witty delivery of her mind, devout in her prayers, and, finally, she was inferior to none other of her time for any good parts requisite in a noble gentlewoman, and charitable towards the order of Graye moncks, died with good penance."

<sup>c</sup> *The most hospitable and chaste.*—Literally, of

the best hospitality and purity. Her character is stated in more correct language in the Annals of Ulster, and thus rendered in the old translation: *Anno 1268 (rectius 1270)*. "Christina Ny-Neghtain, Dermot Myegh Mac Dermot's wife, a woman of best name and quality that was in her time, and that gave most to the White Order, *quievit*."

<sup>d</sup> *Penance*, ἀνέριξε.—This word is generally used by the Four Masters, where the Annals of Ulster have *penitentia*.

Caiphlén Ropa comáin do denam la Roibept deopor na hepionn, γ αρεαδ πο υήα α denam, Αοδ ua Concobair Rí Connact do beē eapplan, ionnur nar eualainz tacar no teaccbail do tabairt do gallaib, na toir-mírec do cor ar an ccaiphlén do denam. Connactaiḡ do beit ina cceuib cpeac (ḡ hepḡi doḡam doḡiḡire.) πο coraib gall.

Plaithebpitac ua Maolpíona taoipeac leithe Calpaiḡe Mhaighe héleog do marbaḡ dó ḡaibteachain dó lēhtaoipeach oile.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1270.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, da céo, peachtmoḡat.

Maolpattraice ua Scandail ahperrucc Aipḡ maḡa dó uil do látaip Ríḡ Saxon. An Rí da ḡlacad ḡo honópac, γ τοiḡecht tap α αιρ dó imaille pe mor cūmaḡtaib.

Coccad mor eḡip ua cconcobair γ iaḡla ulaḡ uatep α búpc, ḡup zionóil an tiaḡla maiḡe ḡall epeann im an nḡiurḡip, γ α pann ḡaoiḡeal

\* *Robert de Ufford*, Roibept deopor.—In the Annals of Ulster he is called Roibept bufforp. According to the list of the Chief Governors of Ireland, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, Robert de Ufford was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1268; and Richard de Oxonia, or D'Exeter, was Lord Justice in 1269. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is incorrectly called Hobert, or Robert Sufford, or Stafford. The entry is worded as follows: "A. D. 1269. Hobert or Robert Sufford, or Stafford, came over from England as Deputie of this kingdome, apointed by the King of England for the reformation of the lawes, customes, and statutes of this land, and made his first voyage" [expedition] "with his forces to Connaught, and, by the help of the English forces of Ireland, he built a castle at Roscommon. The opportunity and occasion of building of the said castle was, because Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, fell sick of a grievous disease, supposed to be irrecoverable."

<sup>f</sup> *O'Maelfina*, pronounced O'Molina, or O'Mulleena, but now generally Anglicised Mullany. The little town of Crossmolina, called in Irish, cpor uí Mhaolpína, i. e. O'Molina's Cross, received its name from this family. The territory of Calry of Moy-heleog was nearly co-extensive with the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 13, 165, and the map prefixed to the same work. The family name Gaughan is still common all over the county of Mayo.—*Id.*, pp. 13, 238.

<sup>g</sup> *A great war*.—This is related more clearly in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows: "There arose great dissention and warrs between the King of Connaught and Walter Burke, Earl of Ulster, in so much that all the English and Irish of the kingdome could not separate them, or keep them from annoying each other. The Earle procured the Lord Deputy, with all the English forces of Ireland, to come to Connaught. They came to

The castle of Roscommon was erected by Robert de Ufford<sup>c</sup>, Lord Justice of Ireland. He was induced to erect it because Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, was ill, and was therefore unable to give the English battle or opposition, or prevent the erection of the castle. The Connacians, until his recovery, were plundered and trodden under foot by the English.

Flaherty O'Maelfina<sup>f</sup>, Chief of half the territory of Calry of Moy-heleog, was slain by Gaughan, Chief of the other half.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1270.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy.*

Maelpatrick O'Scannal, Archbishop of Armagh, went over to the King of England: the King received him honourably; and he returned home with great privileges.

A great war<sup>g</sup> broke out between O'Connor and the Earl of Ulster, Walter Burke. The Earl assembled the chiefs of the English of Ireland, together

Roscommon the first night, thence to Portlike, where they encamped. The next day they advised that the Earl of Ulster, with the most part of the forces, should go eastwards of the River Synan, to the place on the river called the Foord of Connell's weir.

"As for Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, he was ready prepared with the five companies he had before the English at Moynishe. The Lord Deputy remained of [on] the west of the River Synan, at the Furney [αα ρυναδ]. After the Earle had passed to Ath-Cora-Connell as aforesaid, he was assaulted by a few of O'Connor's people in the woods of Convackne, where a few of the English armie were killed. The Englishmen never made any residence or stay until they came to Moynishe, which was the place where O'Connor encamped, where the English did likewise encampe that night. The Englishmen advised the Earle to make peace with Hugh O'Connor, and to yeald his brother,

William Oge mac William More mac William, the Conqueror, in hostage to O'Connor, dureing the time he shou'd remain in the Earl's house concluding the said peace, which was accordingly condescended and done, as soone as William came to O'Connor's house he was taken, and also John Dolphin and his son were killed.

"When tyding came to the ears of the Earle how his brother was thus taken, he took his journey to Athenkip, where O'Connor beheaved himself as a fierce and froward lyon about his prey, without sleeping or taking any rest, that he did not suffer his enemies to take refection or rest all this time, and the next day soon in the morning, gott upp and betook him to his arms: the Englishmen, the same morning, came to the same foorde, called Athenkip, where they were overtaken by Terlogh O'Bryen. The Earle returned upon him and killed the said Terlogh, without the help of any other in that presence. The Connoughtmen pursued the Englishmen,



αρκῆνα γο Connaḱταιb γο πιαḱταδap Ρop comáin an ceo aḱhaig, Oilpinn an dapa haḱaig, Aipriḱ γο popc lecce. Tabaio popaḱ γ Saorlongpopc ann an oioḱe pin. Tiaḱaio daon comairle apabaiaḱ in áe capaḱ conaill tap Sionainn popi.

baoi Rí Connaḱt mun am pin uathaḱ do maiaib a muinṭipe i moig nipe ap cionn na ngall, γ do an an giupoir γ bſcáin don tṛluaḱ ḡall allanṭap do Sionainn ḡa nupnaide. Iap noul don iapla tap aḱ capaḱ Conaill po epḡioḱap uathaḱ do muinṭip uí concobaip do na ḡallaib i ccoillṭib Conmaicne γo nḱeapnṛaḱ maṛbaḱ opṛa. Lodaip iapam γo maḱ nipe ḡup ḡabpaḱ poplongpopc ann in oioḱi pin. Do ḡniaḱ do comairle nepoile ainnpíde Síe do denaṁ lé Ríḡ connaḱt, γ deapbṛaḱtoip an iapla (uilliam óḡ mac Riocairḱ mic uilliam concuip) do ḱop ap láim muinṭipe uí concobaip an cḱin do beṛ pé péin i tṛiaḱ an iapla aḱ pnaḱmaḱ na píoḱa. Do ḡniḱṛi paṁlaib. Áeḱ cḱna do ḡabpaḱ muinṭip uí concobaip deapbṛaḱtoip an iapla pocedóip, γ po maṛbpaḱ Seaan dolipín γo na mac. Pearnḡaigṭeap an tiaṛla iap na clop pin dó. Rucc ap an aḱaig pin γo himṛníomaḱ aḱṭuipṛeach. Epccip i muicḱeaḱoil na maione apabáiaḱ ḡona ḡallaib γ ḡaoiḱealaib ceanḡailṭe coipḡḱṭe ina timḱeal, γ ḡluairḱ do paigḱ uí concobaip γo pangadap aḱ an ḱip. Do ḡebio toipṛḱḱealbāc ua bṛiam cūca aḡhaioḱ in aḡhaioḱ ainṛin, γ é aḱ toḱṭ i ccommbáio uí concobaip. Do bṛip an tiaṛla péin a aḡaio ap toipṛḱḱealbāc, γ po cuimṁiaḱ a eccṛaioḱṛ dó γo tṛopḱair toipṛḱḱealbāc laip pocedoiṛ. Dala Connaḱt tṛa pucṛaḱ opṛa do com an aṭa don dul pin ionnup ḡup bṛúḱṭḱoiṛṭṛioḱ ina cceann do ḱoiṛ γ deaḱ ḡup bṛipeaḱtoip pop a tṛopaḱ, γ ḡup cūipṛioḱ a nḱeipeaḱ ap a mionat dá naimḱeóin. Maṛbṭap naonḱap do maiaib a Ríḱipeaḱ don iappaio pi a tṛimceal an áe imaille pe Riocairḱ

and made their hindermost part runn and break upon their outguard or foremost in such manner and foul discomfiture, that in that instant nine of their chiefest men were killed upon the bogge, aboute Richard ne Koylle and John Butler, who were killed over and above the said knights. It is unknown how many were slain in that conflict, save only that a hundred horses, with their saddles and other furniture, with a hundred shirts of mail, were left. After these

things were thus done, O'Connor killed William Oge, the Earle's brother, that was given him before in hostage, because the Earle killed Terlagh O'Bryen that came to assist O'Connor against the Earle.

"O'Connor immediately tooke and brake down the castles of Athengalie, the castle of Sliew Louth, and the castle of Killcalman : also, he burnt Roscomon, Rynndwyne, alias Teagh Owen, and Ullenonach."

with the Lord Justice<sup>b</sup> and all his Irish faction, and marched into Connaught; the first night they arrived at Roscommon, and the second at Elphin; from thence they proceeded to Port-lecce, where they rested and encamped for that night; and on the next morning they marched, by common consent, eastwards, across the ford of Ath-Caradh-Conaill, on the Shannon.

The King of Connaught, attended by a small number of the chiefs of his people, was at this time in Moy-Nise, ready to meet the English; and the Lord Justice and a small part of the English army remained on the west side of the Shannon, awaiting the Connacians. After the Earl had crossed [the ford of] Ath-Caradh Conaill<sup>i</sup>, a small party of O'Connor's people attacked the English at Coillte Conmaicne, and slew some of them. After this they went to Moy-Nise<sup>j</sup>, where they encamped for that night; and they consulted together, and agreed to make peace with the King of Connaught, and to deliver up to his people the Earl's brother (William Oge, son of Richard, the son of William the Conqueror<sup>k</sup>), while he himself (i. e. O'Connor) should be in the Earl's house concluding the peace. This was accordingly done; but O'Connor's people took the Earl's brother prisoner at once, and slew John Dolifin and his son. When the Earl heard of this, he became enraged, and passed the night in sadness and sorrow; and he rose next morning at daybreak, with his English and Irish arranged and arrayed about him, and marched against O'Connor to Ath-an-chip<sup>l</sup>, where they met face to face Turlough O'Brien, who had come to assist O'Connor. The Earl himself faced Turlough, mindful of the old enmity between them, and slew him at once; but the Connacians came up with the Earl's troops at the ford, where they poured down upon them, horse and foot, broke through their van, and forcibly dislodged their rear. In this onslaught at the ford, nine of the chief English knights were slain around the ford, together with Richard

<sup>b</sup> *Lord Justice*.—According to the list of Chief Governors of Ireland, given in Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, Sir James Audley, or de Aldithel, was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1270.

<sup>i</sup> *Ath-Caradh Conaill*, i. e. the ford of Connell's weir. This was the name of a ford on the Shannon, near Carrick-on-Shannon, but the name has been long obsolete.

<sup>j</sup> *Moy-Nise*, a level district in the county of Leitrim, on the east side of the Shannon.—See note under the year 1263.

<sup>k</sup> *William the Conqueror*, that is, William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, who is usually styled by Irish writers, the Conqueror, because it was believed that he conquered the province of Connaught.

<sup>l</sup> *Ath-an-chip*, i. e. the ford of the stock or trunk; a ford on the Shannon, near Carrick-

na coilleaḁ, ἡ γε Seaan buitelér, gan áirín ar a ttorcraḁar díob̄ edir maíḁ ἡ γαιḁ uata ro amac̄. Dírim̄ beór na héoála do bñac̄ díḁ ḁarm, dédeac̄, ἡ ḁeachaib̄, ῥε. Marbḁtar ḁearbḁraḁtar an iarla (i. uilliam ócc) iarrin lá hua cconcobair a nepaic̄ mic uí bñain do marbḁḁ don iarla.

Caíplén aḁha anguil, caíplén plebi luḁa ἡ caíplen cille calman do leaccaḁ ḁua cconcobair. Ror comain, Rinn dúin ἡ Uillinn uanac̄ do lorcaḁ lair beór.

ḁrian ruac̄ ua bñain díompúḁ por gallaib̄. Airḁḁi aibble do dénam̄ dó opḁa, ἡ caíplén cláir̄ áḁa dá caraḁ do gabáil dó.

Creaḁa mópa do dénam̄ don iarla, ἡ do gallaib̄ Connaḁḁ i tḁír noilealla ar muinḁir Aḁḁha uí cconcobair, ἡ ḁauḁḁ cuírin do marbḁḁ don ḁul rin.

Mac mupchaḁ carraiḡ uí ḁḁḁḁail, bñḁir ar beoḁacht, onḁú ar ḁḁḁnam̄ do marbḁḁ la gallaib̄.

Tanaíḁe mópi mac ḁuinnín mic néḁe mic conaḁḁ buíḁe uí maolconaire ḁoirḁneac̄ in arḁollam̄nacht connaḁḁ, ἡ porcior̄n do ḁul por ollam̄nacht an ḁubḁḁilḁḁ uí maolconaire ἡ ḁunlaḁḁ uí maolconaire.

Sliceach do lorccaḁ la hua ḁḁḁm̄naill, ἡ lá cenel Conaill ἡ mac bḁea-laiḁ an chaírin uí maolbḁḁnam̄ do marbḁḁ don tḁurur rin.

ḁḁḁḁḁḁ inḁḁn uí Neachḁain bñ ḁiarm̄ḁa Míḁiḁ meic ḁiarm̄ḁa do

on-Shannon, but the name has been long obsolete.

<sup>m</sup> *Richard na Coille*, i. e. Richard of the Wood. According to the Dublin copy, and the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this Richard was the Earl's brother [bḁáḁar]: "And this was one of the soarest battayles that the Irish ever gave to the Galls in Ireland, for Richard ne kill, the Earl's brother, and John Butler, and many more knights, and many English and Irish besides, and at least 100 horse, with their saddles, were left."—*Old Trans.*

<sup>n</sup> *John Butler*.—Hanmer, referring to Clinne, and the interpolated copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, state that the Lords Richard and John Verdon were slain on this occasion; but this is obviously an error. It has been, however, perpetuated by Cox and Moore.

<sup>o</sup> *Ath-Angaile*.—The castle of Ath-Angaile was in the territory of Corran, as appears from an entry under the year 1263. The name has been long obsolete. The castle of Sliabh Lugha is the one now called Castlemore-Costello, situated a short distance to the southwest of Kilcolman, in the same barony. Kilcolman castle stood near the old church of Kilcolman, in the parish of the same name, barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See Map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, on which its true position is shewn, though in the explanatory index to this map, p. 484, it is inadvertently placed in the barony of Clanmorris.

<sup>p</sup> *Uillin Uanagh*.—The name of this place has been variously corrupted by the transcribers of the original Irish Annals. The Four Masters



na Coille<sup>m</sup> and John Butler<sup>n</sup>, exclusive of others, both noble and plebeian. Immense spoils were also taken from them, consisting of arms, armour, horses, &c. The Earl's brother (William Oge) was put to death after this battle by O'Connor, as an *eric* for the son of O'Brien, who had been slain by the Earl.

The castle of Ath-Angaile<sup>c</sup>, the castle of Sliabh Lughá, and the castle of Cill Calman, were demolished by O'Connor. Rindown and Uillin Uanagh<sup>p</sup> were also burned by him.

Brian Roe O'Brien turned against the English, and committed great depredations upon them; and the castle of Clar-Atha-da-charadh<sup>q</sup> was taken by him.

Great depredations were committed by the Earl and the English of Connaught in Tirerrill on the people of Hugh O'Connor; and David Cuisin [Cushen] was killed on that occasion.

The son of Murrough Carragh O'Farrell, a bear in liveliness, and a leopard<sup>r</sup> in prowess<sup>s</sup>, was slain by the English.

Tany More, son of Duinnin, son of Nedhe, son of Conaing Boy O'Mulconry, was elected to the chief ollavship<sup>t</sup> of Connaught; and the ollavships of Dubhshuileach O'Mulconry and Dunlang O'Mulconry were abolished.

Sligo was burned by O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell; and the son of Breallagh-an-Chairn O'Mulrenin was killed on that occasion.

Christina<sup>u</sup>, daughter of O'Naghtan, and wife of Dermot Midheach Mac

write it *Muilleann Guanach*, at the year 1225, but the Annals of Ulster and Kilronan make it *Muillibh Uanach*, while those of Connaught make it *Muillibh Uainidhe*. At the year 1236, it is written *Muillibh Uanach* in the Annals of Kilronan, and Ullum Wonaghe in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. From the notice of it at the year 1225, it is quite obvious that it was in the barony of Athlone, and that it was the name of a hill or mill in the townland of Onagh, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. The castle afterwards became the seat of that branch of the O'Kellys called Makeogh.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note <sup>k</sup>.

<sup>q</sup> *Clar Atha-da-charadh*, i. e. plain of the ford of the two weirs. This is probably the original

name of the town of Clare, near Ennis, in the county of Clare.

<sup>r</sup> *Leopard*, *oncu*.—The word *oncu* is explained leopard by O'Reilly. It was borne on the standard of the King of Connaught, and his standard bearer was called *peap iomcáir na honcón*.—See note under the year 1316.

<sup>s</sup> *Prowess*, *eangnaím*, prowess, dexterity at arms.

<sup>t</sup> *Chief Ollavship*, *apbollaínnacht*, i. e. the office of chief poet.

<sup>u</sup> *Christina*.—This is a repetition. See her death already entered under the last year. Her death is entered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster as follows: "A. D. 1268 (*rectius* 1270). Christina ny Neghtain Dermot Myegh Mac Dermot's wife, a woman of best

έcc, ὅςν πο buð maíτ deipc γ οineac, γ do pað almpaṇa iomða don opð  
liað.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1271.

Αοιρ Cριορτ míle, da ééð, peachtmoḡat a haon.

Siomon maccpaíτ deccanach Αῖρða capṇa do écc.

Uatep a búpc iaṛla ulað, γ τιḡeapṇa ḡall Connaçτ do écc ι ccaíplén na  
ḡaillíne iaṛ mbuaíð naíτpíḡe do ḡalaṛ aiteḡeapṇ.

Tomap mac muipir do écc ι mbaile loða meapcca.

Iomap ua bípṇ laíṇṇeap ḡpaða aodḡa ui concobaṛ do écc ι Rop comáin  
iaṛ mbuaíð naíτpíḡe, γ a aðnacul innτε.

Αοð ua concobaṛ mac comopba comáin do mapbað do tomár buitelér  
aḡ muine inḡine cpechain.

Domnall ua ploinn do mapbað do mac Robín laigler ιṛ in ló ceðna ι  
ccionn uachtaṛac ṛpυṛa.

Maṛḡamain ua Concobaṛ do mapbað do ḡallaíð dúin móip.

Nicol mac Seaain uepðún τιḡeapṇa óipḡiall do mapbað lá Seaṛṛpaíð  
ua bṛeapḡail.

Concobaṛ mac τιḡeapṇáin ui concobaṛ do mapbað la maolpeacluinn  
mac Αῖρτ uí puairc, γ la cloinn ṛeapmuḡe.

Caíplén τιḡe templa, caíplén Sliccíḡ, γ caíplen aṛa liacc do bṛipeað  
daod ua concobaṛ.

Αοdh mac néill uí ðubða do écc.

name and quality that was in her times, and that gave most to the white [grey?] order, *quievit*."

<sup>w</sup> *Earl of Ulster*.—His death is thus entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1271. Walter Burke, Earle of Ulster, and Lord of the English of Connaught, died in the castle of Gallway of one week's sickness, after good penance, and was entred [interred] in Rathcahall."

<sup>x</sup> *Thomas Mac Maurice*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is

called "Thomas Mac Morish Fitzgerald." Ballyloughmask is now called Lough Mask Castle, and is situated on the east side of Lough Mask, in the parish of Ballinchala, barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo. This castle was re-edified by Sir Thomas Burke, shortly after the battle of Kinsale.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 202, 478.

<sup>y</sup> *Muine-inghine-Chrechain*, i. e. the hill or shrubbery of the daughter of Creaghan. The name is now obsolete.

<sup>z</sup> *Of Sruthair*, ṛpυṛa.—This was the original

Dermot, died. She was a good, charitable, and hospitable woman, and had given much alms to the order of Grey Friars.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1271.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-one.*

Simon Magrath, Deacon of Ardcarne, died.

Walter Burke, Earl of Ulster<sup>w</sup>, and Lord of the English of Connaught, died of a short sickness in the castle of Galway, after the victory of penance.

Thomas Mac Maurice<sup>x</sup> died at Ballyloughmask.

Ivor O'Beirne, the head and confidential servant of Hugh O'Connor, died at Roscommon, after penance, and was buried there.

Hugh O'Connor, son of the coarb of St. Coman, was killed at Muine-inghine-Chrechain<sup>y</sup>, by Thomas Butler.

Donnell O'Flynn was slain on the same day, by the son of Robin Lawless, at the upper end of Sruthair<sup>z</sup>.

Mahon O'Connor was slain by the English of Dunmore<sup>a</sup>.

Nicholas, the son of John Verdun, Lord of Oriel, was slain by Geoffry O'Farrell.

Conor, son of Tiernan O'Connor, was slain by Melaghlin, son of Art O'Rourke, and by the Clann-Fearmaighe [in the County Leitrim].

The castle of Teagh Templa<sup>b</sup>, the castle of Sligo, and the castle of Athliag [Ballyleague], were demolished by Hugh O'Connor.

Hugh, son of Niall O'Dowda, died.

name of the Black River, which flows through the village of Shrule, and forms for several miles the boundary between the counties of Mayo and Galway. The name was afterwards applied to a castle built by the Burkes on the north side of this river, and also to the village which grew up around it, and also to the parish.

<sup>a</sup> *Dunmore*, a village in a barony of the same name, about eight miles to the north of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

<sup>b</sup> *Teagh Templa*.—According to Ware, this

castle belonged to the Knights Templars, and was erected by the English in the thirteenth century.—See Harris's edition, vol. ii. p. 271. According to an Irish manuscript in the possession of Major O'Hara, a castle was built here by the O'Haras, but the date of its erection is not added. The name is now anglicised Templehouse, and is that of the residence of Colonel Perceval, situated in the east of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.—See the position of this castle marked on the map prefixed to



## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1272.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, da ééð, pechtmogat, aóð.

Henri buiteléri tigeapna umail, 7 hoitpe meobric do marbað do caðal mac Concobair ruaid, 7 do cloinn muirceitaiḡ uí concobair.

Cairlén Rora comáin do bhriceað do riḡ connac̃t, aóð ua concobair.

Ταὸς dall mac aóða mic caðal cpoibdeirḡ do écc, 7 ba héirde aóðar riḡ do bḡrri da cineað no ḡur dallpad muinṡir Raiḡillḡ é.

Iamar doðalaiḡ iurðir na hEreann do marbað dua bpoín, 7 do Connac̃-taið.

Muirḡior mac donnchaíð mic tomaltaiḡ uí maóilpuanaíð, Saol eniḡ, 7 šḡnaíma a cineað do écc illonḡporṡ uí doínnail 1 murbað, 7 a tabairṡ ḡo mainirṡir na buille dá aóhnacul.

Donnchaíð mac ḡiolla na naorí méḡ raínpaóáin do marbað dá dḡrbratṡir tomair.

Riocairð uiurð an barún do buairle do ḡallaið décc.

An míde do lorccað ḡo ḡranairð uaoð ua concobair.

Αἷ luain do lorccað laiṡ beór, 7 a dpoic̃eao do bhriceað.

Ο doínnail (doínnail ócc) do tionol šar 7 báð for loch eirne, 7 aiprde for loch uachtair. Μαίṡṡra, 7 eðala na típe ina tímc̃ell (batṡar for inṡir an locha rin) do bḡn eirðib, 7 a noṡccain laiṡ co mbatṡar ar a

*Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Archaeological Society in 1844, and Explanatory Index to the same map, p. 497. Sir Richard Cox states, under the year 1270, that the castles of "Aldleek, Roscomon, and Scheligah (perhaps Sligo), were destroyed." These incorrect names he took from Hanmer, who had taken them from some incorrect copy of Irish Annals. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster the entry is thus given: "A. D. 1269 (*al.* 1271). The castle of Roscomon, the castle of Sligo" [Sligḡ] "and the castle of Athleag, were broken by Hugh Mac Felim and Conaght."

<sup>c</sup> *Hosty Merrick*, hoitṡ meobric.—In the

Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-geoghegan, he is called Hodge Mebric, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, hoitṡ mac Mepic. According to the tradition in the county of Mayo, this Hosty gave name to Glenhest in that county, and is the ancestor of the families of Hosty and Merrick.

<sup>d</sup> *Clann-Murtough O'Conor*, clann muirceap-taiḡ uí concobair.—These were the descendants of the celebrated Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>e</sup> *James Dodaly*.—Hanmer, *ad ann.* 1270, calls him the Lord *James Audley*, and says he died "with the fall of a horse." Cox says that

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1272.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-two.*

Henry Butler, Lord of Umallia, and Hosty Merrick<sup>c</sup>, were slain by Cathal, son of Conor Roe, and by the Clann-Murtough<sup>d</sup> O'Conor.

The castle of Roscommon was demolished by Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught.

Teige Dall (the Blind), son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, died. He had been the best materies of a king of all his tribe, until he was blinded by the O'Reillys.

James Dodaly<sup>e</sup>, Lord Justice of Ireland, was slain by O'Broin<sup>f</sup> and the Connacians.

Maurice, son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Mulrony, the most hospitable and valiant<sup>g</sup> of his tribe, died in O'Donnell's garrison at Murvagh<sup>h</sup>, and was conveyed to the abbey of Boyle, to be interred there.

Donough, son of Gilla-na-naev Magauran, was slain by his brother Thomas. Richard Tuite<sup>i</sup>, the noblest of the English barons, died.

Meath was burned, as far as Granard<sup>k</sup>, by Hugh O'Conor. Athlone was also burned by him, and its bridge was broken down.

O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) collected the vessels and boats upon Lough Erne, and [proceeded] thence to Lough Oughter. The goods and valuables of the surrounding country (which were upon the islands of that lake) were seized

he was killed in Thomond, by a fall from his horse, on the 23rd of June, 1272.

<sup>f</sup> *O'Broin*, *ua bpoin*.—This is a mistake for *O ðpoin*. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this entry is thus given: "A. D. 1272. James Dowdall, Deputie of Ireland, was killed by O'Brien, and some Connoughtmen."

<sup>g</sup> *Valiant*, *paol einig 7 eangnam*.—The Irish word *eangnam* is used by the Irish annalists to denote *prowess*, *valour*, and *dexterity at arms*. See note <sup>b</sup>, p. 277, where *po pceim engnuma* is used to denote laudability, or credit of prowess, and note under the year 1270, where *oncu ap*

*eangnam* is used to express a leopard in prowess, or warlike activity.

<sup>h</sup> *Murvagh*, *mupbaç*, i. e. a sea plain, or salt marsh, now Murvagh, Ordnance Map, sheet 99 and 107, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal, about one mile to the west of Ballyshannon. There is another place of the name about three miles south-west of the town of Donegal.

<sup>i</sup> *Richard Tuite*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called the "worthiest baron in all Ireland."

<sup>k</sup> *Granard*, a small town in the county of Longford.—See note under the year 1262.

éumur, Τρεν ἡ τρήρι δὸ ḡabáil dó in ḡach maḡin ina ccompochoibh don éur pm.

Αν céδ éduarδ do rioḡadh of Sαxαb. 16. November.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1273.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, δα céδ, peachtmogat, ατρί.

Plann ó tiḡḡinaḡ tiḡḡina cḡra do marbaδ dó Muiréadaiḡ in tḡiḡḡ-nur cḡra tḡia neart aodha mic peδlmiδ uí concobair.

Concobair buide mac Amlaoib mic airt uí ruairc tiḡearna bḡeḡne do marbaδ do cloinn concobair mic tiḡearnán uí concobair, ἡ do marbḡom an mac do bḡearr dibḡiom tiḡearnán.

Éochaid maḡ maḡḡaḡna tiḡearna oirḡiall, ἡ Socharde imaille rir do marbaδ dua anluain, ἡ do cenél neoḡain.

Cḡeac do denam do Siurḡán deḡetra ipin ccorann. Uaḡaδ do rioḡdai-naiδ connacḡ do bḡeḡt opḡa, aḡḡḡiocur comairle do dénam dóib ar ḡurái-leam cōda δα ndaorccorḡluaḡ, ḡur marbaδ domnall mac donncharδ mic maḡnurα, Maḡnur mac airt, aipeachtaḡ mac aodaccáin, Aod ua bḡin, ἡ Socharde oile.

Moḡḡluaḡ la mac muirir meic ḡerailt i tḡuaδmumain ḡur ḡaδ bḡaiḡoi ἡ neart ar ua mḡriain.

Corḡmac mac diarmada mic Ruaidḡri décc.

<sup>1</sup> *Made king.*—Do rioḡadh literally signified to be *kinged*, or made king. This was the day of his father's death. He was then absent in the Holy Land, and was not crowned till the 15th day of August, 1274. Among the Irish themselves do rioḡaδ means to be inaugurated king; but it appears from the dates given by them for the rioḡaδ of the kings of England, that they merely meant their succession, which takes place the very instant their predecessors dies.—See Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. i. p. 249; see also the years 1199 and 1216, where the rioḡaδ has been inadvertently rendered

“was crowned.” Hanmer has the following remark under this year (1272): “The most renowned King Henry the Third, having lived 65 yeeres, and reigned 56, and 28 dayes, ended his dayes, and was buried at Westminster. Edward, the first of that name, sonne of King Henry III., surnamed *Long Shankes*, of the age of 35 yeers, began his reigne, anno 1272.”

<sup>m</sup> *O'Tierney.*—This name is now locally made Tiernan, and is still common in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>n</sup> *O'Murrays*, now Murrays, without the prefixed O.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Cus-*



on and carried off by him; and he acquired control and sway in every place in the neighbourhood on this expedition.

The first Edward was made king<sup>1</sup> over the English on the 16th of November.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1273.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-three.*

Flann O'Tierney<sup>m</sup>, Lord of Carra, was slain by the O'Murrays<sup>a</sup> in a dispute concerning the lordship of Carra, and through the power of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor.

Conor Boy, son of Auliffe, son of Art O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Conor, son of Tiernan O'Conor; and he killed the best of them, namely, Tiernan.

Eochy Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and many others along with him, were slain by O'Hanlon and the Kinel-Owen.

A depredation was committed by Jordan d'Exeter in Corran<sup>o</sup>. A few of the young princes of Connaught overtook him; but these having adopted an imprudent plan, suggested by some of the common people<sup>p</sup>, it fell out that Donnell, son of Donough, Manus, son of Art [O'Conor], Aireaghtagh Mac Egan, Hugh O'Beirne, and many others, were slain.

A great army was led by Mac Maurice Fitzgerald into Thomond, where he took hostages, and obtained sway<sup>q</sup> over O'Brien.

Cormac, son of Dermot, son of Roderic [O'Conor], died.

*toms of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, pp. 187, 189.

<sup>o</sup> *Corran*, copann, now the barony of Corran, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>p</sup> *Common people*, βασιρκαρπίσταξ.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the term used is βροχόσaine, i. e. bad people. The whole passage is thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1270 (*al.* 1272, *vel* 1273). A pray made by Jordan de Exeter in Coran, and a few of the nobles of Conaght came upon them, and used bad direction, through the persuasion of idle

men, whereby Donell Mac Donogh Mac Manus, and Manus Mac Art, and Oreghtagh Mac Egan, and Hugh O'Birn, and many more" [were killed].

<sup>q</sup> *Obtained sway*, νεαρτ το ζαβαλ.—Ma-geoghegan has this passage as follows in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1273. Morish Mac Gerald, with great forces, went to Thomond, and tooke hostages from the O'Bryens, and subdued the whole country."

Domnall iorpar mac maḡnupa mic muircḡrtaig muimniḡ dionnarbað a hūmāll ⁊ a hiorpur.

Ruaidri ua flaitḡrtaig dionnarbað a hiarḡar Connaḡt.

O domnall (domnall ócc) do ḡor rloig lanmoir in aoim ionaḡ do maith-irh Conallach, ⁊ do maithibh Connaḡt, ⁊ dol dó i tḡir neocchain, ⁊ an tḡir do milleaḡ lair.

Domnall ó cuinn lḡth toirpaḡ na haidiḡḡta do marbað la hua ndub-thaig.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1274.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, dá céo, peachtmoḡat, a ceaḡoir.

Αοḡh mac peḡlimiḡ mic catail cpoibdeirḡ Rí connāḡt, Rí po ḡolmaig, ⁊ po ḡaraig Connaḡta ap ḡallaib ⁊ ḡaoidḡalaib biḡir na aḡhaib, Rí do paḡ maḡmanna mionca ḡor hḡaḡanḡaib, po ḡrapccair a ccuirḡi ⁊ a ccairlén, po muḡaig a ccupaḡa ⁊ a ccaimilḡ, Rí po ḡaḡ bpaigḡi ua mbriúin ⁊ cata aḡa ḡinḡ, Rí bá mó ḡrāin ⁊ corccap, eneāḡ ⁊ oirḡrḡur, ḡear millḡe ⁊ leaḡoigḡi Epeann eḡiḡe, a écc iar mbuaḡ naiḡriḡi dia ḡapḡaoim ap aoi laiḡe, ⁊ an ḡrḡr la do Samhpaḡ eḡiḡe. Eḡan mac Ruaidri mic aḡa mic catail cpoibdeirḡ do ḡoḡaḡ ma ionaḡ, ⁊ noḡa paḡbe aḡt én raḡi iḡ in ḡiḡe an ḡan po marḡraḡ a ḡerḡḡine ḡerḡin e, .i. Ruaidri mac toirḡḡealḡaig mic aḡa ui concḡair i tḡempall brāḡar Rora comāin, ⁊ Αοḡ mac catail doill

<sup>†</sup> *Donnell Irrais.*—The Annals of Ulster record the death of this Donnell at the year 1271 or 1274. It is thus entered in the old translation: "A. D. 1271 (*rectius* 1274). Donell Mac Manus Mac Murtagh Muvnagh O'Coner, a tryed golden chief and perfect overseer to all, *quievit in pace.*"

<sup>‡</sup> *O'Quin.*—This was O'Quin of Clann-Cuain, who was at this time tributary to Mac Dermot of Moylurg, who had a house on an island in Clauenloch in Clann-Cuain.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1232; see also the entry under the year 1206, where Mac Dermot is styled Lord of Moylurg, Airteach, and Aicideacht, p. 151.

<sup>‡</sup> *A king the most successful, &c., Rí bá mo*

*ḡrāin ⁊ corccap.*—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this is rendered, "he that terrified and put down most of any." In Ma-geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise the whole passage is given in English as follows: "A. D. 1274. Hugh Mac Felym O'Conor, King of Connaught for nine years, died the fifth of the noones of May, on Thursday, that is to say, upon the feast day of the Invention of the Cross. This is the king that wasted and destroyed Connaught upon the English; this is he that razed and broke down their houses and castles, made them even with the earth, and gave themselves many great overthrows and conflicts; this is he that took the

Donnell Irrais' [of Erris], son of Manus, son of Murtough Muimhneach, was banished from Umallia and Erris.

Roderic O'Flaherty was banished from West Connaught.

O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) assembled a considerable army, composed of the nobles of Tirconnell and Connaught, with whom he marched into Tyrone, and ravaged the country.

Donnell O'Quin<sup>s</sup>, Semi-Chief of Aicideacht, was slain by O'Duffy.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1274.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-four.*

Hugh, son of Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, a king who had desolated and devastated that part of Connaught possessed by his English or Irish enemies; a king who had given the English frequent overthrows, prostrated their manor-houses and castles, and cut off their heroes and warriors; a king who had obtained the hostages of the Hy-Briuin, and all the race of Aedh Finn; a king the most successful and triumphant, the most hospitable and renowned; the destroyer and improver of Ireland, died, after gaining the victory of penance, on Thursday, the third day of the Summer. Hugh, son of Rory, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, was made king in his place; but he was only one quarter of a year in the government, when he was slain, in the church of the Friars at Roscommon, by his kinsman, namely, Rory, son of Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Connor; upon which, Hugh, son of Cathal

hostages of Ombryan" [Hy-Briuin], "and Tyreconnell; this is he that spoiled and defended from others the spoils of the province of Connaught; and finally this is he that most was feared of [i. e. by] the English, of all the kings of Connaught that were before his time; and was with great reverence buried with the monks in the abbey of Boyle. After whose death Owen mac Rowrie mac Hugh mac Cahall Crovderge was ordained King of Connaught, who reigned not long (but one quarter of a year), when he was killed treacherously by his

own kinsman or brother, Rowrie Mac Turlagh O'Connor, in the church of the Fryers Preachers at Roscommon.

"After him succeeded Hugh mac Cahall Dall O'Connor, as king of that province, who did not reign as long as his predecessors was short. Hugh Mac Cahall reigned but a fortnight, when he was killed by one Thomas Mac Oreaghty and O'Beyrne. After him succeeded, as King of Connaught, Teige Mac Terlagh Mac Cahall, the same year.



mic aoda mic catail cpoibdeirg do rioḡaḡ do Connaḡtaib, 7 noḡar pfaide a riḡi riḡe uair ní raibe aḡt én coicḡir inte an tan do marbaḡ é la Maḡ oipechtaig, tomaltaḡ, 7 la hua mbirin, 7 taḡḡ mac toirpḡealbhaig mic aoda mic catail cpoibdeirg do rioḡaḡ uar Connaḡtaib iaram.

Τιḡearnan mac aoda uí ruairc τιḡearna bpepne, 7 Doḡnall mac maḡ-nura mic muircḡirtaig muirḡmḡig, ḡaoi eniḡ, 7 engnaḡa Epeann uili déḡ.

ḡiolla na naom mac aoda mic amlaoib uí pḡḡail τιḡearna na hangaile, comḡur coméda eniḡ, 7 engnaḡa cloinne Ruḡraide, pear lan duairli, 7 dinnleḡt ḡo ḡḡairḡertaib for naḡmḡib ḡo ccaoinḡ lé cairḡib, do écc iar mbuaioh naḡriḡe.

Maoleaclainn mac amlaoib mic Airḡ uí Ruairc τιḡearna darptraig 7 cloinne pearmuig do marbaḡ la Concoḡar mac doḡnall mic neill uí ruairc.

Ταḡḡ mac ceapḡaill buide uí dalaig ollaḡ aoda uí concḡair lé dān déḡ.

Doḡnall ócc mac doḡnall mic airḡ uí Ruairc, 7 Catál maḡ ḡlanncaḡ taoipeaḡ darptraig do écc.

ḡḡḡhal ó caithnaḡ τιḡearna iorḡair do écc i nua mic caecháin.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1275.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, da céḡ, pechtoḡaḡ, a cúicc.

Ua laioḡ eppucc cille halaḡ, 7 Cairpḡe ua Scuapa eppucc Ráta boḡ i ττίρ Conaill do écc.

Ruaḡḡi mac toirpḡealbhaig uí Concoḡair do ḡabáil dua Concoḡair (ταḡḡ mac toirpḡealbhaig a bpaḡair). Ruaḡḡi delúḡ iaram, 7 Concoḡair ua háinliḡi da bḡit leir, Topaiḡecht do bḡeḡ forḡa, 7 concḡair ua háinliḡi do marbaḡ dóib.

Ταḡḡ mac catail meic diaḡmata darpccain dua concḡair.

Concoḡair mac pearḡail mic doḡncaḡ mic muircḡirtaig do marbaḡ da bḡaḡḡib ḡin.

<sup>u</sup> *Prowess*.—eangnaḡ.

<sup>w</sup> *Hy-Mac-Caechain*.—This was the name of a district in the northern extremity of the barony of Erris, in the county of Mayo. The fort called Doonkeeghan, and the sand banks called

Dunha Caechain, still point out the position of this territory.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 173, 280.

<sup>x</sup> *O'Scuapa*.—According to the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as translated by Mageoghegan, he was

Dall, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was made king by the Connacians; and his reign was not longer, for he had been but one fortnight in the government, when he was slain by Mageraghty (Tomaltagh) and O'Beirne; and Teige, son of Turlough, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was elected king over the Connacians.

Tiernan, son of Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, and Donnell, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach, most illustrious throughout all Ireland for hospitality and prowess<sup>a</sup>, died.

Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, supporter of the hospitality and prowess of the Clanna-Rury, a man full of nobleness and intellect, dangerous to his foes, and kind to his friends, died, after the victory of penance.

Melaghlin, son of Auliffe, the son of Art O'Rourke, Lord of Dartry and Clann-Fearmaighe, was slain by Conor, son of Donnell, the son of Niall O'Rourke.

Teige, son of Carroll Boy O'Daly, chief poet of Hugh O'Conor, died.

Donnell Oge, son of Donnell, son of Art O'Rourke, and Cathal Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, died.

Fergal O'Caithniadh, Lord of Erris, died in Hy-Mac-Caechain<sup>w</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1275.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-five.*

O'Laidigh, Bishop of Killala, and Carbry O'Scuapa<sup>x</sup>, Bishop of Raphoe, in Tirconnell, died.

Rory, son of Turlough O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the O'Conor (Teige, son of Turlough, his brother). Rory afterwards made his escape, and Conor O'Hanley took him with him; but they were pursued, and overtaken, and Conor O'Hanley was killed.

Teige, son of Cathal Mac Dermot, was plundered by O'Conor.

Conor, son of Farrell, son of Donough, son of Murtough [O'Conor], was slain by his own kinsmen.

first a friar of the order of Preachers.—See also where it is stated, on the authority of the Annals Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 271, of Lough-Kee, that he died at Rome in 1275.

Αἶρτ mac caṡail maḃaiḡ uí ruairc tigeapna bpepne do maḃbaḃ la Maḡ  
pionnbarr, ḡ la ḡallaib ἰ nḡpanarḃ, ḡ ár a muinṡipe do cup.

Maioḃm moḡ poḡ ḡallaib ἰ nulṡaiḃ ḡo páimicc da céḃ eaḃ, ḡ dá céḃ ceann  
in áiríñ uíḃ an éccmaṡ ar muḃaiḡeaḃ da nḃaoṡccopṡluaḡ.

Tomar maḡ paṡpaḃḃain do maḃbaḃ la cenél luaḃáin.

Cenél Eocchain do éecht hi tṡír Conaill co po millṡiot bloḃ móṡ don tṡír,  
ḡ ó doṡnnáill (doṡnnall ócc) do éionol a muinṡipe ina ḃoḃom, ḡ a lñhmain ḡo  
huchṡ pleḃe tṡuim ḡo paṡmíḃ poḡpa ḡo ṡṡapccaiḃhṡiot ár ḃaoine, eic  
iomḃa, ṡaiḃḃ, aṡim ḡ eḃeaḃa aḡ cenél cconaill don cup ṡin.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1276.

Αοιρ Cṡioṡt, míle, da céḃ, ṡeaḃṡmoḡaṡ aṡé.

ḡiolla an coimḃe ua cṡṡballáin eṡṡcop tṡípe heocchain decc.

Αoḃ muimṡneaḃ mac ṡeḃlimíḃ mic caṡail cṡoibḃeṡṡḡ do tṡoḃeḃṡ ar in  
munhain ἰ cconnacṡaiḃ. Αḃul iaṡṡin ἰ cṡññ ui doṡnnall. Ο doṡnnall  
do tṡoṡṡ laṡ ḡo líon a tṡionóil ḡo heḃñac, ua doṡnnall ḃiomṡṡḃḃ uaiḃ anṡṡin,  
ḡ aḃḃ ḃṡuṡṡeaḃ ἰ cconnacṡaiḃ.

Cṡeaḃ do ḃenain do cloinn tṡoṡṡṡealḃaiḡ ar mac ṡeḃlimíḃ, ḡ ar cloinn  
meic ḃiaṡṡaṡa, ḡ ḡiolla cṡioṡt ua maḃilḃṡenainn do maḃbaḃ ḃóib.

<sup>γ</sup> *Mac Finnbar.*—He was chief of the territory of Muintir-Geran, situated on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the county of Longford.

<sup>z</sup> *Kinel-Luachain.*—This territory comprised the entire of the parish of Oughteragh, in the north of the barony of Carrigallen, in the county of Leitrim, adjoining the barony of Tullyhaw, Magauran's country.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 7th July.

<sup>a</sup> *Slieve Truim.*—This name is now obsolete, but it is given on a map of Ulster, dated 1590, by Francis Jobson, under the anglicised form of Slevetrym. This name has been since changed by the proprietor to the unmeaning appellation of Bessy Bell. It is situated a short distance to

the south of the village of Newtown-Stewart, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

<sup>b</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the two following entries, omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1275. Art Mac Cormack O'Melaghlyn was hurt by O'Moylloy, and by those of Kynaleaghe, and the two sons of Mahon Magawlye were also killed by them. John de Verdon and thirteen knights were poisoned together in England.

<sup>c</sup> *Hugh Muimhneach*, i. e. Hugh the Momonian. He was an illegitimate son of King Felim O'Conor, and was called Muimhneach, or the Momonian, from his having been fostered in



Art, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by Mac Finnvar<sup>y</sup> and the English at Granard, and his people were slaughtered.

A great victory was gained over the English in Ulidia, so that there were counted two hundred horses and two hundred heads, besides all who fell of their plebeians.

Thomas Magauran was slain by the Kinel-Luachain<sup>z</sup>.

The Kinel-Owen came into Tirconnell, and desolated a great part of the country. O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) assembled his people to oppose them, and pursued them to the breast of Slieve Truim<sup>a</sup>, where they were defeated; and they left slaughtered men, many horses, accoutrements, arms, and armours behind them to the Kinel-Connell on this expedition<sup>b</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1276.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-six.*

Gilla-an-Choimhdhe O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone (Derry), died.

Hugh Muimhneach<sup>c</sup>, son of Felim, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, came from Munster into Connaught, and went thence to O'Donnell. O'Donnell and all his forces went with him to Echenach<sup>d</sup>, and there parted from him, Hugh remaining in Connaught.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Turlough on the son of Felim and the sons of Mac Dermot; and Gilchreest O'Mulrenin was slain by them.

Munster, as we learn from the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in which this entry is given as follows: "A. D. 1276. A base son was presented to Felym Mac Cahall Crovederg O'Connor, after the death of the said Ffelym a long space, who was called Hugh Moyneagh, because he was nurished and brought up in Munster, and came to Connoght from thence, and as soon as he came and was known to be the son of Felym, Silemoreye and Clann-Moyleronie accepted of him, and had him in great accoumpt and reverence." This Aedh Muimhneach is also men-

tioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen.* Thus: *Felblimig mac cathail croibdeirg, aen mac aic .i. aed mac felblimig, 7 mac aili an na chup chuic .i. aed muimneic, 7 po goib in taed rin rigi Connaet:* "Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, had one son, namely, Hugh Mac Felim, and another son was fathered upon him, namely, Hugh Muimhneach, and this [latter] Hugh assumed the government of Connaught."

<sup>d</sup> *Echenach*, now Aughanagh; an ancient church said to have been built by St. Patrick,

Κρεαὶς δὸ δαναὶν δὸ μακ πεδλίμιὸ ἀρ cloinn muirceartaigh, γ γιolla na naingeal ua conroí δὸ μαρβαὸ δὸ cloinn muirceartaigh α πόραιγεχετ α cceirici.

Κρεαὶς δὸ δαναὶν δὸ Ruaidrí mac toirpdealbais ἀρ muintir nechtaim, γ ιαδραὶν δὸ ταβαίρε μαδμα φαίρ, γ δὸ buain ná cpeice de. Domnall mac nell mic congalaigh uí Ruairc (.i. γιolla an ime), γ rochaide oile δὸ muintir Ruairc δὸ μαρβαὸ δοιβ. Γιollacriort ua neactaim, δὸ μαρβαὸ δὸ Ruaidrí mac toirpdealbais ιαρρίν.

Diarmait mac γιolla muirce tigearna leithe cathail δὸ écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1277.

Αοίρ Κριорт, mile, dá céd, pectmogat areacht.

δριαον ua maolmoicéirgi ab cñannoir δὸ écc.

δριαν ruad ua briaon tigearna tuadmunan δὸ γαβαίλ ι meabail δὸ μακ ιαίρλα claíre. Α τάρραινεγ εοίρ eachaib ἀρ α haetl ιαρ ndenai cairdior criort pe poile doib poime rin, γ δὸ ταβαίρε clocc γ mionn da cele imma ccaipad δὸ comall.

Γιollacriort ua binn fear gada adad uí concobair δὸ μαρβαὸ δον γιolla ruad mac loclainn uí concobair. Γιolla na nasai ua binn δὸ écc ιαρ naetrigé.

Cairlen pora comain δὸ leaccad daod mac pedlimio (.i. ad muirneac) γο cconnactaib imme, γ δὸ domnall ua domnall.

and which gives name to a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, p. 490; and the map prefixed to the same work, on which this church is shewn, on the west side of Lough Arrow.

<sup>c</sup> *Clann-Murtough*.—These were the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, the son of Turlough More, Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>f</sup> *Lecale*.—Leac Cathail, i. e. Cathal's half, now the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down.

<sup>g</sup> Under this year, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen gives an account of the expulsion of Brian Roe O'Brien out of Thomond, and the election of Turlough, the son of Teige Caeluisce O'Brien, in his place.

<sup>h</sup> *Brian Roe O'Brien*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows: "A. D. 1277. The Earle of Clare his son, took Bryen Roe O'Bryen prisoner, very deceitfully, after they had sworn to each other all the oaths in Munster, as bells, relics of saints, and bachalls" [croziers], "to be true to each other for ever, and not endamage

A depredation was committed by the son of Felim on the Clann-Murtough<sup>c</sup>; and Gilla-na-n-Aingel O'Conroy was slain by Clann-Murtough, while pursuing the prey.

A depredation was committed by Rory, son of Turlough, on the O'Naghtans, but they defeated him, and deprived him of the booty. Donnell, son of Niall, son of Congalagh O'Rourke (i. e. Gilla-an-ime), and many others of the O'Rourkes, were slain by them. Gilchreest O'Naghtan and William O'Naghtan were afterwards slain by Rory, son of Turlough.

Dermot Mac Gillamurry, Lord of Lecale<sup>f</sup>, died<sup>g</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1277.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-seven.*

Braen O'Mulmoghery, Abbot of Kells, died.

Brian Roe O'Brien<sup>h</sup>, Lord of Thomond, was treacherously taken by the son of the Earl of Clare, and afterwards drawn between horses, and this after both had entered into gossipred<sup>i</sup> with each other, and taken vows by bells and relics to retain mutual friendship.

Gilchreest O'Beirne, servant of trust to Hugh O'Conor, was slain by Gillaroe, son of Loughlin O'Conor.

Gilla-na-naev O'Beirne died, after penance.

The castle of Roscommon was pulled down by Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor [i. e. Hugh Muimhneach], aided by the Connacians and Donnell O'Donnell.

each other; also after they became sworn gossips, and for confirmation of this their indissoluble bond of perpetual friendship, they drew part of the blood of each of them, which they putt in a vessall, and mingled it together: after all which protestations, the said Bryen was taken as aforesaid and bound to sterne steedes, and so was tortured to death by the said Earle's son." This passage is quoted by Mr. Moore, in a note in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 33; but he does not mention what annals he quotes from. The Irish work called *Caitheirim Thoir-dhealbhaigh*, or Wars of Turlough O'Brien, con-

tains a much more detailed account of the circumstances attending the murder of Brian Roe O'Brien. This murder is alluded to by the Irish chieftains in their remonstrance to Pope John XXII., as a striking instance of the treachery of the English and Anglo-Irish then in Ireland. They call the murderer of Brian Roe, the Duke of Gloucester's brother.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 74.

<sup>i</sup> *Gossipred*.—*lāp ndenam cāipōir epiope pe aipōle*, i. e. after one of them had been sponsor to the other's child at baptism.



Γρεαὶ μὲν δὲ denaīn do teallaí ec̄daí for cenel luacáin a nglionn da  
duile dar marb̄rat concobar maḡ dorchaíde ḡ rochaíð immaile rir.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1278.

Αοιρ Crioρd, mile, dá éc̄d, peachtmoḡad, a hochtt.

Tomár ua cuinn epucc éluana mic nóir do éc̄c.

Flaitébr̄taí ua daímin ticc̄r̄na f̄r̄manaí décc.

Tadcc mac toirp̄dealb̄aḡ mic aoda mic catail croib̄deirḡ Rí connac̄t  
do marb̄adh la cloinn catail meic diaρmaḡa.

Ruaḡri mac toirp̄dealb̄aḡ ui Concobair do marb̄ad la ḡollu crioρd  
máḡ flannchaíð, ḡ la darp̄raic̄ib ar bor̄d ḡroma cliaḡ, ḡ an pearp̄r̄n riabaí  
mac ticc̄r̄n̄aīn uí Concobair, ḡ rochaíde oile náí aip̄m̄t̄r̄ ronn.

Donnchaíð, f̄r̄ḡal, ḡ ḡollucrioρd tri meic muirḡf̄ra meic donnchaíð mic  
tomalt̄aḡ do marb̄ad la tadcc mac dom̄naill ior̄rair.

Maíom cuince do éabairt do donnchaíð mac b̄riañ ruaið ḡ do cloinn  
oile uí b̄riañ ar mac iaḡla claipe ḡur loircc̄r̄b teampal cuince for a  
muin̄tir ḡ ḡo ttucc̄rat ar diaρm̄e for̄ra eoir loρccaíð ḡ marb̄ad.

Tomalt̄aí macc oirpeacht̄aḡ Ríoḡtaoir̄eaí r̄il muir̄eaḡaḡ do marb̄adh  
lar na tuathaib.

<sup>k</sup> *Gleann-da-duile*, a valley in the parish of Oughteragh, barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim. Kinel-Luachain, the territory of the Mac Doreys, comprised the parish of Oughteragh, which adjoins Teallach Eachdhach, or the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan.

<sup>l</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contains an interesting account, evidently abstracted from Magrath's *Caitheirim Thoirdealbhaigh*, of the coming of Thomas De Clare into Thomond to assist Brian Roe O'Brien, against Turlogh, the son of Teige Caeluisece. They also record the erection of the castle of Bunratty by Thomas de Clare, who dispossessed the old inhabitants of Tradry, and

planted it with his own followers; and also the treacherous execution of Brian Roe O'Brien by the said Thomas de Clare, at the instigation of his (de Clare's) wife and father-in-law. These events are very unsatisfactorily treated of by the Four Masters. Under this year also, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following notice of the death of Conor O'Melaghlin, which has been omitted by the Four Masters: "A.D. 1277. Connor Mac Donnell Breagagh O'Melaghlyn, he that most warred with Englishmen in his owne time, a second Gwarie for bounty, a lyon for strength, and tyger for fierceness in time of enterprises and onsets, and one hop'd to be king of Ireland, if he were suffered by the English,

A great depredation was committed by [the people of] Eachdhach upon the Kinel-Luachain, in Gleann-da-duile<sup>k</sup>, during which they slew Conor Mac Dorcy, and a host of others<sup>l</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1278.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-eight.*

Thomas O'Quin, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

Flaherty O'Davine<sup>m</sup>, Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Teige, son of Turlough, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, was slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Dermot.

Rory, son of Turlough O'Connor, was slain by Gilchreest Mac Clancy and the inhabitants of Dartry, on the borders of Drumcliff; and the Swarthy Parson, son of Tiernan O'Connor, and many others not numbered here.

Donough, Farrell, and Gilchreest, the three sons of Murrough, son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh, were slain by Teige, son of Donnell [O'Connor], of Erris.

The victory of Cuinche<sup>n</sup> was gained by Donough, son of Brian Roe, and the other sons of O'Brien, over the Earl of Clare; they burned the church of Cuinche over the heads of his people, and caused an indescribable destruction of them, both by burning and killing<sup>o</sup>.

Tomaltagh Mageraghty, Royal Chieftain of Sil-Murray, was slain by the [people of the] Tuathas.

died penitently at Kilbeggann."

<sup>m</sup> *O'Davine*, *ua damhain*.—This name is very common in the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, where it is anglicised Devine. The family are of the same race as the Maguires and Mac Mahons of Oriel. The family of Maguire had not as yet obtained the chief sway in Fermanagh, though Donn Maguire had made great exertions to put down all rivals a few years before.

<sup>n</sup> *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty, about five miles to the east of Ennis. The church here referred to was an ancient Irish

one, dedicated to St. Finghin. The great abbey of this place was not erected till the year 1402, or, according to Ware, till 1433.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 280.

<sup>o</sup> *Burning and killing*.—This passage is thus stated by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*: "Donnough MacBryen Roe O'Bryen gave the overthrow of Coynche to Thomas de Clare (the Earle), and burnt the church of Coynche over the heads of the said Earle and his people, where infinite numbers of people were both slain and killed therein, and

Αὐὸ μνῖμνεαχ mac peðlimið do gabail Ríge Connacht.

Ιομαίρεαζ do εἵβαιρε do ἔβριαν ua ndubda, ⁊ do Αῖρε na ccapall ua nḡhpa tighḡna luighe, do cloinn feóraiḡ, gur po rraoineað for cloinn feóraiḡ, ⁊ po marbað diaḡ mac Mhaoilḡ mórḡ, ⁊ Concóbar ruasð mac feóraiḡ, ⁊ apoile cén móthát.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1279.

Αοιḡ Cριορτ, mīle, dá céð, reachtmógað, a naof.

Tomaltac mac toirpðelbaiḡ mic maolreachtloinn uí Concóbarḡ aipð eppucc tuama Saoi ḡrḡn uile, ⁊ neaccna, ⁊ neólur ⁊ ⁊ nderepc do écc iap mbuað naithricche.

Ḣiolla an choimḡdoh ó cḡballáin epproc thípe heogain do écc.

Concobar mac diaḡmada mic maḡnupa uí Concóbarḡ do marbað.

Μυρκαð ó neachtain do marbað do doinnall ó neactain ⁊ compac dḡccra do Roibḡrḡ ua neactain dḡrḡbraḡaiḡ μυρκαð ap doinnall ⁊ Roibḡrḡ do marbað ḡḡrḡ iapḡrḡn.

Doinnall mac ḡiollucḡriορτ uí neactain do marbað la haoð ó ccoincḡnainn.

Maolreachtloinn mac toirpðelbaiḡ do marbað.

Ḣiolla íopa mór mac ḡḡrḡbḡrḡ ḡllam ua ḡḡiaḡrac ⁊ ḡḡnchur do écc.

escaped narrowly himself, which escape myne author sayeth that himself was sorry for."

<sup>p</sup> *Hugh Muimhneach*.—Dr. O'Connor does not take any notice of this King of Connaught in his historical account of the family of O'Connor, prefixed to the Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Oonor of Belanagare. In Ma-geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this entry is in English as follows: "A. D. 1278. Hugh Moyneagh Mac Felym was ordained and made King of Connought." This is an instance of the inauguration of a bastard as King of Connaught, and of one who does not appear to have been ever acknowledged by his father.—See note under the year 1276. It appears from several authentic records that bastards, particularly muliers, were sometimes

elected, at least, to minor chieftainries. Dr. Charles Dunne, in his arguments against his brother, Teige O'Doyne, Chief of Hy-Regan, in the reign of James I., asserts that for many hundred years "no bastard attained to the chiefrie of Iregaine in the Queen's County;" but this amounts to an acknowledgment that bastards had attained to the chiefry in more ancient times. In a Chancery record of a law-suit between Donell O'Donovan, Chief of Clancabill, in the county of Cork, and his brother, Teige, the latter states, "that by the usage and custome of the contrie of Carberie, an illegitimate, or base son, was to be secluded and put besides the chieftanrie, signorie, and inheritance, so that he that was lawfullie borne was ever interested by custome in them and no bastard."



Hugh Muimhneach<sup>p</sup>, son of Felim, assumed the sovereignty of Connaught.

Brian O'Dowda and Art na g-Capall [of the Horses] O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, gave battle to the Clann-Feorais [Birminghams], in which the Clann-Feorais were defeated, and the two sons of Meyler More, Conor Roe Mac Feorais, and others besides, were slain.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1279.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-nine.*

Tomaltagh, son of Turlough, son of Melaghlin O'Connor, Archbishop of Tuam, the most illustrious man in all Ireland for wisdom, knowledge, and charity, died, after the victory of penance.

Gilla-an-Choimhdheadh O'Carolan<sup>a</sup>, Bishop of Tyrone (Derry), died.

Conor, son of Dermot, son of Manus O'Connor, was killed.

Murrough O'Naghtan was slain by Donnell O'Naghtan; upon which a challenge was given to Donnell by Robert O'Naghtan, brother of Murrough; and Robert also fell by (the hand of) Donnell.

Donnell, son of Gilchreest O'Naghtan, was slain by Hugh O'Concannon.

Melaghlin, son of Turlough [O'Connor], was slain.

Gillo-Isa More Mac Firbis, Ollav of Tireragh in history, died.

But Donell, in his rejoinder, asserts, and his witnesses prove, that "the custome of the countrie warranteth that bastards, especiallie muliers, by the civill law, might be O'Donovans." The fact seems to be that bastards who were of a warlike character were preferred, in those lawless times, to legitimate children of less combative disposition, especially when they were of a higher or more powerful family by the mother's side than by the father's. The marriage ceremony does not appear to have stamped as much dignity on the character of the offspring, as the respectability and power of the mother's family, and their own bravery, which always commanded the admiration of the subalterns. We have a striking instance of this fact in the account given by the genea-

logists of the children of Turlough More O'Connor, King of Ireland, who were twenty-four in number, and of whom, according to the Book of Lecan, only three were by his married wife, and even these were thrown into the shade by the superior valour of their illegitimate brothers.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Carolan*.—His death has been already entered under the year 1276, which is the date assigned to it in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. In the old translation of the Ulster Annals, both dates are given thus: "A.D. 1276 (*al.* 1279). Gilcomy O'Cerballan, Bishop of Tirroen, *quievit*." In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 289, his death is assigned to the year 1279, on the authority of the Annals of Lough Kee.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1280.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, μίλε, δά céo, ochtmoḡat.

Seaan ua laidiḡ earpocc cille halað, ἡ Matha mac maḡnypa uí Conco-  
bair abb na buille do écc.

Imrísrrain do srige eoir aod muimneac mac feðlimið mic cathail cpoib-  
ðsrig Rí Connaçt ἡ clann muircsirtaiḡ muimniḡ uí Concobair. Aod muim-  
neac do marbað ðoib ἡ ccoill in ðaingin ἡ maolpeaclainn mac maḡnypa do  
gabail an la cfoa riu. Ua ðomnaill ða ruaplacað uaða. Cñèpi cfo bó ἡ  
piche eac arfo ruarprioð arp.

Catal mac Concobair ruaið mic muircsirtaiḡ muimniḡ mic toirpðealbaiḡ  
móir uí Concobair do pioḡað do Connachtaib iarpin.

Maolpeaclainn ó ḡairmleabhaiḡ toipeac cenél moáin, ἡ Concobor ua  
ḡairmleabhaiḡ do tuitim le teallaç moðaráin.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1281.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, μίλε, ða céo, ochtmoḡat a hoén.

Taðḡ mac catail meic ðiarmaða ticchírna moḡe luipcc, Saóí in eneac  
ἡ nñḡnam ἡ ἡ nuairle do écc.

Cat ðiripr ða çpioch eoir cenel cconail ἡ cenel eoḡain. Aod buiðí mac  
ðomnaill ðicc mic aodá méç mic aodá rir a paitti an macaomh toinleapcc  
ἡ ḡoill ulað imaille rir ðon ðapa leç. ðomnaill óḡ ua ðomnaill ticchírna  
cenel cconail, fñr manac, airḡiall, upmoir ḡaoiðeal ulað uile ἡ Connaçt

<sup>r</sup> *O'Laidhigh*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster he is called "John O'Loyn," and in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 650, "Friar John O'Laidig, or O'Loyn."

<sup>s</sup> *Murtough Muimhneach*.—The descendants of this Mortogh are henceforward called Clann-Muircheartaigh in these Annals. They became very contentious, and are often mentioned.

<sup>t</sup> *Dangan*.—*Daingean*, a fastness, or fortress. There are several places of this name in Con-naught. The Dangan here referred to is pro-

bably the townland of Dangan, now divided into the several portions of Danganbeg, Dangan Eighter, and Dangan Oughter, in the parish of Killrerin, in the barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 44.

<sup>u</sup> *Teallach Modharain*.—There was a tribe of this name located near Corcaree in Westmeath. See note <sup>n</sup>, p. 66, *supra*. But this tribe were in Ulster, and seated near Strabane, in Tyrone.

<sup>w</sup> *Prowess*, *engnam*.—This word is translated

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1280.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty.*

John O'Laidhigh<sup>r</sup>, Bishop of Killala, and Matthew, son of Manus O'Conor, Abbot of Boyle, died.

A contention arose between Hugh Muimhneach, son of Felim, son of Cathal Croiderg, King of Connaught, and the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach<sup>s</sup> O'Conor. Hugh Muimhneach was slain by these at the wood of Dangan<sup>r</sup>; and Melaghlin, son of Manus, was taken prisoner on the same day by them; but he was ransomed by O'Donnell, and they received four hundred cows and twenty horses for him.

Cathal, son of Conor Roe, son of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor, was inaugurated king by the Connacians after this.

Melaghlin O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, and Conor O'Gormly, fell by the tribe of Teallach-Modharain<sup>n</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1281.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-one.*

Teige, son of Cathal Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, illustrious for hospitality, prowess<sup>n</sup>, and nobility, died.

The battle of Disert-da-chrioch<sup>x</sup> was fought by the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, [that is], between Hugh Boy, son of Donnell Oge, son of Hugh Meth, son of Hugh, who was usually called an Macaemh Toinleasc<sup>y</sup>, assisted by the English of Ulster, on the one side; and Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Fermanagh, Oriel, and the greater part of the Irish of Ulster, of

*prowess* by Mageoghegan, and *feats* by the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, by whom this passage is thus rendered: "A. D. 1278 (*al.* 1281). Teg Mac Cathall Mac Diermod, King of Moilurg, an excellent man in liberality and feats, *quievit*." The original Irish is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1278. Tadhg mac caetail mic Diarmada ri muigi luipg

raí neimig 7 nengnoma quieuit in chriuco."

<sup>x</sup> *Disert-da-chrioch*, now Desertcreaght, a townland and parish in the north of the barony of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>y</sup> *Macaemh Toinleasc*.—Mageoghegan Englishes this "Hugh Boye mac Donnel Oge mac Hugh, surnamed the Fatt, mac Hugh, who was called the leasy-arsed youth."



achd maò beacc ⁊ na bpepne uile don let apanll. Ro meabaid tpa an catpo por cenel cconall. Ro marbad domnall ua domnall ann .i. an tath gaoideal do bferp eneac, fignam, aipeachur ⁊ uairle do gaoidealaib Epeann ip in aimripin pin. Fechm coitcionn iaptau eoppo uile epide ⁊ a adnacul ⁊ mainripin na mbraup ⁊ ndoipe colaim cille iap mbpisth buada gacha maithfpa do go pin. Aiaat annpo an luchd po bferp dap marbad ina pocap Maolpuanaid ua baoigill taoipeac na ttri ttauat, Eogan mac maolpeaclainn mic domnall mrip ui domnall, Ceallac mac giollubpige ui baoigill an tath taoipeac do bferp fignam ⁊ eneac dexib ⁊ dollannaid boi in fhamripin rip, ainbifp o baoigill, dubgall a mac rom, giollu epiope mag flanncaidh taoipeac daptraicche, domnall mac gille pinnen taoipeac muinntip peodaain, Enna o gairmleathaid apotaoipeac cenel moain, Corbmac mac an fipleginn ui domnall taoipeac panad, giollu an comdeat ua maolduin taoipeac luipce, Carmac mac carmaic ui domnall, giollu na noce mac dal le docap, Maolpeaclainn mac nell ui baoigill, ainbifp mac muipcfpataig ui domnall, Magnur mac cuinn, giollu na nafm ua heoaccain, muipcfpatac ua flaithbfpataig, muipcfpatac mac anultoi, flaithbfpatac macc buideacain ⁊ Sochaipe oile do macaibh ticchfpaot ⁊ taoipeac nach aipimtip ponn.

Aod mac domnall oice ui domnall doipdeat ⁊ miona o atap.

Cat epip na baipedaib ⁊ an ciompoaca gup meabaid por baipedaibh. Ro marbad ann uilliam baiped, adam Plemen, ⁊ Sochaipe imaille piu. bapap tpa diap do gaoidealaib ag congnam lap an cciompoaca ip in ccaeth pa po dfpccnaid ap goil ⁊ gairpceaot lut ⁊ lamac da mbaoi ann, Taicleac o baoigill, ⁊ taichleac o dubda iapride.

Aodh Muirneach mac toipdealbaid ui bpian do ecc.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Donnell*.—Charles O'Connor wrote *inter lineas*, "ran 41 bliadain dia aoip, i. e. in the forty-first year of his age."

<sup>b</sup> *Hospitality, prowess, &c.*, eneac, engnam, &c.—The translation of this passage given by Mageoghegan in his *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, has a close agreement with the text of the *Four Masters*. Thus: "Donnell O'Donnell was slain; the best Irishman for bounty, prowess, worthiness, and many other perfections that lived in

his time, and was buried in the church of Derie, after he had all things fallen out with him fortunately untill that day of his death."

<sup>c</sup> *The greatest commander*, fechem coitcionn iaptau eoppa.—The old translator of the *Annals of Ulster* renders this, "the overseer of the west of Europe."

<sup>d</sup> *Dowell*, dubgall.—This name, which signifies black Gaul, or foreigner, is generally anglicised Dowell by the Irish, and Dugald by

Connaught, excepting a small portion, and of the entire of Breifny, on the other. In this battle the Kinel-Connell were defeated; and Donnell Oge O'Donnell<sup>z</sup>, the most illustrious man of the Irish of his time for hospitality<sup>a</sup>, prowess, splendour, and nobility, and the greatest commander<sup>b</sup> in the west of Europe, was slain; and he was interred in the monastery of Derry, having obtained the palm in every goodness up to that time. The most distinguished of those who fell along with him were the following, namely, Mulrony O'Boyle, Chief of the Three Tuathas; Owen, son of Melaghlin, son of Donnell More O'Donnell; Kellagh, son of Giolla-Brighde O'Boyle, one of the most illustrious chieftains of his time for prowess, and for munificence to learned men and ollavs; Andiles O'Boyle, and Dowell<sup>c</sup>, his son; Gilchreest Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry; Donnell Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain<sup>d</sup>; Enna O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen; Cormac, son of the Ferleighin [Lector] O'Donnell, Chief of Fanad; Gilla-an-Choimhdheadh O'Muldoon, Chief of Lurg<sup>e</sup>; Cormac, son of Cormac O'Donnell; Gilla-na-n-óg Mac Dail-re-docair; Melaghlin, son of Niall O'Boyle; Andiles, son of Murtough O'Donnell; Manus Mac Quin; Gilla-na-naev O'Heoghagan; Murtough O'Flaherty; Murtough Macan-Ulty; Flaherty Mac Buidheachain; and many others of the sons of lords and chieftains not enumerated here.

Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, was inaugurated in the place of his father.

A battle [was fought] between the Barretts and the Cusack, in which the Barretts were defeated, and William Barrett, Adam Fleming, and many others, were slain. There were assisting the Cusack in this battle two of the Irish, namely, Taichleach O'Boyle and Taichleach O'Dowda, who surpassed all that were there in bravery and valour, and in agility and dexterity at shooting<sup>f</sup>.

Hugh Muimhneach, son of Turlough O'Brien, died<sup>g</sup>.

the Scotch.

<sup>d</sup> *Muintir Feodachain*.—The territory of the Mac Gillinnions extended from the Arney River to western extremity of Belmore mountain, in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>e</sup> *Lurg*, is now the name of a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh, in which

the Muldoons are still numerous.

<sup>f</sup> *Dexterity at shooting*, *lámác*.—This passage is thus given in English in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1278 (*al.* 1281). A battell between the Baretts and the Cusacks, where the Baretts were put to flight, and William Baret was killed," [and also] "Adam Flemin, and many more men; and there were





## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1282.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-two.*

Murtough Mac Murrough<sup>b</sup>, King of Leinster, and Art, his brother, were slain by the English.

Taichleach, son of Mulrony O'Dowda<sup>1</sup>, Lord of Tireragh, the most hospitable and warlike of his tribe in his time, was slain by Adam Cusack on [the strand of] Traigh Eothaile.

Lasarina, daughter of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, the wife of Donnell More O'Donnell, and the mother of Donnell Oge, head of the women of Leth-Chuinn<sup>k</sup>, died.

Mathew O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir Maelmora, and Gilla-Isa Mac Tiernan<sup>1</sup>, usually called Gilla-Isa More, Chief of Teallach-Dunchadha, died.

Cathal, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died on Inis-Cuan<sup>m</sup>

"A. D. 1282. Taithleaghe Mac Moyleronie O'Dowdie, prince of the country of Offiaghbragh Moye, one of great prowess and bountie, and of great and of continuall dissention with the English and all foreigners, in defence of his contrey, was killed by Adam Cusack at Beerhaven." Here he renders Traigh Eothaile by Beerhaven, but this is a great error. Haliday, in his translation of Keating's History of Ireland, p. 193, falls into a similar error in supposing it to be Youghal. The Traigh Eothaile, mentioned by Keating at the page above referred to, is described by Duald Mac Firbis, a native of Tireragh, as in Tir Fiachrach: Τράγῃ Ροῦρ αἰρῖδῖ πε παράστειρ Τραγῖ Εοθῦιλῖ ἢ ἢ Τῖρ Φιαέρακ ῖο α τᾶμ, i. e. "the strand of Ros Airgid, which is called Traigh Eothuile, in this Tir Fiachrach in which we are."—*Lib. Geneal.* (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 8. Traigh Eothuile is now generally called Trawohelly, and is a large and beautiful strand at the mouth of the Ballysadare River, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. It extends from the

Strand road to Beltraw, near Tanrego.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 117, and the map prefixed to the same work.

<sup>k</sup> *Leth-Chuinn*, i. e. Conn's half, means the northern half of Ireland. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, Lasarina is called "the gentlest woman in Ireland."

<sup>1</sup> *Mac Tiernan*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this name is anglicised Mac Kiernan, which is the present anglicised form. This family of Teallach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan, is to be distinguished from Mac Tiernan, of the county of Roscommon, descended from Tiernan, the son of Cathal Migarain O'Connor.

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-Cuain*, in the river of Cluain-lis-Bece-mic-Conla.—These names are now obsolete. The nearest name to Cluain-lis, now remaining in the county of Longford, is the parish of Cloongish; but they cannot be considered identical, as Cloongish is called in Irish Cluain geire.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 25th April.

μυρρ cuan por abainn cluan lip béce mic conmla. Seapraio mac giollu na nalm ui físgail do gabail ticchínnair na hangaile da ép.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1283.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, míle, da céo, ochomogad, atpí.

Αοδ buide o nell ticchínnu cenel eoḡain, pecce emíḡ ἡ ḡairccio ḡaoídeal, aon Roḡa an tuairccirt ap tioðnacal píte ἡ maíne, fíri ba moa ḡráin ἡ corccar da cenél ina aimpír. Da rioḡðamína dionḡbala dírínn epíide, do marbað la maḡ maḡamína, brian, ἡ la haipḡiallaib ἡ la ḡiollu ioru puad mac domnaill ui Ráḡallaiḡ.

Ταοḡ mac domnaill iorparí uí concobair do lot la luighnib ἡ a thairbirte do chatthal ó concobair ἡ a écc iarpín do bithin a luit.

Αth cliát ἡ teampall cριορδ do lopcað.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1284.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, míle, dá céo, ochtmocchat, a ceathair.

Μυρρ ua concobair epircop oile pinn décc, ἡ Amílaioib ua tomaltaíḡ do oírdneað ina ionað ἡ a écc iapettain. ḡiolla iora mac an liaḡanaíḡ ui concobair Abb oílen na trínóide ap loch cé (dopd permonytra) do toḡha in epircóidect oile pinn iarpín.

<sup>n</sup> Under this year (1282), the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain some notices of the affairs of Thomond, which have been omitted by the Four Masters. They would appear to have been abstracted by the compiler of this Chronicle from the Irish work entitled *Caitheirim Thoirdealbhaigh*, or Wars of Turlough O'Brien.

<sup>o</sup> *O'Neill*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called King of Aileagh.

<sup>p</sup> *Oriels*.—Oipḡiallaib, Mac Mahon's followers were so called.

<sup>q</sup> *Burned*.—In Grace's Annals of Ireland this

event is recorded with equal brevity, but more correctly, thus: "A. D. 1283. Arsit Dublinæ pars et Campanile Trinitatis." For a fuller account of this event, see Clynn's Annals, and Hanmer's Chronicle, *ad ann.* Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Art O'Melaghlin, surnamed "of the castles," in the following words: "A. D. 1283. Art Mac Cormack O'Melaghlyn, surnamed Art na Gaislean, the greatest warrior in Ireland in his time against the Englishmen, and he that killed most of the English and Irish; also he that broke down

[an island] in the river of Cluain-lis-Becc-mic-Conla ; and Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, assumed the lordship of Annaly after him<sup>n</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1283.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-three.*

Hugh Boy O'Neill<sup>o</sup>, Lord of Kinel-Owen ; head of the liberality and valour of the Irish ; the most distinguished in the North for bestowing jewels and riches, the most formidable and victorious of his tribe in his time, and the worthy heir to the throne of Ireland ; was slain by Mac Mahon (Brian) and the Oriels<sup>p</sup>, and Gilla-Isa Roe, son of Donnell O'Reilly.

Teige, son of Donnell of Erris O'Conor, was wounded by the people of Leyny, and delivered up to Cathal O'Conor, and [soon] after this died of the effect of his wound.

Dublin and Christ's church were burned<sup>q</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1284.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-four.*

Maurice O'Conor, Bishop of Elphin, died, and Auliffe O'Tomalty was consecrated his successor ; but he died soon after. Gilla-Isa, son of Liathanagh O'Conor, Abbot of Trinity Island in Lough Ree (of the Premonstratentian<sup>r</sup> Order), was then elected to the bishopric of Elphin.

seven-and-twenty castles, both great and small, in the course of his wars, and he that gave many great overthrows to the English and Irish, died with good penance ; after whose death his son, Carbry, succeeded him in his place, and was constituted King of Meath."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen contains an account (abstracted from the *Caithreim Thoirdealbhaigh*) of the battles between De Clare and Turlough O'Brien, and of the death of Donough, the son of Brian Roe O'Brien, who assisted De Clare. This latter event is briefly

noticed by the Four Masters under the year 1284.

<sup>r</sup> *Premostratentian*.—The Premostratentian, or White Canons, were originally a branch of the Canons Regular, and lived according to the rule of St. Augustine. They were reformed by St. Norbert of Lorraine about the year 1120, at Premonstre, in the diocese of Laon in Picardy. Pope Calixtus the Second, confirmed this order, and gave them the title of Canons Regular. The habit of their order is a white cassock, with a rochet over it, a long white cloak, and a cap of the same colour.



Donnchað ua brian tigearna éuaðmumán do marbað la toirpðealbác ua mbrian.

Dubgall mac maðnuṛá ui baogill taoireach cloiche chinnpaolað do marbað do muinṛi ui maolḡaoithe.

Mac na hoðche mað dorchaðe taoíreach ðemel luachain (no duachain) do écc.

Siomano dexeṛpa do marbað la brian ua pflonn, ḡ la da mac ui plan-naḡáin, diaṛmaite, ḡ maoleaðloinn. Coccoð ḡ epaonta déirḡe hi ccon-nachettað tpeṛ an marbað rin. Cpeacha mópa do dñom do ḡallað ara haite ḡ a naifḡ co hiomlán do muinṛi oílen na tpinóide, ḡ do manchað mairṛte na buille.

Caipén cille colmáin do leaccað la cathal mac concobair ruad (Rí connact).

Dún mór do loṛccað la fiaḡpa ua pflonn.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1285.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da chéð, ochtmochar, a cúicc.

Siomón ó Ruairc eppcop na bpeirne décc.

Ruariðri ua ḡaðpa tigearna Slebe luḡa do marbað la Mac feopair forloch uí ḡaðpa.

Muirir maol Mac Ḣepaite do écc.

<sup>s</sup> *Donough O'Brien.*—The Irish work called *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, gives a detailed account of the death of this Donough, which has been abstracted by the compiler of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

<sup>t</sup> *Cloch Chinnfaelaidh*, i. e. Kinfaela's stone. The name is now anglicised Cloghineely, and is that of a district in the north-west of the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal. This is one of the three Tuathas, or districts, which originally belonged to O'Boyle, and, more recently, to Mac Sweeny na-d-Tuath. The stone from which this district takes its name, and of which strange legends are told in the country,

is to be seen near the small village of Cross-roads, which is the present capital of the territory of Cloghineely.

<sup>u</sup> *Mac-na-h-Oidche Mac Dorcy.*—Mac-na-h-Oidche signifies *son of the night*, and was rather a soubriquet, or nickname, than the baptismal name of a man. It is now obsolete. The territory of Kinel-Luachain, in which the Mac Dorcys are still extant, comprised the parish of Oughteragh, or Ballinamore, in the east of the county of Leitrim.

<sup>w</sup> *To the family, &c.*, that is, they gave up the spoils to the heads of these monasteries, to be disposed of as they should think proper.

Donough O'Brien<sup>s</sup>, Lord of Thomond, was slain by Turlough O'Brien.

Dowell, son of Manus O'Boyle, Chief of Cloch Chinnfaeladh<sup>t</sup>, was slain by the people of O'Mulgeeha.

Mac-na-h-Oidhche Mac Dorcy<sup>u</sup>, Chief of Kinel-Luachain, died.

Simon de Exeter was slain by Brien O'Flynn and the two sons of O'Flanagan, Dermot and Melaghlin; in consequence of which war and dissensions arose in Connaught. After this the English committed great depredations; but they restored the whole of the spoils to the family<sup>w</sup> of Trinity Island<sup>x</sup>, and the monks of the abbey of Boyle.

The castle of Kilcolman<sup>y</sup> was thrown down by Cathal, son of Conor Roe, King of Connaught.

Dunmore<sup>z</sup> was burned by Fiachra O'Flynn.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1285.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-five.*

Simon O'Rourke, Bishop of Breifny, died.

Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh-Lugha<sup>a</sup>, was slain by Mac Feorais [Bermingham] on Lough O'Gara<sup>b</sup>.

Maurice Mael [the Bald] Fitzgerald died.

<sup>x</sup> *Trinity Island*.—See other notices of this island at the years 1231, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1239, 1243, 1247, and 1249; and see its situation in Lough Key, and the ruins of the abbey shewn on the Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 6.

<sup>y</sup> *Kilcolman*, a townland in a parish of the same name in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note under the year 1270.

<sup>z</sup> *Dunmore*.—This is the Dunmore in the county of Galway, eight miles to the north of Tuam, where are still to be seen the ruins of a strong castle erected by the family of Mac Feorais, or Bermingham.

Under this year (1284), the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of

the castle of Ennis, in Thomond, by Turlough, the son of Teige Caeluisce O'Brien.

<sup>a</sup> *Sliabh-Lugha*.—This name is sometimes Anglicised Slewlowe in old Anglo-Irish documents. See note <sup>1</sup> under the year 1206, p. 150.

<sup>b</sup> *Lough O'Gara*.—Λόχ υἱ ἡσάρᾱ, i.e. O'Gara's lake. This lake is now more usually called Lough Gara. It was anciently called Loch Techet, and received its present name from the family of O'Gara, who, after they had been driven from their original territories of Galenga and Sliabh Lugha, in the now county of Mayo, by the Jordans and Costelloes, settled in the present barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo, and erected a castle at Moygara, or Moy O'Gara, near the north-east extremity of this lake.

Εηνι mac γιolla pindém do écc.

Μαιδm do thabairt do maḡnur ua cconcoḃair ar Adam cionrócc γ ar ḡallaib iarḡhair Connacht aḡ Earr dapa dú inar marbairt daoíne iomḃa γ inar ḡaḃaḃ coilin cionrócc ḡrḡbriathair Adam.

Μαιδhm do thabairt do Rilib mac ḡoirḡelḃaḡ ar muintir Maḡnura uí cconcoḃair ar Sliab ḡam dú in po marḃaḃ rochaíde do muintir Maḡnura.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1286.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da cheḃ, ochttmochatt, aré.

Slorḡeaḃ mór la hiarla ulaḃ i cconnachtaib ḡur po milleaḃ moran do mairirḡib γ do cheallaib reachnón Connaḃt lair. Ro ḡaḃ neart in ḡaḃ

<sup>c</sup> *Mac Gillafinnen*.—This name is now anglicised Mac Gillinnion, and sometimes changed to Leonard. The family were seated in the district of Muintir Feodachain, extending from the Arney River to the western extremity of Belmore mountain, in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Sliabh Gamh*, a chain of mountains in the baronies of Leyny and Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name is now incorrectly translated Ox Mountains, because the natives believe that the true Irish form of the name is Sliab ḡam, i. e. mountains of the oxen; but this is a local error, for the name is spelled Sliab ḡam in all the ancient and modern Irish annals.

<sup>e</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passages, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1285. Hugh mac Hugh O'Connor and Flann O'Melaghlyn, with other noble youth in their companys, took a great prey from William Croke, where" [*recte* but] "they were pursued and quite discomfitted, in so much that above twenty of them were slain and drowned, together with Bryan mac Donnell Breagagh O'Melaghlyn, a

youth then of the age of fifteen years.

"Theobald Buttler, with his forces, accompanied with the forces of O'Kelly, of Elie O'Karroll, of Ormond, of Arye, of Ohne" [Owney] "O'Mulryan, of Sileanmchye, and Clann William of the Burks, came to Delvin Mac Coghlan to take the spoyles of that Contrey, and to destroy and subvert itself by their Power. Carbre O'Melaghlyn, King of the Irish of Meath, hearing thereof, with such few forces as he on a sudden could make up, came to defend the Contrey from them, and gave them the onset at Lomclone O'Doynne, now called Lomclone Offlathrie" [now Lumcloon, or Lumploon, near the village of Cloghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County], "where there were killed on the sudden Sir William de la Rochelle, Knight, with many others, with Morrogh mac Cormack O'Connor, and divers of the chiefest of the said Theobald's army slain, besides many Captives that were taken, as Sir Hobert Dunn mac William Burke, Knight, with four other principall Englishmen with him.

"Theobald Buttler died at Beerehaven.

"Mac Gerald Genville and Bremyngham made up a great army with the forces of Meath,



Henry Mac Gillafinnen<sup>e</sup> died.

Manus O'Connor defeated Adam Cusack and the English of West Connaught at Easdara [Ballysadare], where many persons were killed, and Colin Cusack, the brother of Adam, was taken prisoner.

Philip Mac Costello defeated the people of Manus O'Connor on Slieve Gamh<sup>d</sup>, where many of Manus's people were slain<sup>e</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1286.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-six.*

A great army was led by the Earl of Ulster into Connaught; and many monasteries and churches throughout the province were destroyed by him. He obtained sway<sup>f</sup> in every place through which he passed, and took the hos-

and marched to the contrey of Affailie" [Of-faly], "where they seized upon a great prey of Cowes, whereupon the inhabitants of the said contrey assembled together their forces, and went on the strengths and passages of the contrey to offend" [resist] "them, and said to Carbrey O'Melaghlyn, King of Meath, Clyn-colman, and Irishrie of Meath, to come to aid them against the said armie, their adversaries, who came with a well appointed army of Soldiers, and mett the Englishmen in the field; the Irishrie of Meath and Inhabitants of Affalie striking stiffly to their head, and chief man Carbrey O'Melaughlin made fiercely and courageously towards the battle of the English, and gave a great overthrow to them, took Mac Gerald prisoner, and Sir Adam Pettitt Knight, and above three score knights and freeholders, with a great slaughter of the inferiour sort.

"There was great snow this year, which from Christmas to Saint Bridgett's day continued.

"Gille Issa Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallagh Donnogha, died."

<sup>f</sup> *Obtained sway*, po gaib neapτ.—The word

neapτ, when thus applied, signifies power, strength, or sway. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1282 (*rectius* 1286). A great army by the Earle of Ulster into Connaght, and" [he] "spoyled many churches and abbeys and was strong" [po gaib neapτ] "in all places, as hee went and took the pledges of Connells and Owens, and deposed Donnell O'Neil, and made Neil Culanagh O'Neil King." It is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows: "A. D. 1286. The Earle of Ulster repaired with great forces to Connought, committed great outrages in that Province, and especially in the abbeys and church lands, and, notwithstanding their unruliness, the Earle had the victory of his enemies every where in that journey, and took hostages of O'Neale and O'Donnell, deposed Donnell mac Bryen O'Neale of his principallity, and gave the rule, government, and chief name of Ulster to Neale Culanagh O'Neale." The latter Annals contain the following passages under this year (1286), which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

conair dár gáb, 7 nò gáb bpaighde Connacht uile. Rug iarann Connachtaig lair gur nò gáb bpaighde Conaill 7 soğain. Ro aitérig domnall mac brian uí néill, 7 tug tigeannur do mall cúlanaç.

Pilib mac goirdealbairg do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1287.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da chéd, ochtmóccat, a reacht.

Floirent ó gbelláin airdeochain oilepinn feallpam toğairde do écc.

Giolla na nócc ó mannachain tighina na ttrí ttauat do écc.

Diarmaitt mideach mac diarmada mic Muirgiura mic cathail meic diarmada, tigeanna ril máoilruain, fñ ba fñr, ba pine, 7 ba huairle da chinead do écc.

Maolreachnaill mac tomaltairg meğ oipeçtairg do marbad la toirp-dealbac mac eoğain uí concobair i ndioğal a athar do tpegead don Tomol-tac pempáite.

Adam ciomrócc, bean muman ingñ uí chatáin, 7 Domnall ó hánlige taoíreac cenel dobtha do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1288.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da chéd, ochtmóccat a hochtt.

Stephan airdeappob tuama do gualann décc.

Michael mac an tsaoir eppcop clochair do écc.

Maghnur mac Concobair puat uí Concobair (imaille pe na bpuair do Chonnaçtaib, do uib briuin, 7 do Conmaicmib) do éocht co hát Shírean du

"Finola Ny-Melaghlyn, archabbesse of Meath, died.

"Cahall O'Madden, Prince of Silanmchie, died.

"There was such scarcitie of victualls and corn in the Spring time and Summer of this year, that a Hoope or Cronnocke was sold for four shillings, and there was also a great morren of Cowes the said Spring."

\* *Sil-Mailruain*.—This is a mistake for Clann-

Mailruanaidh, or Clann-Mulrony, which was the tribe name of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon. Sil-Mailruain was the tribe name of the O'Flynn's of Ballinlough, in the same county. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this Donnell Midheach Mac Dermot is called "Chief of the O'Mulronies, the eldest and worthyest man of his own name," which is more

tages of all Connaught. He then brought the Connacians with him, and took the hostages of the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen. He deposed Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, and gave the lordship to Niall Culanagh.

Philip Mac Costello died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1287.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-seven.*

Florence O'Gibellan, Archdeacon of Elphin, a distinguished philosopher, died.

Gilla-na-nóg O'Monahan, Lord of the Three Tuathas [in the county of Roscommon], died.

Dermot Midheach [i. e. the Meathian], son of Dermot, who was son of Maurice Mac Dermot, Lord of Sil-Mailruain<sup>g</sup>, the best, oldest, and noblest man of his tribe, died.

Melaghlin, son of Tomaltagh Mageraghty, was slain by Turlough, the son of Owen O'Connor, to avenge the desertion of his [Turlough's] father by the aforementioned Tomaltagh.

Adam Cusack, Benmumhan, daughter of O'Kane, and Donnell O'Hanly, Chief of Kenel-Dofa [in the county of Roscommon], died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1288.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-eight.*

Stephen, Archbishop of Tuam<sup>h</sup>, died.

Michael Mac-an-t-Sair<sup>i</sup>, Bishop of Clogher, died.

Manus, the son of Conor Roe O'Connor, with as many as he was able to muster of the Connacians and of the Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne<sup>k</sup>, proceeded to

correct than the text of the Four Masters.

<sup>h</sup> *Stephen, Archbishop of Tuam.*—His name was Stephen de Fulburn, or of Fulburn. He succeeded in 1286.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 607.

<sup>i</sup> *Michael Mac-an-t-Sair.*—See Harris's edition

of Ware's Bishops, p. 182, where it is stated that he succeeded in 1268, and died in 1285. The family name Mac an t-sair, meaning son of the carpenter, is now sometimes anglicised Mac Intire, and sometimes translated Carpenter.

<sup>k</sup> *The Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne.*—These were



ἱραβε αὐαρθαταῖρ (Rí Connacht) cona roéaríde. Tachup do cup stoppa léth ar lé. Cathal do gabail lair iar maíom por a muinir, ⁊ níge Connacht do gabail ar eiccin do maígnur ann rin ⁊ a dísibbáthair do aitérioḡad. Teac do gabail ar an Maígnur peimpraitte do toirpdealbá mac Eóḡain uí concobair i rin Rorr mór, ⁊ Maígnur do lot ann, ⁊ Niall ḡealbuiḡe ó concobair do lot beor. Raḡhnall maḡ Raḡnaill taoipeac Mhuiniric heolair do marbaḡ an tan rin dofn upcup roḡde. Slóigeac la Maígnur ó cconcobair ar a haite iar na leḡiur i Siol Muirḡaig ḡur ḡab a neart, ⁊ a mbraighde.

Slóigeac lair an lair la ruac, Rirḡepḡ mac uatep lair la ulac mic Riocairḡ mic uilliam conquerep diompraiḡiḡ connach ḡo ruacht ḡo porp comáin map i mbaoi maígnur mac Concobair ruac Rí Connacht, Mac ḡhrailt ⁊ muinir an níḡ ḡur tironoirḡ uile ara chénn, ⁊ ḡhrinaigḡiḡ ad tairla pa teacht peacha rin. ḡonaḡ í comairle do ronaḡ lair an lair an tír d'faccbáil, ⁊ a ruacch do rcaoirleac iarann.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1289.

Αοῖρ Cripḡḡ, mile, da céḡ, ochḡmḡḡad, a naḡí.

Miler eppoc Conmaicne, .i. an ḡaillearpucc ⁊ Siomon ua rinnaḡta airpinneac oilerinn do écc.

the inhabitants of the present counties of Cavan and Leitrim.

<sup>1</sup> *Ath-Sliseen*, or Beal-atha-Sliseen, now Bellaslishen Bridge, on the road between Elphin and Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon, and within one mile of Elphin. It is on the River Uair, a silent, sluggish stream, which flows with such lenity that one could scarcely discern which way it glides. This river rises in Lough Mey, in the parish of Shankill, and meanders its way in a most extraordinary manner, passing under the bridges of Bellaslishen, Bellavahane, and Bellagrange, enters Cloonahee Lough near the seat of O'Mulconry, and then expands into a large lake now called Muickenagh, dividing Tír-Briun-na-Sinna from Kinel-Dofa, and finally glides into the embrace of the

Shannon at the celebrated weir or dam called Caradh-na-dtuath, where there is now a good bridge in place of the old Irish caradh.—See references to this place at the years 1309, 1342, and 1595.

<sup>m</sup> *Rossmore*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is stated that this house belonged to Flann O'Donollan, archpoet of Connaught. Thus: "A. D. 1288. Terlagh mac Owen mac Rowrie tooke a house upon Manus mac Connor Roe, burnt the house over his head, and afterwards Manus escaped against the said Terlagh. The house belonged to Flann O'Donollan, archpoet (for Irish poetry) of Connocht." It is the present townland of Rossmore, in the parish of Ballinakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.—See Ordnance map of

Ath-Slisean<sup>1</sup>, where his brother [Cathal], the King of Connaught, was stationed with his troops. A battle was fought between them, in which Cathal was taken prisoner, and his people were defeated. Manus then took forcible possession of the sovereignty of Connaught, and deposed his brother. A house was [forcibly] taken from the same Manus by Turlough, the son of Owen O'Connor, at Rossmore<sup>m</sup>, where Manus and Niall Gealbhuide O'Connor were wounded. Ranall Mac Ranall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain on this occasion by one shot of an arrow<sup>n</sup>. An army was led by Manus O'Connor, after his wounds were healed, against the Sil-Murray; and he obtained sway over them, and took their hostages.

An army was led by the Red Earl<sup>o</sup>, Richard, son of Walter Earl of Ulster, son of Richard, son of William the Conqueror<sup>p</sup>, against Connaught; and he arrived at Roscommon, where Manus, the son of Conor Roe, King of Connaught, Fitzgerald, and the people of the king, then were, all of whom assembled together, and openly defied the Earl to pass beyond that place; so that the Earl adopted the resolution of quitting that country, and he then dispersed his forces.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1289.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-nine.*

Miles, Bishop of Conmaicne<sup>q</sup>, that is, the English bishop, and Simon O'Finaghty, Erenagh of Elphin, died.

that county, sheet 132.

<sup>n</sup> *One shot of an arrow, doen upcup poighe.*—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this is rendered “by one shot of an arrow.”

<sup>o</sup> *The Red Earl.*—He was the second Earl of Ulster, and from his great possessions was esteemed the most powerful subject in Ireland. He died in the year 1326, and was succeeded by his grandson, William, the third and last Earl of Ulster of this family, who was murdered in the year 1333.—See Lodge's Peerage, and also the pedigree of De Burgo, as given by Duald Mac Firbis, and in the *Historia Familiæ De Burgo* already referred to.

<sup>p</sup> *William the Conqueror.*—This was William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, who was called the Conqueror, because he was said to have conquered the province of Connaught.

<sup>q</sup> *Miles, Bishop of Conmaicne*, i. e. of Conmaicne Moy-Rein and Annaly. The Conmaicne were the O'Farrells and Mac Rannalls, whose territories are comprised in the diocese of Ardagh. This bishop is called Milo de Dunstable by Ware, who states that he took that name from a town in Bedfordshire, where he seems to have been born.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 251.

Ματα ό Scengín aipó Shlécaíð Eplónn do écc.

Ταδcc ό plannagám ταιορεαc cloinne catail do écc.

Slóiccheíð la Riocarpó díuio, la gallaib na míde 7 la maḡnur ua ccon-cobair Rí Connaçt do íaighið uí maolireaclóinn. O maolireaclóinn do éionol ina naḡhaíð co paínicc cpoip Shliab cona muinntip 1 ccompoópaib doibpíom. Fírtar íomaipeacc ítoppa. Ro marbað ríocarpó díuio ann 1. an barún mop cona bpaírib 7 Siecur ó ceallaḡ.

Fiaçpa ó ploinn ταιορεαc íil maolpuain, fíh ba fíh eneaç 7 ínḡnaí do τοιρεachaib Connaçt do dul do ófnaí clínnypa le gallaib 7 a marbað 1 meabail la mac ríocaið pinn búpc, la mac uilliam 7 la mac peopairp.

Slóiccheað mop la mac peopair 7 la gallaib illaḡnib docum an éalbaiḡ uí Concobair. Ro peachað cat ítoppa. Maiteap póp Gallaié. Maolip deçetpa do marbað don dul pín 7 Sochaíðe oile do ḡallaib imaille le híomat eaç 7 éoala do buain díob.

<sup>r</sup> *Matthew O'Sgingin*.—The family of O'Sgingin were originally seated at Ardcarne, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. A branch of them afterwards passed into Tirconnell, where they became chroniclers to the O'Donnells. This branch became extinct about the year 1382, and were succeeded by the O'Clerys.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 76, 77, 78.

<sup>s</sup> *Clann-Chathail*.—According to the tradition in the county of Roscommon, this territory, of which O'Flanagan was the chief, extended from Belanagare to Elphin; and the O'Flanagan resided at Mointeach, now refined to Mantua. This tradition agrees with the position of O'Flanagan on "Ortelius Improved," and is corroborated by a passage in these Annals under the year 1601, in which Elphin is mentioned as on the confines of Moylurg, Tir-Briuin, Clann Cathail, and Moy-Nai. The Abbe Mageoghegan makes this territory extend all the way from Elphin to Lough Arrow, which is a silly blunder, for Moylurg, Mac Dermot's country, lay between them. From various evidences derived

from tradition and ancient documents it appears that Clann-Chathail, O'Flanagan's country, comprised the parishes of Kilmacumshy, Kilmacorkey, and Shankill, and the greater part of the parishes of Creeve and Elphin. The following places were in it: 1st, Scor-mor, in the parish of Kilmacumshy, and in the very centre of the district, now called the Lathach riabbach, the present traditional name for O'Flanagan's country; 2nd, Loch-na-ngasan, which cannot be identified; 3rd, Kilnegoone, in O'Flanagan's country "did belong unto the Dominican abbey of Elphin," Inquis. 27, Eliz.; 4th, Caldragh, in the parish of Shankill,—Inquisition *tempore* Iac. I, finds "that Cormac O'Flenegan of Caldragh is seised of fee of the Cartrons of Caldragh and Cloneboyoge;" 5th, Ballroddy, said by tradition to have been one of the seats of O'Flanagan, the *maer* or steward of the King of Connaught. In the fourteenth century O'Conor Roe crippled the power and circumscribed the territory of O'Flanagan, so that his territory was found to be very insignificant in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.



Matthew O'Sgingin', chief historian of Ireland, died.

Teige O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Chat hail\*, died.

An army was led by Richard Tuite, the English of Meath, and Manus O'Connor, King of Connaught, against O'Melaghlin, who assembled his people to oppose them, and marched to Crois-Shliabh<sup>†</sup>, in their vicinity. A battle was fought between them, in which Richard Tuite, i. e. the Great Baron, with his kinsmen, and Siecus [Jacques] O'Kelly were slain.

Fiachra O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, the most hospitable and expert at arms of all the chiefs of Connaught, went to form an alliance with the English by marriage, but was treacherously slain by the son of Richard Finn [the Fair] . Burke, Mac William, and Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

An army was led by Mac Feorais [Bermingham] and the English, into Leinster, against Calvagh O'Connor<sup>‡</sup>; and a battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, and Meyler de Exeter and many others of the English were slain; they were also deprived of many horses and other spoils<sup>§</sup>.

Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the two following passages, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1288. There were fifteen ecclesiastical men, both Abbots and Priours, drowned this year coming from Rome, upon the coasts of Ireland.

"Donnell Breaghagh O'Melaghlyn was killed, with the privitie of Carbreigh O'Melaghlyn, by Melaghlyn O'Melaughlyn."

<sup>†</sup> *Crois-Shliabh*.—This name, which signifies cross-mountain, is now obsolete in Westmeath, and it is useless to conjecture what mountain it was the name of until some distinct evidence of its situation be discovered. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, which would probably give us the exact situation and modern name of this place, are defective at this period, the manuscript having lost ten years, i. e. from 1289 to 1299, before Connell Mageoghegan had translated it in 1627.

<sup>‡</sup> *Calvagh O'Connor*.—He was O'Connor Faly,

Chief of Offaly in Leinster. The name Calvagh is now anglicised Charles.

<sup>§</sup> The entries placed under this year in the Annals of the Four Masters are given under the year 1285, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which is decidedly incorrect; but the two dates are given in the old translation, in which they are rendered as follows :

"A. D. 1285, *al.* 1289. Teig O'Flanagan, Chief of Clancathal, died.

"Mathew O'Skingin, Arch-chronicler of all Ireland, died.

"Miles, Bishop of Conmaicne, i. e. the English Bishop, died.

"Symon O'Fynaghta, Airchinech of Olin, *quievit*.

"An army by Richard Tuit, and Galls of Meath, and Manus O'Conner, King of Conaght, with him, to O'Melaghlin, who gave them a great overthrow, and Richard Tuit, the great Baron, was killed there, and his brothers, and Jaques [Secur] Kelly, the Bishop's son.

"Fieghra O'Flin, chief of the Mulronies"

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1290.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, μίλε, δά céττ, nóχάττ.

Ο Séδαείν εppucc cille mic duach do écc.

Caipprí ó maileacloinn Rí míde an macaom bo moirgmoirige in Eirinn ina aimir do marbað la mag cochláin.

Sloiccð la domnall mac briain uí nell i ccenel neoðain sup chuip mall culánað ó nell ar ecclm epde 7 ticchsrnur çenél neoðain do gabáil dó pen a lop a lám.

Αοð mac domnaill óicc uí domnaill daiterioðað δα δφδραταρ pén Τοιρρ-δεαλδαç ua domnaill tpe çumáçtaib çinò α ματορ, .i. cloinni domnaill 7 ðhallócclac iomða ele 7 ticchsrnur do gabáil do pén ar éccm.

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1291.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, μίλε, δά céð, nochάττ, α haon.

Εορν maccpaé abb manirðpeac na trinoide pop loc cé do écc.

Τοιρρδεαλδαç mac Εοðain ui Concobair aomφsr ba mó eneaç, ðngnam 7 corccar pe a linn in Eirinn do marbað la mall ngealbuiðe ó cconcobair.

[Síl mailpuanaig], "the only man" [*recte* the most distinguished man] "in liberality and feats, and Comrick that was in Connaght" [in ææn ouine po bfepp emec 7 engnom 7 comairce do bí i connaçtaib], "went to marry one of the Galls, that he [was] killed by Makrickard Fin Bourk, Mac William, and Makoruis, by murder.

"A great army by Makoruis to Cellagh O'Conner, and the nobility of Leinster, but they were much discomfited, and Meiler de Setra, and many other Galls, and many horses, lost by him."

\* *Mac Coghlan*.—This entry is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, under the year 1289: "A. D. 1289. Carbrey mac Art O'Melaghlyn, King of the

Irishrie of Meath, was slain by David Mac Coghlan, prince of Delvin Mac Coghlan. David himself was the first that strocke him; his brother Gille-Koewgin mac Coghlan, with sixteen others of the Familie of the Mac Coghlands, did, in like manner, strike him, the said David being a Gossipp of the said Carbrey before; for which cause the Earle of Ulster spoyled and destroyed the said Mac Coghlan and his Contrey, tho' O'Melaghlyn was in the wrong at first.

"Morrogh O'Melaghlyn, son of the said Carbrey, succeeded him in his place."

On this David Mac Coghlan Mageoghegan has the following note:

"This David Mac Coghlan (as I take him to be) was the ancestor of Sleight Donnell, who was son of Donnell himself, and father of Ffy-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1290.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety.*

O'Sedaghan, Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

Carbry O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, the most noble-deeded youth in Ireland in his time, was slain by Mac Coghlan\*.

An army was led by Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, into Kinel-Owen, whence he expelled Niall Culanagh O'Neill, and he himself then assumed the lordship of Kinel-Owen by force of arms.

Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, was deposed by his own brother, Turlough O'Donnell, aided by his mother's tribe, i. e. the Clann-Donnell [Mac Donnells of Scotland], and many other gallowglasses; and he himself assumed the lordship by force<sup>y</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1291.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-one.*

Edru Magrath, Abbot of the monastery of the Blessed Trinity in Lough Key, died.

Turlough, the son of Owen O'Conor, the most hospitable, most expert at arms, and most victorious man of his time in Ireland, was slain by Niall Gealbuidhe O'Conor.

nine and Donnough, of whom the two septs of Slight Ffynine and Slight Donnough descended. His brother, Gillecowgin, is the ancestor of the sept of Leackagh. His other brother, Rosse, was the ancestor of the sept of Clondownie, and his nephew, Mac Rosse, of the sept of Boynean."

<sup>y</sup> The transactions of this year are incorrectly given under the year 1286, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The old translation gives both dates as follows:

"A. D. 1286, *al.* 1290. William Brimingham made Archbishop." He was Archbishop of Tuam, to which dignity he succeeded in 1289, and died 1311. See Harris's edition of Ware's

*Bishops*, pp. 608, 609.

"The Bishop O'Shedagan, Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

"Carbre O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, the Roiallest actor that was in Ireland in his tyme, killed.

"An army by Donnell mac Brian O'Neale to kindred Owen, and put Nel O'Nele out of the contry by force, and made himself king by strength of armes.

"Hugh O'Donel deposed by his brother, Tirlagh, by the force of his mother's kindred, viz., Clan Donell, and many other Gallowglasses."



Concóbair ó Dubda (.i. concobair conallach) ticchfína ua pfiacác do batad ar an pionaimn.

Congalac mac eochaccain taoipec cenél pfiacác do écc.

Sloicchfó la Riocarbó dupc iapla ulaó da ngoipei an tiapla Ruaó i tír neoḡain dári aithríḡ ré doinnall mac briain uí nell, ḡ mall culánac ó nell doirðnead dó iar pfacbáil na típe iarrin don iapla Marbétor mall culánac la doinnall ua nell. Ḥídead nír foimneac do doinnall an ḡmóm rin, uair do hoirðnead briain mac aoda buide ui nell a hucht an iapla cedna le mac mairtin ḡ le mac Eóin, ḡ po diocuiread epíom a tír eoḡain.

Sluacécfó lar an iapla i tír conaill do chum éoirpdealbairḡ mic doinnall óḡ, ḡur aircc an tír eoir cill ḡ tuait. Raimce iarrin ḡo hoil rin i cconnachdaib ḡ tucprat Connachdaib i mbraibde do.

Comtócceail do dñam do catál ó Concobair, do mall ḡelbuide ḡ do luét a ccommbaða eoir ḡallaib ḡ ḡaoidealaib daiprioḡad maḡnura. Iomairceac do tabairt doib dia poile i ccúil maile. Catál do lot, mupcad mac taidḡ do marbad ḡ Socharói naé airiméfi. Maídm for maḡnur dana ḡ é féin do dul [ar] po laim iar mbén moráin dia eachaib de. Cpeaca mópa do dñam i ccairpí do muinntir catail uí concobair ḡ nell ḡealbuide iar nguín catail. Oala maḡnura ui Choncóbair tra iar ttocht do Shíol mupcad-airḡ dia aor ḡradá buén ḡ do ḡallaib Ropa commáin ina foirpéin arabapac iarrán maídm do cuaid inairpí na cpeac ḡo tiapla na ccfín é ar ppaith an fepáin ḡ ar an aonac. Na cpeaca do buain díob ann rin ḡ mall do dul ar a mopt a ḡairceid ḡ a epíomail. Tomár mac ḡoirpdealbairḡ do marbad, a bpaetar dauit mac ḡoirpdealbairḡ do ḡabail ḡ a marbad ina bpaibdefnur. Moran oile don tḡluacch béor eoir ḡallaib ḡ ḡaoidealaib do marbad ḡ do muḡḡad. Tocht do mall ir in tír iarrin ar píe ḡ a fíppann féin do tabairt dó. Do ponaó fapcópaoio mor ḡ ionnlach aobal ftoppa do píoipí ḡo po fóbair mall an tír tḡpacbáil.

Ḥrian ó ploinn ticchfína ua tḡuipre do écc.

\* *Cuil-Maile*.—In O'Flaherty's account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1845, it is stated that this is Killoony, in the county of Sligo, by which he meant the present village of Coloony, in the barony of Tir-

eril, not far to the south of Ballysadare; and it appears from several passages in these Annals that he is right.—See note at the year 1598.

<sup>a</sup> *Between them*, ftoppa, i. e. between the parties of Cathal and Manus O'Conor.

Conor O'Dowda (i. e. Conor Conallagh), Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, was drowned in the Shannon.

Congalagh Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

An army was led by Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, usually called the Red Earl, into Kinel-Owen, where he deposed Donnell, son of Brian O'Neill, and installed Niall Culanagh O'Neill in his place ; but after the Earl had left the country, Niall Culanagh was slain. This deed, however, was not a fortunate one for Donnell; for Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, was inaugurated, by the influence of the said Earl, by Mac Martin and Mac Eoin, and the other [Donnell] was banished from Tyrone.

An army was led by the Earl into Tirconnell against Turlough, son of Donnell Oge, and plundered the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay property. He then proceeded to Elphin in Connaught, and the Connacians rendered him their hostages.

An insurrection [was raised] by Cathal O'Conor, Niall Gealbhuide O'Conor, and their English and Irish adherents, to dethrone Manus [O'Conor]. They gave battle to each other at Cuil-Maile<sup>2</sup>, where Cathal was wounded, and Murrough, son of Teige [O'Conor], and many others not enumerated here, were killed. Manus was defeated, and secretly effected his escape, after having been deprived of many of his horses. After Cathal had been wounded, his people, and those of Niall Gealbhuide, committed great depredations in Carbury. As to Manus O'Conor, being aided by the Sil-Murray, his own servants of trust, and the English of Roscommon, who came to his assistance on the day after his defeat, he went in pursuit of the preys, and came up with them at Srath-an-fherain, and at Aenach, where he deprived them of the prey ; but Niall made his escape by dint of valour and prowess. Thomas Mac Costello was slain, and his brother, David Mac Costello, taken prisoner, and [afterwards] killed while in captivity. Many others of the army, both English and Irish, were slain or disabled. Niall afterwards returned to the country on terms of peace, and his own lands were restored to him; but great complaints and dissensions occurring between them<sup>a</sup>, Niall thought fit to leave the country.

Brian O'Flynn [O'Lyn], Lord of Hy-Tuirtre<sup>b</sup> died.

<sup>b</sup> *Hy-Tuirtre*.—This was the ancient name of a territory in the present county of Antrim, lying to the east of Lough Neagh. See note <sup>a</sup> under the year 1176, p. 25, where the parish of Kil-

Γρεαχ μór δο θεναν δο μαγνυρ ó concobair ap niall γεalbuidε.  
Αοδη ó pollamhain δο μαρβαδ no δο ecc.

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1292.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, να céo, nochatt, αδό.

Αινυλςρρ ó dochartaig ταιορεαé αρδα μωδαιρ, ρεαρ ενιg cοιτcιnn γ donn-  
cað mac Eoγain ui Choncóбайρ δο écc.

Somairle ua γαιρμλεαδhaiγ δο μαρβαð la hua nell.

Niall γεalbuidε ó Concobair δο μαρβαð δο ταðγ mac ανοθιαρα ui  
Concobair γ δο τυαταl mac μυρςcρταιγ.

Μαγ cochláin ticchcρna dealbna μοιρε δο μαρβαð δο Shipin mac ρεο-  
байρ επε ρυρανlsm an laria.

Congalach ó ceallagh ticcρna brígh [δο écc].

lead is inadvertently said to be a part of this territory. It should be the church of Kill-gad, which stood on the townland now corruptly called Gil-gad, and situated in the parish of Connor.

<sup>b</sup> The events recorded under this year by the Four Masters are given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster under 1287, but both dates appear in the old translation, the words of which are here inserted, that the reader may be enabled to compare the translations :

"Anno 1287, *al.* 1291. Tirlagh mac Owen O'Conner, the" [largest] "most beautifull and best of liberality and otherwise in Ireland of his tyme, killed by Nell Galvoi O'Conner.

"An army by Richard Bourk, Earle of Ulster, into Tyrone, and deposed Donnell mac Brian O'Neale, and made Nell Culanagh king ; and when the Earle left the country, Nell Culanagh was killed by Donel O'Neale, and Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neale, was made king after by consent of the Earle aforesaid, by Mac Martin and Mac Eoin mac Hugh Boy O'Neale ; and Donell left the contrey.

"An army by the Earle into Tirconell, upon

Tirlagh" [O'Donnell], "and preyed the contry spirituall and temporall, and came into Conaght to Olfín, and Conaght made him the feast of St. Briget" [ευκαθυρ connaéτα ρελβραγδε δο, i. e. the Connacians gave him treacherous hostages].

"Conor O'Duvda, King of Offieghragh, drowned upon the Shannon.

"A rising-out gathered by Cathal O'Coner and Nel Gelvoy, and all that they could procure of Galls and Irish, to depose Magnus, and were interrupted at Cara Culin" [*alias* Cul Maile], "where Cathal was wounded, and Morough mac Teige O'Conor killed, and other men, and many horses taken from Manus his men and" [Manus himself] "was put to flight, and escaped under hand ; and great preys were made by Cathal O'Conor and Nell Gelvoy" [after] "Cathal being wounded at Carbry ; and Manus O'Coner,—when Syl-Mureah, i. e. (Sept-Mureah) came to him and his own loving frends" [α αερα γναδα ρειν], "with the Galls of Roscomon to assist him on the morrow after the breach,—came to meete the prayes, and



A great depredation was committed by Manus O'Connor upon Niall Gealbuidhe.

Hugh O'Fallon was killed (or died<sup>b</sup>).

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1292.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-two.*

Aindiles O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, a man of universal hospitality, and Donough, son of Owen O'Connor, died.

Sorley O'Gormly was slain by O'Neill.

Niall Gealbuidhe O'Connor was slain by Teige, son of Andreas O'Connor, and Tuathal<sup>c</sup>, son of Murtough.

Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin More<sup>d</sup>, was slain, by order of the Earl, by Sifin Mac Feorais [Birmingham].

Congalagh O'Kelly<sup>e</sup>, Lord of Bregia, died.

overtooke them at Srath in Ferain and Inagh, tooke all the prayes from them, and Nell himself escaped hardly" [i. e. with difficulty]; "Thomas O'Gosteloy" [was] "killed there, and his brother David taken and killed in the same captivity, and many more of that army, both English and Irish. And Neale made peace, came into the country, and had his own land given him.

"Hugh O'Fallon *quievit in Christo*.

"Congalach Mageoghegan, chief of Kindred Fiegh, *mortuus est*."

<sup>c</sup> *Tuathal*.—This name, which is now generally anglicised Toole, is rendered Tully in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. Thus: "Anno 1288, *al.* 1292. Nell Galvoy O'Coner killed by Teig mac Anrias O'Coner, and by Tully mac Murtagh."

<sup>d</sup> *Delvin More*.—This is a mistake, it should be Delvin-Eathra, or Delvin simply. The entry is thus given in the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1288. Mac coclan ri delbna do map-baó ba rípin mac feorair tpe forpoll an

capla." And thus rendered in the old translation: "Anno 1288, *al.* 1292. Mac Coghlan, King of Delvin, killed by Seffin Brimmingham, at the Earle's request."

<sup>e</sup> *Congalagh O'Kelly*.—Though he is here styled Lord of Bregia, it is highly probable that he retained but a small portion of his principality, as the English were at this period firmly established in Dublin and Meath. This once great family, who descended from Hugh Slainé, son of Dermot Mac Kervell, monarch of Ireland, have been since so dispersed that they cannot now be distinguished from the O'Kellys of other races and districts. Connell Mageoghegan, who translated the Annals of Clonmacnoise in the year 1627, has the following curious remarks upon this family and their territory of Bregia or Moybrea, under the year 778: "To the end that the reader may not be ignorant of Moybrea and the inhabitants thereof, I will, in a few words, shew the bounds thereof, and to whom it was allotted. Dermott mac Kervell, King of Ireland, of whom mention was made in this History, had

Sloicheada lap an lapla Ruad pop maghnur ua cconcobair go painicc go Rorr comáin, 7 no iméigh gan bpaighe gan neart don turur rin, go no lán Maghnur an tlapla go Míluic go tcapo a oigéir nód.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1293.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da ced, nochat, a tpi.

Florint o cñballám eppocc doipe décc.

Ταιρι Πατραϊ, Colum cille, 7 δριγδε do foillpuccað do Niocol mac

issue Hugh Slane, Colman More, and Colman Begg. To the race of Hugh was allotted this Moyvrey, extending from Dublinn to Bealagh-brick, westerlie of Kells, and from the hill of Houthe to the mount of Sliew Fwayde [Sliabh fuaid] in Ulster. There reigned of King Hugh his race as monarchs of this kingdom nine kings, as shall be shewed when I come to the place where remembrance ought to be made of them.

“There were many other princes of Moyvrey besides the said kings, and behaved themselves as becomed them, and because they were neerer the invasions of the land than other Septs, they were sooner banished and brought low than others. The O’Kelly of Brey was the chief name of that race, though it hath many other names of by-septs, which, for brevity’s sake, I omit to particulate. They are brought so low now-a-days that the best Chronicles in the kingdom are ignorant of their Discents, though the O’Kelly’s are so common every where that it is unknown whether the dispersed parties in Ireland of them be of the Family of O’Kellys of Connaught or Brey, that scarcely one of the same Family knoweth not [*sic*] the name of his own great grandfather, and are turned to be meer churles, and poore labouring men, so as scarce there is a few parishes in the kingdom but hath some one or other of those Kellys; I mean of Brey.”

<sup>c</sup> *The relics of Patrick, Columbkille, and Brid-*

*get.*—This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster under the year 1289, but in the old translation both dates are given, thus: “Anno 1289 *al.* 1293. The bones of Patrick, Columbkille, and Bridget, [were] revealed to Nichol Mac Moilisa, coarb of Patrick, to be in Patrick’s Saval, and [he] digged them up, and after they were digged many miracles were sayd to be made [*sic*] and he did save them up in a saving Shryne honourably.” The original Irish runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

“A. D. 1289.—Ταιρι Πατραϊ 7 Colum cille 7 δριγδε do foillpuccað do nicol mac Maillpu, do comarba Πατραϊ, do beir 1 Sabull Πατραϊ, 7 a togbail do, 7 iar no togbail feptra mopa 7 mupbuileada do denum, 7 a cup dorun a rpin cumbairg co honopað.” It is very strange that no reference has been made to this passage in any of the discussions about the real place of St. Patrick’s sepulture. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Topographia Hibernica*, Dist. iii. c. 18, the relics of these saints were found in the year in which the Earl John (John Earl of Morton, afterwards King John) first came to Ireland, which was 1185. In the Office of the Translation of the Relics of SS. Patrick, Columba, and Brigida, printed at Paris in 1620, and reprinted by Colgan, Messingham, and Ussher, a minute account of their discovery

An army was led by the Red Earl against Manus O'Connor; and he arrived at Roscommon, but departed without obtaining hostages or acquiring any power by this expedition. Manus, however, followed the Earl to Meelick, and gave him his full demands.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1293.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-three.*

Florence O'Carolan, Bishop of Derry, died.

It was revealed to Nicholas Mac Maelisa (Coarb of St. Patrick) that the relics

in 1185 is given, and which has been abstracted by Dr. Lanigan in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 274, *et sequen*. The substance of it is as follows: It being generally believed that the bodies of the three great patron saints of Ireland were in Down, Malachy its bishop used to pray fervently to God that he would vouchsafe to point out to him the particular place in which they were buried. On a certain night, while fervently praying in the cathedral church of Down, he saw a light like a sunbeam traversing the church: on seeing this he prayed more intensely that it might move to and stop at the spot where the bodies were interred. [De visione prædictâ Episcopus multum exultans intensius orabat ne radius ille discederet, quousque reliquias absconditas inveniret]. The light soon moved to the spot. Immediately procuring the necessary implements, Malachy dug that irradiated spot and found the bones of the three bodies, which he deposited in distinct boxes or coffins, and placed again under the ground. Having communicated his discovery to John de Courcy, then Lord of Down, they determined on sending messengers to Pope Urban III. for the purpose of procuring the translation of these relics to a more dignified part of the church. The Pope, agreeing with their request, sent as his legate on this occasion Vivian, cardinal priest of St. Stephen in Monte Caelio, who had been at

Down about nine years before, and who had been acquainted with Sir John de Courcy and the Bishop Malachy. On his arrival the relics were removed to a more respectable part of the church, and deposited in the one monument, on the 9th of June, the festival of St. Columba.

It is a very strange fact that the body of St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, was said to have been pointed out by an angel at Glastonbury the year before. See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 892. But the most extraordinary circumstance connected with the history of the relics of the Trias Thaumaturgæ is, that the Irish annalists, that is, such as wrote in the Irish language, do not appear to have ever heard of the discovery of them by Malachy in 1185, and hence it is but fair to conclude that Malachy's dream at Down was got up by the English party in order to add dignity to Down, then in the possession of Sir John de Courcy. It is quite evident that the mere Irish never heard, or at least never believed this story of their discovery at Down, in 1185; for, if they had been deposited in a costly shrine at Down in 1185, as stated by Giraldus, it is hard to believe that they would have been lost in the course of the next century, so as to make another revelation necessary for their discovery in 1293, when it would appear they were under the earth at Saul, in a spot unknown to all except Nicholas Mac Maelisa, the Archbishop of Armagh,



μαοιλιρυ (comarba Pádraice) do bñt i Saball, a tóccbáil lair, Fñtá móra γ μιορβαile do denam dóib iaram γ a ccu i Scerín iar na cumdaé go honopach ar a haítle.

Murcáð o Maoileclainn Rí miðe decc.

Μαγναρ ó concobair Rí connacht, fñr coγtác congalaé bá moa γráin γaircceað, γ pún oimγ do γαιοðelaib Epeann ma aimpγr décc, iar mbñt<sup>1</sup> ráithe i nγalar dó, γ Aoð mac eoγain do pγγáð ma ionað tγia neapγ an luptγ, γ an deachmað lá iar na oiponeað, po γabað eipñde la Mac γεapailt, γ po μαρβαð .l. dia μuιntγ, γ po cpeacað apoile dóib.

Catal ó concobair do μαρβαð do Ruaiðri mac donnchað maðaiγ.

Catal puáð ó Concobair do γabail pγγhe Connacht iar nγabail Aoða mic Eoγain. A μαρβαð a ccionn paíte iappγn la Ruaiðri mac donnchað maðaiγ uí concobair. Aoð mac Eoγain do léccceað ar a bγaiγðñhap iaram, γ pγγi Connact do γabail dó tpe nñt an luptγ γ μuιntγe an pγγh. A γabail do mac γñpailt i meabail an dñchmað lá iar na pγoγáð. Cpeacha mópa do dénam air, γ caocca da μuιntγ do μαρβαð.

Fñγal ua Raγillγ ticcñna μuιntγe maοilmópða decc.

Μορ ingñ fñðolmñð uí concobair décc.

to whom it was pointed out in a vision. It seems therefore quite clear that the discovery of them at Down in 1185 was, like the prophecy of Merlin, already alluded to under the year 1177, a scheme of Sir John De Courcy and his writers, and that their discovery at Saul in 1293 was a counter-scheme of Nicholas Mac Maelisa, who was one of the greatest opposers of the English that ever governed the see of Armagh. It may, however, have happened that both bishops had dreamed of bones, and that bones were found at both places.

<sup>8</sup> *Sabhall*, now Saul, a small village situated about two miles to the east of Downpatrick, in the county of Down. The name of this place is usually written in Irish *Sáball Phádraig*, which the monastic Latin writers rendered *Zabulum vel Horreum Patricii*, i. e., Patrick's barn. See Ussher's *Primodia*, p. 847. The reason assigned by these writers for the church erected

here by St. Patrick having received the appellation of *paðall* or barn is, that it was built after the form and position of the barn of Dichu, St. Patrick's first convert; but Dr. Lanigan thinks that it was originally nothing else than a real barn belonging to Dichu, in which St. Patrick celebrated divine worship, "in the same manner," he adds, "as even in our own time barns have been used in Ireland for the same purpose."—*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. pp. 212, 213.

<sup>h</sup> *Manus O'Conor, King of Connaught*.—The language of this and the subsequent entries is nearly the same in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as in the text of the Four Masters, and are thus rendered in the old translation: "Anno 1289, *al.* 1293. Manus O'Conor, king of Conaght for the time of five years and a half, the best maker of peace and war, most

of Patrick, Columbkille, and Bridget were at Sabhall<sup>g</sup>; they were taken up by him, and great virtues and miracles were afterwards wrought by [means of] them, and, after having been honourably covered, they were deposited in a shrine.

Murrough O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, died.

Manus O'Conor<sup>b</sup>, King of Connaught, a warlike and valiant man, the most victorious, puissant, and hospitable of the Irish of his time, died, having been ill a quarter of a year; and Hugh, son of Owen, was inaugurated his successor, through the influence of the Lord Justice; but on the tenth day after his election he was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, and some of his people were slain, and others plundered.

Cathal O'Conor was slain by Rory, son of Donough Reagh.

Cathal Roe O'Conor, having made a prisoner of Hugh, son of Owen, assumed the kingdom of Connaught, but was killed a quarter of a year afterwards by Rory, son of Donough Reagh O'Conor. Hugh, son of Owen, afterwards received his liberty, and, aided by the power of the Lord Justice<sup>i</sup> and the people of the king [of England] took possession of the kingdom of Connaught; but on the tenth day after his election, he was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald<sup>k</sup>, when great spoils were taken from him, and fifty of his people slain.

Farrell O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

More, daughter of Felim O'Conor, died.

friend[ly] and warlike, most liberrall and venturous in his time of the Irish, sick a whole quarter of a year, died.

"Cathal O'Conor [was] killed by Rory mac Donogh Rievagh.

"Cathal Roe O'Connor taking the kingdome of Connaught, having taken Hugh mac Owen, and the same Cathal [was] killed after one quarter by Roary mac Donogh Rievagh O'Conor, and Hugh mac Owen set at liberty and tooke the kingdome of Connaught by the power of the Deputy.

"The castle of Sligo, made by John Fitz Thomas, and [he] went over to the King of England's house [Cairlen Sligig do denum do Seon Fitzomar, 7 a dul cairig co teé pig Saran].

"Hugh mac Owen O'Conner tooke the kingdome of Connaught through the power of the

Justice, and the King's army, and the tenth day of his raigne was treacherously made captive by Mac Geralt, and 50 of his men killed, and great prayes made upon him.

"Ferall O'Rely, King of Muintir Mulmora, died.

"More, daughter to Felim O'Conor, *quievit*.

"Murtagh O'Flanagan Chief of Clann Cathal, *quievit*.

"Tully mac Murtagh [O'Coner] killed by Munter Egra."

<sup>i</sup> *Lord Justice*.—He was William de Vescy who is celebrated in English-Irish history for his dissensions with John Fitz Thomas Fitz Gerald, Baron of Offaley.

<sup>k</sup> *Taken prisoner by Fitzgerald*.—This is another version of the second last entry.

Μυρσερταχ ο plannaccain τισήνα, νο ταιορεαῖ, cloinne κατὰν δέcc.  
 Τυατὰλ mac Μυρσερταιῖς υἱ Concobair do μαρβαῖ la μυντιρ Εῖζνα.  
 Cairlen Sliccigh do ἑάβαιρ do Seon ριτζthomar, ἡ Seon buððlín do ðol  
 7o Saxoibh.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1294.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, mile, ὅα céð, nochat a cḡthair.

Cpeacha mópa do ðenom la haḡð mac eoḡain ap cloinn Μυρσερταιῖς.  
 Μυρσερταχ mac μαḡnapa υἱ concobair aḡðap coicceḡðaiḡ do bpeapp  
 ὅα cínḡð do μαρβαῖ do τάðḡ (.i. τάðḡ ua concobair) ἡ do ðomnall mac  
 ταιðḡ.

Μaoileacḡlann ó plannaccain ταιορεαῖ cloinne κατὰν do μαρβαῖ la  
 κατὰλ mac ταιðcc meic διαρματα ap ḡráð ρliccigh. Κατὰλ mac ταιðḡ meic  
 διαρματα τῖḡeapna μοῖḡe luḡcc decc iar pín, ἡ Μaoḡpuanaḡð mac ḡiolla-  
 cḡpḡt meic διαρματα do ḡabhail a ionaḡð.

Donnchaḡð mac Conpnaḡma ταιορεαῖ μυντιρe cionaḡḡḡ, Duapcán mac  
 τῖḡeapnán τισήνα, νο ταιορεαῖ ḡeallaiḡ dúnchaḡð, ἡ Deapbḡpail inḡḡn ταιðḡ  
 mic κατὰν meic διαρματα δέcc.

Cairlén Sliccigh do leccaḡ la hAḡð mac Eoḡain υἱ concobair.

Riocapo a buḡc .i. an tiapla puḡð do ḡabhail do mac ḡḡpailt. Duapðpeaḡð  
 Epeann do ḡeacht epḡmḡpḡðe.

<sup>1</sup> *Went to England.*—It is said that he was summoned to England on this occasion, to answer to certain charges tendered against him by William de Vescy, Lord of Kildare. See Grace's Annals at the year 1294. The feud between these noblemen would appear to have originated in a dispute about their estates, as Vescy, in right of his mother Agnes, one of the daughters of Sibilla, Countess of Ferrers (to whom, as one of the sisters of the Earl Marshal, the county of Kildare was assigned), became entitled to a seventh part of Kildare. Being both admitted to plead their cause before the King, in council, they there showered upon each other speeches full of vulgar abuse and recrimination, of which

a report professing to be faithful is preserved by Holingshed; but it is to be suspected that the speeches put into their mouths by that rude chronicler, were pure inventions of his own, or founded on very slender materials. For example, the following replication of De Vescy: "A gentleman!" quoth the Lord Justice, 'thou bald Baron, I tell thee, the Vescies were gentlemen before the Giraldins were Barons of Ophaly; yea, and before that Welsh bankrupt thine ancestor feathered his nest in Leinster!' The pleadings ended in a combat which was offered by the Baron of Offaley, and which his antagonist accepted; but when the day approached for the battle, De Vescy, "turning his great boast to small roast,



Murtough O'Flanagan, Lord, or Chieftain of Clann-Cathail, died.

Tuathal, son of Murtough O'Connor, was slain by the O'Haras.

The castle of Sligo was given to John Fitz-Thomas, and John himself went to England<sup>1</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1294.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-four.*

Great depredations were committed by Hugh, son of Owen (O'Connor), upon the Clann-Murtough.

Murtough, the son of Manus O'Connor, the best materies of a provincial king of all his tribe, was slain by Teige (i. e. Teige O'Connor) and Donnell, the son of Teige.

Melaghlin O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Cathail, was slain by Cathal, son of Teige Mac Dermot, in the street of Sligo. Cathal, son of Teige Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died [shortly] afterwards; and Mulrony, the son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, assumed his place.

Donogh Mac Consnava<sup>m</sup>, Chief of Muintir-Kenny; Duarcán Mac-Tiernan, Lord, or Chieftain, of Teallach Dunchadha; and Dervilia, daughter of Teige, the son of Cathal Mac Dermot, died.

The castle of Sligo was razed by Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor.

Richard Burke, i. e. the Red Earl, was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, in consequence of which all Ireland was thrown into a state of disturbance.

began to cry creak" [craven] "and secretly sailed into France." It is added that "King Edward being advertised thereof, bestowed De Vescy's lordships of Kildare and Rathangan on the Baron of Offaley; saying, that albeit De Vescy conveyed his person to France, yet he left his lands behind him in Ireland." See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 84, and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 39. These stories of Holingshed should not, however, be regarded as true history without being supported by contemporaneous writers, for he is by no means a trustworthy authority. In 1297, William De Vescy surrendered to King Edward the castle, manor,

and county of Kildare, to wit, every thing he had or could have in Ireland, and the King directed his Justiciary, John Wogan, to take possession of them. *Rot. Canc. Antiq.* 45, 46. Kildare remained in the King's hands until the 14th of May, 1316, when Edward II., by Letters Patent, declared that he had granted to John Fitz-Thomas "castrum et villam de Kildare, cum terris, redditibus, et aliis pertinentiis, sub honore et nomine Comitiss de Kildare, ipsumque prefecisse in comitem ejusdem loci."—See Lodge's Peerage, by Archdall—KILDARE.

<sup>m</sup> *Mac Consnava*.—Now anglicised Mac Kinaw, and often incorrectly Forde.

Μοιρεψέχ μεαβλα δο βενανί δο mac γεαπαίτ 7 δο mac φφοπαίτ αρ  
 connacetaib. Αοδ mac Εοζαιν δο pamluccaδ δαιτριογθαδ δοιβ. Αν τίρ δο  
 millsoh, 7 γιδσδ νοέαρ έυιρρετ δο ηςρε υπρε αέτ α combuaiopeaδ amlaio.

Θαυιτ mac γιolla αρραιέ δο μαρβαδ δο macaib doinnall δυιβ υί Εαζπα.  
 Doinnall ua hēgra ticcēna luigne do écc.

Αν τιαπλα δο γαβáiλ la mac γεαπαίτ, 7 buaiopeaδ Ειρεανν uile δο τεέτ  
 τρερ an nγabáiλ rin.

Θιαρμαίττ ó casmáin do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1295.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da céu, nochat, a cúig.

Αν τιαπλα puaδ δο lliccēn αρ α βραιγδςnur δο mac Γεαπαίτ τρε ηςρε  
 Rīg Saxon, 7 βραιγδε μαίτε da cínēd fēn δο γαβαίλ αρρ.

Βριαν mac Αοδα buioe υί neill ticcēna cínel eoζain δο μαρβαδ δο doinnall  
 mac briain υί neill, 7 ár móp δο cōp αρ γallaib 7 αρ γαιοδεαλαib  
 amaille rin.

Coimeirge cōccaiδ ι ττίρ cōnaill ειδυι Αοδ mac doinnall óicc, 7 τοιρρ-  
 dealbac α δςιβραταίτ imon ticcēnur γup milleaδ mópian don τίρ ctoppa etip  
 ecclaiρ 7 thuaié. Τοιρρδεαλβαδ δαιτριογθαδ iarpin, 7 α αέtop α τίρ cōnaill,  
 ι cclēn cenél eoζain 7 cloinne doinnall.

Doinnall ua ceallaiγ ticcēna ua maine, aon ba glioca comairle ina aim-  
 pīr décc in aibío manaiγ, 7 α aōnacal ι mainiprip cnuic muaiδe.

Mac bpanáin (.i. conn) taoipech corp achlann décc. Tomaltaδ mac  
 bpanáin an taoípeaδ δο ponaδ ina ionaδ δο μαρβαδ la muinrip conalláin  
 α noioγail α naatar δο μαρβαδ lairpium peactpamh.

<sup>n</sup> *A state of disturbance.*—This general disturbance, "propter capcionem Ricardi de Burgo Comitis Ultonie per Johannem filium Thome," is mentioned in an entry in Rot. Pat. 13 Ed. II. 80.—See Grace's Annals of Ireland, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842, p. 43, note <sup>m</sup>.

<sup>o</sup> *O'Caomhain.*—See note <sup>l</sup> under the year 1208, p. 160.

<sup>p</sup> *The Red Earl.*—According to Pembridge's

Annals, Richard Earl of Ulster was taken prisoner "*cito post festum S. Nicolai*" (Dec. 6) and detained in the castle of Lea, "*ad festum S. Gregorii Papæ*" (March 12). It is stated in Grace's Annals of Ireland that the Earl of Ulster was set at liberty on this occasion by the King's Parliament at Kilkenny, and that John Fitz-Thomas, as a penalty, lost the castle of Sligo and all his possessions in the province of Connaught, and also the castle of Kildare.

A great depredation was treacherously committed upon the Connacians by Fitzgerald and Mac Feorais [Birmingham]. Hugh, son of Owen, was attempted to be deposed by them. The country was desolated; yet, though they thus disturbed the province, they acquired no power over it.

David Mac Giolla-Arraith was slain by the sons of Donnell Duv O'Hara.

Donnell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

The Earl was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, in consequence of which capture Ireland was thrown into a state of disturbance<sup>n</sup>.

Dermot O'Caomhain<sup>o</sup> died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1295.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-five.*

The Red Earl<sup>p</sup> was let out of prison by Fitzgerald, through the power of the King of England; and good hostages of his own tribe were received in his stead.

Brian, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain by Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, and a great slaughter made of the English and Irish [who were] along with him.

Hostilities broke out in Tirconnell between Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, and Turlough, his brother, concerning the lordship, so that a great part of the country was destroyed between them, both lay and ecclesiastical property. Turlough was afterwards deposed, and banished from Tirconnell to the Kinel-Owen and the Clann-Donnell.

Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, one of the most judicious men in counsel of his time, died in the habit of a monk, and was interred in the monastery of Knockmoy.

Mac Branán (i. e. Con), Chief of Corcachlann, died; and Tomaltagh Mac Branán, who was elected his successor, was slain by the Muintir-Conallan<sup>q</sup>, in revenge of their father, who had been killed by him some time before.

<sup>q</sup> *Muintir-Conallan*, i. e., the family of the O'Conallan's, who were located in the Plain of Connaught, to the west of the territory of Corcachlann. This family are to be distinguished

from the O'Quinlans of Iveleary near Trim, in Meath, and from the O'Coinghiollains, or Connellans, who are now numerous in the county of Sligo.



Caiplén an baile nuí, ⁊ Caiplén moighe breapoiḡe do leccadh la Seapp-  
raib o bfr̃ḡail, ⁊ caiplen muiḡe duma do lḡadh lair mar an cētna.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1296.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, da céo, nochat, aré.

Ḥiolla iora mac an liaṡánaḡ earrucc oiripinn ⁊ Maolpḡair ḡ duiḡḡn-  
nain aipḡdeocain na bpeirne o ḡruimcliaḡ ḡo cḡnannur decc.

Αοḡ mac Eoḡain uí Concobair daiṡpḡoḡaḡ lá a oipeṡt pḡin. Clann Mhuir-  
cḡrtaiḡ do ṡabairt ina ionaḡ. Α cḡfannur do tabairt doib do concobar  
puaḡ mac caṡail, ⁊ a mbraiḡde. An típ uile eirip cill ⁊ tuaiṡ do milleaḡ  
trep an aithpḡoḡhaḡ pḡin. Morpḡuaicṡeaḡ do ṡionol im Αοḡ ḡ cconcobair do  
ḡallaiḡ ⁊ ḡaoiḡelaiḡ im Uilliam búpc, ⁊ im tepóio a búpc ḡo tṡucc don típ  
iaṡt ḡo mbátaṡ cḡtpe laite cona noiḡcib ḡa milleaḡ ⁊ ḡa móp apccain eirip  
cpoḡ ⁊ apḡar. Teccait taoirḡ na típe ina cḡnn iar pḡin, ⁊ pucc lḡir iaḡ  
do laṡair an iarla do denam píte piú. Oala cloinne Muircḡrtaiḡ tpa po  
loirccpḡoṡt ⁊ po millpḡoṡt cpíoḡ Cairpṡe uile, ⁊ do cṡuaiḡpḡoṡt pḡo a tḡm-  
pḡaiḡ. Ḥiḡḡ po ḡioḡail dia, Muirpe, ⁊ colum cille pa tḡmpail po páraigh-  
pḡoṡt pḡin oppa ḡo haṡḡoipḡt ap a haṡle.

Imṡúra na tṡaoipeaḡ pempáite iar nḡeallaḡ doib oiḡpḡir Αοḡa do  
ḡenam po ṡillpḡoṡt dia tṡiḡib, ⁊ nḡr anḡat a mbun a pḡoṡcána o Αοḡ uair do

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-nui*, i. e. Newtown.—According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, which contain more copious and more authentic information respecting Leinster than the Annals of the Four Masters, this castle is in the county of Wicklow, and that called Newcastle M'Kynegan.

<sup>q</sup> *Magh-Breacruighe*.—There is no place in the county of Longford now called by this name, unless Barry be a corruption of it. Barry is a village in the parish of Taghshinny, near Ballymahon, where the ruins of a castle are now to be seen.

<sup>r</sup> *Magh-Dumha*.—Now Moydow, or Moydow, the name of a parish and barony in the county of Longford. The castle of Moydow, now in

ruins, lies in the townland of Bawn and parish of Moydow; it is surrounded by a fosse. There are two ruins of castles in the parish of Moydow in this county, one called Bawn and the other Castlereagh, each giving its name to a townland; but it is not easy now to decide which of them is the one here referred to as demolished in the year 1295. A great part of Castlereagh is yet standing in tolerable preservation.

<sup>s</sup> *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were the descendants of Murtough or Muirheartach Muimhneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>t</sup> *Conor Roe*.—He was Conor Roe, the son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who

The castle of Baile-nui<sup>p</sup> and the castle of Magh-Breacruighe<sup>a</sup> were razed to the ground by Jeffrey O'Ferrall; and the castle of Magh-Dumha<sup>r</sup> was also demolished by him.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1296.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-six.*

- Gilla-Isa Mac-an-Liathanaigh, Bishop of Elphin, and Maelpeter O'Duigenan, Archdeacon of Breifny, from Drumcliff to Kells, died.

Hugh, the son of Owen O'Conor, was deposed by his own tribe, and the Clann-Murtough<sup>s</sup> were brought in his place. The chieftainship was conferred by them on Conor Roe<sup>t</sup>, the son of Cathal, and their hostages were given up to him. In consequence of this dethronement, all the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay property, was spoiled. A great force was mustered to aid Hugh O'Conor, consisting of the English and Irish, among whom were William Burke and Theobald Burke; these he brought into the country, and for four days and four nights they continued destroying it and plundering it of its corn and cattle. The chieftains of the country then came to him [Hugh O'Conor], and he led them to the Earl, in order to conclude a peace with them. As to the Clann-Murtough, they burned and destroyed the whole territory of Carbury, and attacked its churches; but God, [the Virgin] Mary, and Columbkille, whose churches they had profaned, took revenge of them for this shortly afterwards.

As for the aforementioned chieftains, after they had promised submission to Hugh, they returned to their [respective] homes; but they did not remain long

was son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, who was son of Conor Roe, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach, who was son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland. This passage is given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster as follows: "*Anno 1292, al. 1296.* Hugh mac Owen O'Conner deposed by his own subjects, and Clan Murtagh brought into the contery in his place. Pledges given to Conner Roemac Cathall, and all the country, both spirituell and temporall, spoyled through that

deposing. All Crich Carbre burnt and spoyled by Clan Murtagh, and [they] rifled the churches of the contry; and God and Columb-Kill, and our Lady Mary, whose churches they rob'd, were revenged on them. Conor Roe mac Cathall killed by Mac Dermott prosecuting a pray, and Loughlin mac Conner taken. Manus mac Tomalti taken, and other men killed. This was done at the end of Keda" [now Keadew in the barony of Boyle], "in Tyrtohall. Hugh O'Conner, Mac Dermot, O'Farrall, and these men made

gabrat le cloinn muiréirteag doridoiri. Aod mac eoḡain do tēct ir na tuatáib annrín, ó fírigail 7 macc Raḡnaill cona muiroib do tábairt leir dó, tēctta do cōr uaid do íraigib meic diarmata 7 uí flannagáin, iadrom diompód ar cloinn muiréirteag tar na hoipectuib oile annrín, 7 gabáil doib le hAodh. Iar na clor rin do concobair ruad tucc ionnraigib ar mac ndiarmata go nderna fín 7 a combraíte císch fair. Mac diarmata do dól do tóraigect a cneiche, pechari iomairecc fterpra, go ttorcari concobair ruad, 7 gur gabad lochlainn mac Concobair, 7 Maḡnur mac tomaltaig iar marbad Socraite uata lē for lēth, 7 a tábairt do mac diarmata lair go haod. Aod (.i. ó concobair), ó fírigail, mac diarmata, Maḡ raḡnaill, 7 na hoipectá reirpait do denaí cneice doḡla ar muinir cloinne muiréirteag an la ceona. Lochlainn mac concobair do dallad iarrin 7 a écc ina othar.

Sluaiccheaó la Ríǵ Saxan i nalbain go po gabh nǵr mór ar an cecich  
rín. Do battar maíthe gall Epeann ar an ríluaiǵeaó rín, .i. Riocarb a  
bupc iarlá ulaó, 7 ǵrpaile mac ǵearpaile, 7 Seon Fíztthomar, 7 po ǵabrat  
por milleaó alban eirip éuaí 7 eacclair. Ro milleaó leo dāna Maíneptir  
brátaí baóí ip in cecich, 7 po tparǵaíprí ǵo talmaín conar paǵaíbprí cló  
por clóic por a háit iar maíbaó dpuinge dia haor ǵraó, do mnaib, 7 do  
daoinib nar do hinechta irip.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1297.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, mίle, da céδ, noçat, a reachττ.

Maolpechlann mac brian abb na buille do tógá do cum eppuccoide aileirinn, ⁊ Marian ó donnaíair doir .S. domnic do tógá pía Maoileachlann ⁊ a ncol arason don Rom, ⁊ Maoilechlann décc.

great prayes upon Clann Murtagh the same day."

<sup>a</sup> *An army.*—This passage is given in the old translation of the Annals of Uster as follows: “*Anno 1292, al. 1296.* “A forcible army by the King of England into Scotland, that he bare sway of all the country, and spoyled countries, and destroyed subjects and churches, especially an Abby of Friars, that he left no stone upon a

stone of it, and killed many *savenrits* [*sic*] and women. And the best men of Ireland were at that army, viz., Richard Bourke, Earle of Ulster, [and] Mac Gerald, viz., John Fitz-Thomas."

<sup>v</sup> *Ecclesiastics*, αοι θρηάο.—This term, when applied to laymen, denotes servants of trust, or officers; but when applied to ecclesiastics it means friars, priests, &c.

<sup>w</sup> *Not able to bear arms.*—Dacine nap bo



at peace with him, for they [soon afterwards] again sided with the Clann-Murtough. Hugh, the son of Owen, then came into the Tuathas, bringing O'Farrell and Mac Rannall, with their troops, along with him, and sent messengers to Mac Dermot and O'Flanagan, upon which these turned out against the Clann-Murtough, in opposition to the other tribes, and sided with Hugh. When Conor Roe had heard of this, he made an attack upon Mac Dermot, and, in conjunction with his kinsmen, committed a depredation upon him. Mac Dermot went in pursuit of the prey; and a battle was fought between them, in which Conor Roe was slain, and Loughlin, his son, and Manus, son of Tomaltagh, were taken prisoners, after the loss of many on both sides. Mac Dermot brought the prisoners to Hugh. On the same day Hugh (i. e. the O'Conor), O'Farrell, Mac Dermot, Mac Rannall, and the abovementioned tribes, committed a retaliatory depredation on the people [followers] of the Clann-Murtough. Loughlin, the son of Conor, was afterwards blinded, in consequence of which he died.

An army<sup>u</sup> was led by the king of England into Scotland, and he acquired great power in that country. The chiefs of the English of Ireland, i. e. Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, Gerald Fitzgerald, and John Fitzthomas, were on this expedition. They commenced ravaging Scotland, both territories and churches. A monastery of friars in that country was plundered by them, and they prostrated it to the ground, so that they left not one stone of it above another on its site, and this after they had killed many of its ecclesiastics<sup>v</sup>, besides women and persons not able to bear arms<sup>w</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1297.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-seven.*

Melaghlin Mac Brian, Abbot of Boyle, was elected to the bishopric of Elphin; and Marian O'Donnavear, a friar of the order of St. Dominic, who had been elected [to the same see] before Melaghlin<sup>x</sup>, repaired both to Rome, where Melaghlin died.

<sup>h</sup>-*meac̃ta*, i. e. persons not fitted for action; to be done; *iñp̃eac̃oma*, capable of doing a manly action; *meac̃ta*, fitted for action; *m̃*, in compound words, action; *maipm*, fitted to bear arms, &c.  
<sup>u</sup> signifies meet, fit, or proper, as *meac̃anta*, fit      <sup>x</sup> *Before Melaghlin*.—This entry is better



Henry Mageraghty<sup>y</sup>, Bishop of Conor, died, and was interred in the monastery of Drogheda. He was a monk.

William O'Duffy, Bishop of Clonfert, fell from his horse, and died in consequence.

Conor, the son of Taichleach Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg and Airteach<sup>z</sup>, the best man of his time for combat and contest, valour and prowess, incursion and wealth, protection and refuge, veracity and governing authority, died, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

Manus O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died.

Cu-Uladh<sup>a</sup> O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, Aengus<sup>b</sup> Mac Mahon, and many others of the chiefs of his people, were slain by the English of Dundalk, on their return home from the Earl [of Ulster].

*quievit.*" The original text is a remarkable example of the alliteration and tautology of the inflated prose style of the Irish writers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The territory of Airteach extends from the western extremity of the parish of Tibohine, in the county of Roscommon, where it joins the county of Mayo, to the bog of Belanagare, which divides it from Machaire-Chonnacht, and from the northern boundary of Clann-Cheithearnaigh to Lough O'Gara. It comprised the parishes of Tibohine and Kilnamanagh in the west of the county of Roscommon, and was in ancient times the country of Mac Dermot Gall.—See notices of this territory at the years 1381, 1416, and 1415.

A stream called *Abhainn na Foraoise*, rising in the bog of Belanagare, and falling into the Bree-doge River, divides Airteach from Machaire Chonnacht; and the River Breedoge which rises in Lough Bealaigh, in the parish of Kilcolagh, and falls into Lough O'Gara, is the boundary between it and Moylurg. Airteach lies between the Rivers Lung and Breedoge, and is bounded on the south by the parish of Kilkeevin, and on the east by the parish of Kilcorkey.

There were three Mac Dermots in the county of Roscommon, two of whom sprang up about

the middle of the fourteenth century : 1st, the Mac Dermot himself, who was Chief of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir-Tuathail ; 2nd, Mac Dermot Gall, or the Anglicised, who possessed Airteach, but was tributary to the chief Mac Dermot; and, 3rd, Mac Dermot Roe, who was Chief of Tir-Tuathail, and tributary generally to the Mac Dermot of Moylurg, but sometimes to Mac Donough of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, who was another offshoot from the same family.

The family of Mac Dermot Gall, are interred in the church-yard of Cloonard, in the parish of Tibohine, where they have a separate square enclosure to themselves, in which they would allow no one to be buried but a Mac Dermot Gall, not even their wives when of a different family.

<sup>a</sup> *Cu-Uladh*.—This name, which is very common in the families of O'Hanlon, Mac Mahon, and others, is translated *Canis Ultoniæ*, by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, and anglicised Cooley by Fynes Morrison, and other writers of the reign of Elizabeth ; and Cowley by Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>b</sup> *Aengus*.—This name is still in use, but lati-



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1298.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, δά céδ, nochat, a hochtτ.

Tomár ó hαιρεcταιγh abb eaρpa puaíð décc.

Saðb inǵh Aóða buíðe uí neill bñ tαιδγ mic αινοριαρα uí cονcobaρ décc.

βpian bpeαγach mac Saμpαδάιη ταιοpεαc τεallaγ echdach do μαpβαð la hAóð mbpείpνεαc ó cονcobaρ, γ lá cloinn μuιpεcηταιγ apéñhα.

Donnchað mac doμnaill uí eaγpa an τaονmac ταιοpιγ ba pεapρ oιnec, γ laμ acc coρnamh α éipe do μαpβαð δά bpaταιρ, bμian cappαc ó hñghpa.

Tomap Pιzμuιpιρ barun do γñhαλταcαιb pμιρ α nabapται on τοιðpe cam do écc.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1299.

Αοιρ Cριορð, μίλε, δα céð, noçat, α naóí.

Nicol mac maóñiopa Aιpðeppecop Aρðamacha an τañ clepéc po ba διαðha cpαιβδιγε bai in Epinn ιηα αιμpιρ décc.

Pεapγal ua pιpγil epucc Rαtha both do écc. δa hepíðe pεappa ecclaiρι po ba mo αιημ ðñpce, γ ðaonnaçta, cpabað, γ caóñγnoíμ baóí ιηα αιμpιρ.

Aλxανðaiρ macç doμnaill, aοιη pεap ba pñp eneç, γ enγnam ða paiðe ðia cιñðh in Epinn, γ in albain do μαpβαð la halexanðaiρ mac ðuðgaill, γ ár ðípíme ðia μuιητιρ amaille pιρ.

nised to Æneas. It is made Enos by Mageoghgan, which is not far from its Irish pronunciation, which is Ennees in Connaught, Ennais in Munster, and Ennoos in Ulster.

<sup>c</sup> *O'Heraghty*.—This name is to be distinguished from Mageraghty, or Geraghty, which is that of a family of royal extraction in Connaught. The O'Heraghtys, who were never a family of any distinction, were located in the present county of Donegal, where they are still numerous; some of them are also on the island of Inishmurray, off the coast of Sligo, where they are beginning to change the name to Ge-

raghty, while others of the same race and name, who have migrated to Leinster, have changed it to Harrington! The Mageraghtys, who are of the same race as the O'Conors, Kings of Connaught, were originally located in the district of Muin-tir-Rodiv, in the plain of Connaught, and are now very numerous in the counties of Roscommon, Galway, and Mayo, and even in Leinster, where they generally reject the Mac and shorten the name to Geraghty, and even to Gearty and Gerty, which latter forms are not to be approved of. O'Heraghty is as different from Mageraghty as O'Donnell is from Mac Don-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1298.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-eight.*

Thomas O'Heraghty<sup>c</sup>, Abbot of Assaroe, died.

Sabia, daughter of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and wife of Teige, son of Andreas O'Conor, died.

Brian Breaghach [the Bregian] Magauran, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], was slain by Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, and the Clann-Murtough.

Donough, the son of Donnell O'Hara, a chieftain's son, of best hospitality and hand in defence of his country, was slain by his own kinsman, Brian Carragh O'Hara.

Thomas Fitzmaurice, a Baron of the Geraldines, usually called the Crooked Heir<sup>d</sup>, died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1299.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-nine.*

Nicholas Mac Maelisa, Archbishop of Armagh, the most godly and devout ecclesiastic of his time in Ireland, died.

Farrell O'Firghil, Bishop of Raphoe, died. He was the most celebrated man of his time for charity, humanity, piety, and benevolent actions.

Alexander Mac Donnell, the best man of his tribe in Ireland and Scotland for hospitality and prowess, was slain by Alexander Mac Dowell<sup>e</sup>, together with a countless number of his people who were slaughtered.

nell, or O'Neill from Mac Neill. They differ in name, in descent, and in locality; the pedigree and history of the former is unknown, those of the latter are recorded with considerable minuteness till about the middle of the sixteenth century, when they sunk into comparative poverty and obscurity, though in 1585 there was a recognized chief of the name, and the Editor is informed that his lineal descendant is still living near Moylough, in the county of Galway.

<sup>d</sup> *Crooked heir*.—This passage is thus given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

“Anno Domini 1294 [1298]. Tomas Fimur-  
nig, barún móir do cloinn gepailt niri na-  
bairtea in teigim cam, quieuit in Chrieto.”  
And thus rendered in the old translation :  
“Anno 1294, *al.* 1298. Thomas Fitz Moris,  
Baron of the Fitzgeralds, that was called the  
Crooked heire, *quievit*.”

<sup>e</sup> *Mac Dowell*.—This surname is generally written Mac Dugald by the Scotch. This passage is thus given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster : “Anno 1295, *al.* 1299. Alexander Mac Donell, one of the best of Ireland

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1300.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, míle, τρί chétτ.

Congalach 'ua lochlann erpucc corcomroaδ, ραοί emíγ γ cpaβαíδ décc.

Fíðlimið mág cáptaiγ aδβαρ τιγίηνα δírmuman décc.

Cairlén átha cliaé an éorainn, .i. baile an móτα do éionnργνασh lár an lapla.

Seon Ppinnoprecar do mapbaδ la mac ρiaéra uí ploinn.

Tepoitτ buitelep po baδ barún oipóhpc décc.

Adam Stondun barún móρ ele epíde do écc.

Seoinn ócc mac muipir do mapbaδ la Concobair ua pφloinn go ndaoimíð ele amaille pφip.

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1301.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, míle, da céδ, α haon.

Fionnguala mγíη fíðlimið uí concobair banab cille cpaδbnaττ décc.

Cairbpe mac corbmaic uí maóileclainn do mapbaδ tpe aplac mic aipτ uí maóileachlainn α bpaθap.

and Scotland, was killed by Alexander Mac Dubgall, with a great slaughter of his people."

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Sir John Delamare this year in the following words :

"Sir John Delamare, knight, the best, worthiest, powerfulest, and bountifulest knight of all Meath, was killed by Geffrie O'Ferrall in pursuute and defence of his own preye."

"The families of Delamares, Ledwitches, Frenies, and Cabies, are of the remnant of the Danes that remaine in this kingdome."

<sup>f</sup> *Congalach O'Loughlin*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 629, he is set down as Bishop of Kilfenora, which is perfectly correct, for the original country of the people, or tribe, called Corcomroe, was exactly coextensive with the diocese of Kilfenora. In after ages, how-

ever, this territory was divided into two parts between the rival chiefs O'Conor and O'Loughlin, and the eastern division, which was allotted to O'Loughlin, was called East Corcomroe, while the western, which fell to the share of O'Conor, was called West Corcomroe.—See the Irish work, called *Caitheirm Thoirtheabhaigh*, at the year 1311, where the present barony of Burren, in the north of the county of Clare, is called East Corcomroe. But in process of time East Corcomroe began to be more generally called Burren, i. e. the rocky district, and O'Loughlin, its chief, who previously to the fourteenth century, had been styled Chief of Corcomroe, was called O'Loughlin Burren. The extent of the western division of Corcomroe is now preserved in the barony of Corcomroe, while that of East Corcomroe is preserved in



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1300.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred.*

Congalagh O'Loughlin<sup>f</sup>, Bishop of Corcomroe, a man of learning, hospitality, and piety, died.

Felim Mac Carthy<sup>g</sup>, heir-apparent to the lordship of Desmond, died.

The castle of Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn (i. e. of Ballymote) was commenced by the Earl<sup>h</sup>.

John Prendergast was slain by the son of Fiachra O'Flynn.

Theobald Butler, an illustrious baron, died.

Adam Staunton<sup>i</sup>, another great baron, died.

Seoinin Oge Mac Maurice was slain by Conor O'Flynn, with many others along with him.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1301.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred one.*

Finola, daughter of Felim O'Conor, Abbess of Cill-Craebhnatt<sup>j</sup>, died.

Carbry, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin<sup>k</sup>, was slain at the instigation of the son of Art O'Melaghlin, his kinsman.

the barony of Burren. Thus we see the reason why the great abbey of Burren is, even to this day, called the abbey of Corcomroe. O'Loughlin retained all his division of Corcomroe (namely Burren) till the time of Cromwell, but the entire of O'Conor's portion of it was granted to Sir Donnell O'Brien, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, except Ennistimon, which was left to O'Conor himself; but he lost it soon after.

<sup>g</sup> *Felim Mac Carthy*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "Felym Mac Carrhie, young prince of Desmond."

<sup>h</sup> *The Earl*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage is thus rendered: "A. D. 1300. The castle of Athkle-an-Corran, *alias* Ballenmote, was founded

by the Reade Earle this year."

<sup>i</sup> *Adam Staunton*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "Addam Stontan, Lord of Keera, died."

<sup>j</sup> *Cill Craebhnatt*, Cill Cpaobhnatt.—This nunnery, which is called Killcreunata by Ware and Archdall, is now called Kilcreevanty. It is situated in the county of Galway, about three miles to the north-west of Tuam. Extensive ruins of this nunnery still remain, but its architectural features are all destroyed, except one window which shews that the architecture was extremely beautiful. The situation of this nunnery was unknown to Archdall and even to Dr. Lanigan.

<sup>k</sup> *O'Melaghlin*.—Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise contains the two

Uilliam mácc plannchað toirpeáð darptraíge do marbað la hualgarcc mac domnaill mic airt uí ruairc.

Cneach móρ do dénañ dAð mac caðail uí concobair, 7 do clonnn muir-cñptaigh ar éaðg mac aindriara i moig ccedne.

Sluaiccheað la Rígh Saxan in Albain, 7 mac gñraile, 7 mac fñorair, 7 maithc barún Eneann uile cenmotá iapla ulað do ðol leir ar an rluaiğeað rin, 7 a bñt doib o éaicéuip ría luğnapað go Samain in Albain, 7 gan a lainnñit do ghabáil doib in airtet rin.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1302.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céð, aðó.

Stiañna ó braccáin aipdearpucc cairil [decc].

Milir éppucc lummiğ, mac meic eipioñ don iapla laiğnech, 7 erpucc cop-caiğe décc. ba manach eipum péna oipðneað ina erpuccóide.

passages following which have been omitted by the Four Masters: "Cormack Mac Cormack O'Melaghlyn was killed by the son of Art O'Melaghlyn, who was his own Cossen Germain, his father's brother's son."

"Gille Issie Mac Firvisse, chief chronicler of Tyreflaghragh, wonderfull well skilled in histories, poetry, computation, and many other sciences, died.

<sup>1</sup> *Teige, the son of Andreas.*—This Andreas was the son of Brian Luighneach, the ancestor of O'Conor, Sligo.—See pedigree of the O'Conors of Connaught in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen.*

<sup>m</sup> *Moy-g-Cedne.*—Mağ g-ccedne, a plain situated between the rivers Drowes (Drowes) and Eirne (Erne), in the county of Donegal. The name and extent of this plain are still well known. In an Inquisition, 13 Jac. I. it is called Moygh, *alias* Moygene, and described as "inter flumina de Earne et Drohes [Drowes] in com' Donigall, Letrym, et Slygoe, vel eorum altero." For very early references to this plain, see

O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 14; and Duald Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 15.

<sup>n</sup> *Except the Earl of Ulster, Cenmotá Iapla Ulað.*—This would also bear to be translated "besides the Earl of Ulster," for the Irish *cenmotá*, like the Latin *præter*, sometimes means *besides*, and sometimes *except*. The phrase used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster is, a ñingnaip Iapla Ulað, i. e. "in the absence of the Earl of Ulster;" and yet in the old translation of these annals it is rendered "besides the Earle of Ulster." Thus: "Anno 1297, *al.* 1301. An army by the King of England into Scotland, and Mac Geralt and Mac Korus, and the best of the Barons of Ireland, *besides* the Earle of Ulster, with him in that journey, and were there from a fortnight before Lammas untill Allhallowtide, and made noe great hand there." It is rendered in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows: "A. D. 1301. The King of England, with Mac Gerald, the Lord Bremyngham, with all the

William Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, was slain by Ualgarg, the son of Donnell, son of Art O'Rourke.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh, the son of Cathal O'Conor, and the Clann Murtough, upon Teige, the son of Andreas<sup>1</sup>, in Magh g-Cedne<sup>m</sup>.

An army was led by the King of England into Scotland. Fitzgerald, Mac Feorais [Birmingham], and all the other noble barons of Ireland, except the Earl of Ulster<sup>n</sup>, accompanied him on this expedition. They remained in Scotland from a fortnight before Lammas<sup>o</sup> until Allhallowtide<sup>p</sup>, but were not able to effect the total conquest of the country.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1302.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred two.*

Stephen O'Bragan, Archbishop of Cashel [died].

Miles, Bishop of Limerick<sup>q</sup>, grandson of the Leinster Earl, and the Bishop of Cork<sup>r</sup>, died. The latter had been a monk before he was consecrated Bishop.

forces of the English of Ireland, *save only* the Earle of Ulster, went to Scotland to conquer the said kingdome, where they continued from a fortnight before Lammas untill Hollantide, and made no intire conquest thereof."

The probability is that the Earl of Ulster was not on this expedition, and that he did not go to assist King Edward into Scotland until the year 1303. The Editor, therefore, has translated *cenmōt* by *except*.

<sup>o</sup> *Lammas*. — *Úgħnara*, called in English Lammas, is the name by which the first of August is still known. The word is thus explained in Cormac's Glossary: *lughnarras .i. nappas no aurtas loġa mic Eithlond .i. oenac no fepa lair im eade fogamair in ceā bliādam. Cluice no oenac no aurtas ip do ipann nappas*, i.e. "Lughnassadh, i.e. the games or festival of Lughaidh, the son of Eithlond. There was a fair held by him each year in the beginning of harvest. Nassadh signifies game, fair, or festival."

<sup>p</sup> *Allhallowtide*.—*Samuin*, is yet the name of the first of November: it is explained in O'Clery's glossary as follows: "*Samuin q. d. samfūm .i. fūm an samraib. fūm .i. crīoēnuġas*." *Samhuin* q. d. *Samh-fhuin*, i. e. the end of summer; *fūin*, i. e. end."

<sup>q</sup> *Miles, Bishop of Limerick*.—The surname of this Miles, Bishop of Limerick, is not given in any of the Irish annals; but the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise agree in calling him the grandchild [i. e. son of the son] of the Earl of Leinster. The person called the Earl of Leinster, by the Irish annalists, was evidently no other than the Earl William Marshall; and it is highly probable that this Miles was his (perhaps illegitimate) grandson. He would appear to be the Bishop of Limerick, called by Ware *Gerald le Marescall*, who died in 1301 (*English style*). The Fitzgeralds were not styled Earls of Leinster, or even of Kildare, till the year 1316.

<sup>r</sup> *The Bishop of Cork*.—His name was Robert



Domnall ruad mac carraig tigherna d'f'muman, Donn carrach mág uídhir céo tigherna f'il uídhir i f'f'raib manach, 7 Ruaidhri mac domnall uí eagha adbar tigherna luigne décc.

Cpeach mór do dénamh d'Ado mac catail ar éadg mac bhrian, 7 ar Shitpucc mac an cáirniogh még flannchaí 7 moigh cceithe.

### ΑΙΩΣ CRIOST, 1303.

Αἰὼς Cριόστ, míle, trí céo, atrí.

Mailechloinn mac bhrian erpucc oile f'mn décc, 7 Donnchaí ó flannacain abb na buille do gabáil na hearpuccóide dia eir.

Τοιρρδέαλβαί mac domnall oicc uí domnall da ngoiréi τοιρρδέαλβαί enuic an maíoma tigherna t'ipe conaill, tuir cocetach catach copnamác, Cúculainn cloinne dálaig ar gairccead, do marbaí la a d'f'bratáir Ado mac domnall oicc iar ccoccaí imáian, 7 iar millead moráin dia trí f'etopra da gach taoib, go nár adbal himaille p'ir do cenél eoḡain, do maítib gall an tuairceir, 7 do Conallcáib búdén. ba d'ibride Muircf'rtac mág flannchaí taoiréac d'artraiḡe. Donn ó catáin tigherna fear na cpaoibe, 7 cianachta, donnchaí mac mánman, Ado mac mánman, da mac mic an f'ir l'f'ginn uí domnall, mall mac neill uí baioḡill adbar taoirig na trí t'etuat, mac hugopra, a mac 7 a d'f'bratáir, Adam Sanbál, goill, 7 gaoibí iomda ar éfna. Ado mac domnall oicc do b'íth i t'itighnuir t'ipe conaill iar'p'ir go roḡanaí rómmech an ccéin do maip.

Mac Donogh. He had been a Cistercian monk, and succeeded to this dignity in the year 1277.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 559.

<sup>s</sup> *The Sil-Uidhir*.—The Sil-Uidhir are the Maguires, Mac Awleys, Mac Caffrys, Mac Manuses, and their correlatives in Fermanagh. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the following notice occurs of this first of the Maguires who acquired the chieftainship of Fermanagh: "A. D. 1302. Donn Magwyre, prince of Fermanagh, the best of all Ireland for hospitality, liberality, and prowess,

died. Great comparisons have been made between this Donn Magwyre and Donnell Roe Mac Carthy (before mentioned) for their bountys and hospitalities, which Donn Magwyre, by the judgment of a certain learned Irish poet (which remained for a long space in the houses of the said Donn and Donnell covertly, and in the habitt of a karrogh, or common gamester, to know which of them surpassed the other) was counted to excell Donnell in all good parts, as by this Irish verse, made by the said poet, you may know :

Donnell Roe Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond; Donn Carragh Maguire, the first lord of the Sil-Uidhir<sup>s</sup> in Fermanagh; and Rory, the son of Donnell O'Hara, heir-presumptive to the lordship of Leyny, died.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh, son of Cathal, in Magh g-Ceidne, upon Teige, son of Brian, and Sitric, son of Cairneach Mac Clancy.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1303.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred three.*

Melaghlin Mac Brian<sup>t</sup>, Bishop of Elphin, died; and Donough O'Flanagan took the bishopric after him.

Turlough, the son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, usually called Turlough of Cnoc-an-Madhma<sup>u</sup>, Lord of Tirconnell, a warlike tower of protection in battle, and the Cuchullin of the Clann-Daly in valour, was slain by his brother, Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, after a long war, during which much of their country was spoiled between them in every direction; and great numbers of the Kinel-Owen, of the chiefs of the English of the North, and of the Kinel-Connell themselves, were slaughtered along with him. Among these were Murtough Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry; Donn O'Kane, Lord of Firnacreeva and Kienaghta; Donough Mac Menman, and Hugh Mac Menman; two grandsons of the Ferleighin [Lector] O'Donnell; Niall, son of Niall O'Boyle, heir presumptive to the Three Tuathas<sup>v</sup>; Mac Hugossa, his son, and brother; Adam Sandal; and many others, as well English as Irish. After this, Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, enjoyed the lordship of Tirconnell in happiness and prosperity as long as he lived.

"Donn Maguoir maó re rin,  
Mó Deapnúinan 'ná ducaio  
Mó ra dó bolaió Duinn  
Aét ció mo doinan Donnauil."

"which is as much to say in English, as notwithstanding Desmond, and the lands of Donnell Mac Carthie, be far greater than the lands of Donn Magwyre, yet Donn retaineth in his house twice as many as Donnell doth."

<sup>t</sup> *Melaghlin Mac Brian*.—See a notice of his going to Rome in 1297, to contest the bishopric

of Elphin with Marian O'Donnaver. According to Ware he died at Rome about the close of the year 1302.

<sup>u</sup> *Cnoc-an-Madhma*, i. e. hill of the defeat. The Editor is not aware that any place retaining this name is now to be found in Tirconnell.

<sup>v</sup> *The Three Tuathas*.—These were three districts in the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the north-west of the county of Donegal, which afterwards belonged to a branch of the Mac

Domnall ócc maḡ cáirtaigh ticcŋna dŋmuman décc.

Διαρματ ό flannaccáin ταιορεαό τυαιτε πατά, α δά mac, 7 pochaiðe imaille riú do marbað lá dpuing do luct tige domnall mic ταιδγ uí conco-  
βαιρ ι mbun duibe ι τóρραιγεότ cpeice boí do bŋŋt lair α μοιγ ccéidne.

Μαḡnar macc paŋpaðain ταιορεαό τελλαίγ echðac, 7 Niall mac ŋille-  
finnéin, décc.

Ἐροιο Mac Ἐŋaile décc.

Ορεαχ μόρ do ðenam la cloinn Μuirceŋταίγ αρ μυντιρ cιοναιτ, 7  
Μuirceαρταό mac Conŋnamā aðβαρ ταιοριγ μυντιρε cιοναιτ do marbað don  
cyp rin.

Σλουιγεαó μορ la Riγ Saŋan in Albain, 7 an τιαρλα, ŋoil 7 ŋaioðil  
iomða do ðol coblac móρ α hEŋinn do congnaŋ lair. Cairepeá iomða do  
bŋn amac doibh, 7 nŋŋt Alban do ḡabail leó don cyp rin. Τεροιτε α  
bupc ðearbpaðair an iaρla ðecc (ι. αθαίγ noðlac) hι ccappaic pŋḡupa iaρ  
ττοιðeóτ dó don τρλουιγεαó rin.

Sweenys, called from them Mac Suibne na  
ð-τuac, i. e. Mac Sweeny of the *tuaths*, or dis-  
tricts.

<sup>w</sup> *Donnell Oge Mac Carthy*.—He was the son  
of Donnell Roe, Prince of Desmond, who died in  
1302; who was the son of Cormac Finn, Prince  
of Desmond, who was the son of Donnell More  
na Curra, who was the fourth in descent from  
Carthach, the progenitor after whom the Mac  
Carthyshave taken their surname. The silver seal  
of this Prince is in the possession of Mr. Petrie,  
and is in its style very similar to that of his  
cotemporary Felim O'Connor, which was found  
during the government of Lord Strafford, and  
given by that nobleman to King Charles I.  
Donnell is represented on horseback charging  
with sword in hand. The legend “*ŋ. Dove-  
naldi og fili D. Rogh Mac Arthy.*”

<sup>x</sup> *Bun Duibhe*, i. e. the mouth of the River  
Dubh, now Bunduff, a village in the barony of  
Carbery, in the county of Sligo. The names of  
many villages, townlands, &c. situated at the  
mouths of rivers, are compounded of *bun*, *foot*,

*mouth*, and the name of the river, as *bun*  
*Ḑroðaoire*, i. e. the mouth of the River Drowes,  
q. d. *Drowes-foot*, *bun-na Maipge*, now Bona-  
margy, in the county of Antrim; *bun na Finne*,  
the mouth of the River Fin.

<sup>y</sup> *Garrett Fitzgerald*.—He was the eldest son  
of John Fitz-Thomas, Baron of Offaly.—See  
Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 87, A. D. 1304.

<sup>z</sup> *Mac Consnava*, Mac Copnamā. — This  
name is generally written Mac Conáma in the  
Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is  
now sometimes correctly anglicised Mac Kin-  
naw, and very incorrectly translated *Forde*. The  
territory of Muintir Cionaoith, which still re-  
tains its ancient name, lies in the county of  
Leitrim, to the west and north-west of Lough  
Allen, and is nearly co-extensive with the ba-  
rony of Dromahaire.

<sup>a</sup> *Into Scotland*.—This passage is rendered as  
follows in the old translation of the Annals of  
Ulster: “*Anno 1299, al. 1303. A great army  
by the King of England into Scotland; many  
cityes taken by them; and the Earle and Eng-*



Donnell Oge Mac Carthy<sup>w</sup>, Lord of Desmond, died.

Dermot O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuathratha, his two sons, and many others along with them, were slain at Bun Duibhe<sup>x</sup>, by some of the household of Donnell, son of Teige O'Connor, who had pursued them, to deprive them of a prey which they were carrying off from Magh-g-Cedne.

Manus Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan], and Niall Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Garrett Fitzgerald<sup>y</sup> died.

A great depredation was committed by the Clann-Murtough [O'Connor] in Muintir-Kenny, on which occasion Murtough Mac Consnava<sup>z</sup>, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, was slain.

A great army was led by the King of England into Scotland<sup>a</sup>; and the [Red] Earl and many of the Irish and English went with a large fleet from Ireland to his assistance. On this occasion they took many cities, and gained sway<sup>b</sup> over Scotland. Theobald Burke<sup>c</sup>, the Earl's brother, died after his return from this expedition, on Christmas night, at Carrickfergus<sup>d</sup>.

lish and Irish went out of Ireland, a great navy, and conquered much there. Tibot Bourk, brother to the Earle, died after returning from that journey, at Carrigfergus, on Christmas eve."

Sir Richard Cox has the following remarks upon the Red Earl, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 87: "A. D. 1303. Richard Burk, Earl of Ulster, accompanied with Eustace le Poer, and a good Army, went to aid the King in Scotland; and the Earl made thirty-three knights in the castle of Dublin before he set out; and it is observable that in all commissions, and even in the Parliament Rolls, this Earl is always named before the Lord Justice."—See also Leland's History of Ireland, book ii. c. 2, vol. i. p. 258, where this historian has the following remark on the state of Ireland in the absence of these great lords:

"The absence of such powerful lords produced its natural effect in Ireland, in encouraging a licentious spirit of insurrection, and giving free course to the treachery and turbulence both of

the English and Irish inhabitants. Several feuds broke out with new violence, and petty wars were carried on, to the utter desolation of the finest and most valuable of the English settlements. The disorder extended even to the seat of government; and the utmost efforts of the chief governour and the well-affected lords were scarcely sufficient to defend the province of Leinster."

<sup>b</sup> *Gained sway*, neapt alban do gábal leó, i. e. the strength, power, or sway of Scotland was obtained by them. Neapt do gábal signifies to obtain power, or to effect a conquest.

<sup>c</sup> *Christmas night*, aóanġ noelac.—The Irish word aóanġ, *night*, is now always written oíóce, and the word seems to have lost an initial n, as it is evidently cognate with the Latin *nox*, *noctis*, and the English *night*.

<sup>d</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Morrishe mac William Gallda Mageoghegan, on the fourth of the Ides of June."

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1304

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, a cétaiρ.

Concobair mac Aoða uí concobair do marbað la hoibsrud uafpilaiðbeartaiğ iar ndenam mebla dórom ar donnchað uafpilaiðsrtağ, 7 hoibsrud do tuirim inn poceðóir.

An contaioir bñ Riocairud a bupc iapla ulað, .i. an tiapla Ruað, 7 Uatep a bupc oigré an iapla éfona do écc.

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1305.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, a cúig.

O Concobair pailze, .i. Muirpsrtaç, Maolmorða, a bratair, 7 an calbac ó concobair amaille ppi naonbar ar picit do maiteib a muinire do marbað do Ship piarup mac fíorair tre feill 7 meabail i ccairlen meic feorair.

Cairlen nua inri heoccam do óenam lap an iapla ruad.

Maðm la hAoð mac caðail uí concobair, 7 la cloinn Mhuirpsrtağ ar éfnae ar muinntir paigillig da ttopcáir pilip ó Raigillig, 7 oigré cloinne puibne, 7 mácc buirpche cñn na ngállócclach imaille ppi cétpacat apcéo ina pparpað.

<sup>e</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, have the following entry, which is omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1304. William Oge mac William Gallda Mageoghegan died, the prides of the Ides of October this year."

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Feorais's own castle.*—This is Castle-carbury in Birmingham's country, which comprised the present barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. Extensive ruins of this castle are still to be seen.

<sup>g</sup> *Deceit.*—This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in nearly the same words as in the text of the Four Masters, except that, by some unaccountable mistake, the latter annals repre-

sent the massacre as having taken place in the castle of Carrickfergus, instead of Carrick-Carbury. According to Grace's Annals of Ireland this massacre was perpetrated by Jordan Comin and his comrades, at the court of Peter Brimingham at Carrick in Carberia. It is referred to as an instance of the treachery of the English to their Irish neighbours in the Remonstrance sent by the Irish Chieftains to Pope John XXII. in 1315. It is stated in this document that Mauricius O'Conor and Peter Brumichehame were fellow-sponsors; that Peter, who was called the treacherous Baron, invited Mauritius and his brother, Calvacus, to an entertainment on the feast day of the Holy Trinity; and that the instant they stood up from the table, he cruelly

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1304.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred four.*

Conor, son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by Hubert O'Flaherty, after he had acted treacherously towards Donough O'Flaherty. Hubert was killed in retaliation immediately after this.

The Countess, wife of Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, i. e. the Red Earl, and Walter de Burgo, heir of the same Earl, died<sup>c</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1305.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred five.*

O'Conor Faly (Murtough), Maelmora, his kinsman, and Calvagh O'Conor, with twenty-nine of the chiefs of his people, were slain by Sir Pierce Mac Feorais [Bermingham] in Mac Feorais's own castle<sup>f</sup>, by means of treachery and deceit<sup>g</sup>.

The new castle of Inishowen<sup>h</sup> was erected by the Red Earl.

A victory was gained by Hugh, son of Cathal O'Conor, and the Clann-Murtough<sup>i</sup>, over the O'Reillys, in a contest in which Philip O'Reilly, the heir of Clann-Sweeny, and Mac Buirche, head of the Gallowglasses, together with one hundred and forty others, were slain.

massacred them, with twenty-four of their followers, and sold their heads at a dear price to their enemies; and that, when he was arraigned before the King of England, no justice could be obtained against such a nefarious and treacherous offender."—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 74, and also Grace's *Annals of Ireland*, edited for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 58, note <sup>e</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> *The new castle of Inishowen*.—Green Castle, near the western margin of Lough Foyle, in the parish of Moville, barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal, is, even at the present day, called Cairplean nua, i. e. *New Castle*, in Irish by

the natives. The magnificent ruins of this castle sufficiently shew that it was a fortress of great strength and importance, and in every respect worthy of the princely Earl by whom it was erected in so important a situation, to subdue the O'Neills and O'Donnells, and check the incursions of the Scots.—See note under the year 1555. This castle is shewn on Mercator's Map of Ireland, under the name of Newcastle. According to Hanmer's Chronicle, and Grace's *Annals of Ireland*, Arx Viridis in Ultonia was thrown down in 1260; but the *Annals of Ulster* and Clonmacnoise agree in placing its first erection in the year 1305.

<sup>i</sup> *Clann-Murtough*, Clann Muirceartaigh.—



Ματα όcc ό παιγίλλιζ do μαρβαδ do τελλαc ndunchaða.

Τοιρρδεαλβαc mac néill ruatð uí brian dέcc.

Αέδη όζ ό φήγαίλ do έcc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1306.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, τρι cέδ, α πέ.

Donnchað ó plaitébsíτaich eppucc cille halatð paóí cράβαíð na ngaoíðeal dέcc i ndún búinne ag dol go hatð clatð dό, γ α adnacal go honόpac ipm muilíonn cίφp i ττιγη muipe.

Πετρυρ ό τυατάλαιν biocaipe cille eppucc ðpoin, γ Μαίγιρτιρ Τομάp ό náan αιpιδεochain Rάτα βοτ, γ τογα eappucc na heccelaiρ cίττνα dέcc.

Τοιρρδεαλβαc ua brian τιγίρνα τυαðmuman, φίρ ba hoipíζða, γ ba φίρp cpaβαíð, γ cαοimðίρc, ág, γ engnam boí in Epínn ina αιμipρ dέc, γ donnchað α mίac doipðneað ina ionað.

Domnall τυιρτεc ό néill do μαρβαð in iompaίτne la lucht τιγε uí neill.

Φήγαίλ μαζ paγnaίλλ ταιοpεac muintipe heolaiρ do μαρβαð la α ðφp-ðpaίτpib γ la ðpuing dia oipeacht φém.

Coccað mόp eτιρ Αοð mac eoγain uí cōncobaip Rí Connaçτ go maίtíð píl Muipíðaiγ imaille pip, γ Αοð mac caτaίλ uí concobaip go nopíim do macaíð ταιοpεac Connaçτ, γ go τταοipechaíð γ oipeçτaíð na bpeipne ina pappað. ðáðop ða γach leτ in an Síonainn φpí pé cίíteopa mίp. Το γníað ðpem do muintip Αοða meic caτaίλ φορbaip ip na τυατάíð go nopínpaτ cpe-

These were the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>k</sup> *Dunbuinne*, now Dunboyne, a small village in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Meath.

<sup>l</sup> *Mullingar*.—This is the first mention of Mullingar in these Annals. According to tradition the place took its name from a mill which stood on the River Brosna. It is said that Kilbixy was originally the head town of West-meath.

<sup>m</sup> *O'Tuathalain*.—This name is now anglicised

Toland, in the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, the original locality of the family; but in the Island of Achill, in the west of the county of Mayo, where some of the family settled with the O'Donnells, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, it is less correctly anglicised Thulis.

<sup>n</sup> *Killaspugbrone*, cill eappucc ðpoin, i. e. the church of Bishop Bronus; a very ancient church, now in ruins and nearly covered with sands, in the south-west of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. For some account of the origin of this church the reader is re-

Matthew Oge O'Reilly was slain by the inhabitants of Teallach-Dunchadha. Turlough, son of Niall Roe O'Brien, died.

Hugh Oge O'Farrell died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1306.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred six.*

Donough O'Flaherty, Bishop of Killala, the most eminent of the Irish for piety, died at Dunbuinne<sup>t</sup>, on his way to Dublin, and was interred with honour at Mullingar<sup>l</sup>, in the house of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Petrus O'Tuathalain<sup>m</sup>, Vicar of Killaspugbrone<sup>n</sup>, and Professor Thomas O'Naan, Archdeacon of Raphoe, and bishop-elect of the same church, died.

Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, a man the most illustrious, most pious, most humanely charitable, most prosperous, and most expert at arms, that was in Ireland in his time, died; and his son Donough was elected in his place.

Donnell Tuirtreach<sup>o</sup> O'Neill was slain through mistake by the household of O'Neill.

Farrell Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais [in the county of Leitrim], was slain by his brothers and a party of his own people.

A great war [broke out] between Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor, King of Connaught, assisted by the chiefs of the Sil-Murray and Hugh, son of Cathal O'Connor, joined by some of the sons of the chieftains of Connaught, and the chieftains and tribes of Breifny. They [the two armies] were for the space of four months encamped<sup>p</sup> at both sides of the Shannon. Some of Hugh's people encamped in the Tuathas, where they committed great depredations. Flann,

ferred to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick as published by Colgan in his *Trias Thaum.*, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 346.

<sup>o</sup> *Tuirtreach*, i. e. of Hy-Tuirtre, a territory in the south of the county of Antrim, for the extent of which see note <sup>a</sup> under the year 1176, p. 25.

<sup>p</sup> *Encamped*.—The Irish word *forbair*, as

appears from various examples of its use in ancient and modern manuscripts, signifies a siege, or encampment, as, *forbair Opoma Oam-gaue*, the encampment of Drom Damhghaire, now Knocklong, in the county of Limerick, which is made the subject of an ancient Irish story, by which the meaning of the word *forbair* is fully established.

acha, γ αἰρενε ἱριθε. Flann mac ριαδραδ υἱ ρλοἰνν αῶβαρ ταιοῖριζ ῖλ μαοἰρῡαἰν, γ βῡαν mac donnchaḍ ριαβαιζ υἱ concobair go rochaḍiḍ hḡ maἰlle ρῡu do μαῖρβαḍ do μῡντιρ αἰνλἰζι βάτταρ αζ τόραιζheaḗτ α cceῖche. Αῖ ιαḍ τῡα βα ρῡῖρ βατταρ αῖ an ρῡορβαἰρ ρἰν Ruaiḍῡi mac caḗaἰl υἱ concobair, donnchaḍ mac Concobair an cḡpáἰn μἰc ρῡῖζaἰl αῶβαρ τἰζῡῖῡa μοἰζε λῡἰcc αῖ αζ γ emec ζῡρ an lá ρἰn. Cἰḡ τῡα aḗt paἰc-caḗτταρ ρḡmpa na μαἰτε ρἰn ζῡρ an μἰḡ do μαἰρ ba μῡντιρ cona cceῖc leḡ go ριαḗτταρ longpoῖt υἱ concobair. Λῡἰccἰττ ρaἰἡρ ρἰζ Connaḗt annῡἰn. Rucc Aoḡ mac Eḡḡaἰn opῡa ιaῖ loῖccaḡ an ρἰoḡbaἰle doἰḡ. ḡḡḡταρ α cceῖaḗh ḡḡḡ ῡḡcḡḡḡḡḡ, γ μαῖḡταρ Donnchaḍ mac Concobair an cḡpáἰn go nḡῡḡḡḡ ḡἰa μῡντιρ ἰna τιμḡel.

Cῡeaḗ μḡῡ do ḡḡaḡḡ do cḡḡḡḡ μῡἰῡῡῡῡḡḡḡḡ cceῖc caἡῡῡe. ḡaḡḡ ḡ cḡḡḡḡḡḡ (ἰ. ταιοῖeaḗ ḡ τῡaἰm ba boḡaῖ go ζḡḡḡḡ) bῡuccaḡḡ τοἰcḗtech τῡomconáḗc, donnchaḡ mac buἰḡeaḗaἰn, γ ῡḡcḡḡḡ oἰle do μαῖρβαḡ a τιμḡel na cῡḡḡche ἱῡḡ.

Ο ρḡannaccáἰn do μαῖρβαḡ la ḡῡἰan ccappach ḡ neaḡḡḡa.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1307.

Αοἰρ Cῡἰoῖt, μἰle, τῡἰ cḡḡ, a ῡeaḗtτ.

Λῡἰῡḡḡ ḡ Λaḗtnáἰn (ἰ. maḡaḗ ḡaḗ) epῡcop cḡḡḡ meἰc ḡḡaḡḡ, γ Donncaḡ ḡ Flannaccáἰn epῡcop oἰle ῡἰnn ḡḡcc.

<sup>1</sup> *Palace*.—Charles O'Connor writes, *inter lineas*, “ἰ. Paἰἡρ cḡḡaἰn ρῡaḡḡc.” The place is now called Cloonfree, and is a townland situated about one mile westwards of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. It is described as follows by the Rev. John Keogh of Strokestown, for Sir William Petty's intended Atlas in 1683: “Here is a kind of fort (like Rathcroghan) four-square, which anciently was the King of Connaught's palace, but so very long ago that the very ruins of the building, if there were any considerable, are defaced, and no remainder of it to be seen but the said fort, the wall whereof is only a green

bank, together with some broad pavements annexed to it.” The fort here described forms a square, the side of which measures fifty paces in length; but it does not bear any resemblance to Rathcroghan, as Keogh asserts in the above description.

<sup>2</sup> *Tuaim-da-Bhodar*, now Toomore, a parish near Foxford, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo. Gleoir was the original name of the River Leafony, in the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>3</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the



son of Fiachra O'Flynn, heir presumptive of Sil-Maelruain, and Brian, son of Donough Reagh O'Conor, together with many others, were slain by the O'Hanlys, who were in pursuit of them for their prey. The most distinguished of those who made this incursion were Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor; Donough, son of Conor of the Cup, the son of Farrell [Mac Dermot], heir presumptive to the lordship of Moylurg, by reason of his prosperity and hospitality up to that day. Howbeit, these chieftains marched on with their spoil, and as many of their people as had survived, until they arrived at O'Conor's fortress. They then burned the palace of the King of Connaught<sup>a</sup>. Hugh, the son of Owen, overtook them after they had burned the royal residence, and immediately deprived them of the prey, killed Donough, son of Conor of the Cup, and some of his people around him.

A great depredation was committed by the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor] in the territory of Carbury. David O'Caomhain, Chief of *that tract of country extending* from Tuaim-da-Bhodar<sup>r</sup> to Gleóir, a rich and affluent brughaidh [farmer], Donough Mac Buidheachain, and many others, were slain on this predatory incursion.

O'Flanagan was slain by Brian Carragh O'Hara<sup>r</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1307.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seven.*

Laurence O'Laghtnan<sup>r</sup> (i. e. a Grey Friar), Bishop of Kilmacduagh, and Donough O'Flanagan, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Four Masters, though they are in the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1306. Robert Bruise was crowned King of Scotland, against the King of England's will.

"Sir William Prendergrass, a noble and worthy knight, died.

"Nicholl O'Dorchie [*recte* O'Donchie], a priest and a virgin from his birth, was killed by the Black Horse [*ḡeappán dub*] of the Barretts, without any occasion; and whosoever sayeth one *Pater Noster* and *Ave Maria* for his soule, he shall have plenary indulgence of his

sinns as often as he sayeth it." It is thus given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "*Anno 1302 (al. 1306)*. Nichol O'Dunacha, a young priest that was in Drunklew, killed by Gerran Duf of the Barretts, without any cause, but martirised him; and whosoever saith a *Pater Noster* for his soule, he hath 26 dayes forgivnes of his sins as often as he sayth it."

<sup>a</sup> Laurence O'Laghtnan and Donough O'Flanagan.—O'Lachtnain is now generally anglicised Laughnan, and sometimes, incorrectly,

Domnall mac taidg mic briain mic aindriapa mic briain luighnigh mic toirpdealbaig moir tanairi Connaect, ffr lán dñgham, 7 denech, 7 Saoi coitcñnn comprognac do marbað la hAod mbreifnech mac catail puad uí concobair.

Tadcc mac maoleclainn mic donnchað mic domnaill mic maðnapa mic toirpdealbaig, raoi nñmigh do marbað la catail mac domnaill mic taidcc.

Uimóir gall Ropra commain do marbað la donnchað muimneac ó cceallaið tighfina ó maine acc at eapcepað cuan, dú i ttorcáir pilip muindep, peaan muindep, 7 maíu driu imaille pé poçaiðhið nach ainmniðtfr. Ro gabað ann diarmaitt gall mac diarmata, corbmac mac cñtepnaið, 7 Sippiam Ropra comáin, ac̃t do lñghofh iad iap ttrioll, 7 do ponpat pñt ap ron an baile do lopcað le hemann buitilep. An donnchað po ó ceallaið décc iappna gñiomaið pñ, 7 nñp bó bar iap miophlachap pñn ac̃t ba hecc iap nñmionaið gaile, 7 gairccid, iap ttriðnacal pñd 7 maíne.

Ailbe ingñ taidcc uí concobair décc.

Maoleachlainn ó gairmñfðhaið tairpeac̃ cenél moáin, 7 maðnur macc oipeac̃taið décc.

Loftus. The notices of these ecclesiastics are more fully given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and it would appear from these and various other entries that the Four Masters have not fully copied the original of these Annals. In Mageoghegan's translation these entries run as follows: "Laurence O'Laghtnan, abbot of Easroe, abbot of the Boyle for a time, afterwards abbot of Cnockmoy, and at last Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

"Donough O'Flanagan, abbot of Boyle for the space of five years, and Bushopp of Olfyn for three years and a half; a man famous for hospitalitie, devotion, and other good parts belonging to his function throughout all Europe. One that never refused any one whatsoever, neighter for meat or clothes: one that maintained, protected, and made peace between the inhabitants of the province of Connaught: one full of wisdom and good delivery to maintain any thing he took in hand; one charitable and

free-hearted towards all men, died penitently, of 5 weeks sicknesse, the 10th of the Kallends of June."

The probability, however, is, that the manuscript from which Mageoghegan made his translation had lost some folios from Mageoghegan's time, 1627, till 1636, when the Four Masters compiled their Annals.

"Donnell, son of Teige.—This Donnell is the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo. According to the pedigree of the Conors, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72–74, he (Donnell) had seven sons, of whom Cathal, King of Connaught, was the most illustrious.

"A man distinguished for hospitality, raoi neimigh.—The Irish word raoi means a gentleman, a worthy, generous man, and sometimes a learned man. It is the opposite of dñoi, a clown.

"Ath-easgrach-Cuan, i. e., the ford of St. Cuan's esker or ridge, now Ahascragh, a small town

Donnell<sup>u</sup>, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, who was son of Turlough More [O'Conor], Tanist of Connaught, a man of great prowess and hospitality, who was universally esteemed, was slain by Hugh Breifneach, the son of Cathal Roe O'Conor.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Manus, son of Turlough [O'Conor], a man distinguished for his hospitality<sup>u</sup>, was slain by Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Teige [O'Conor].

The greater number of the English of Roscommon were slain by Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, at Ath-easgrach-Cuan<sup>v</sup>, where Philip Muinder, John Muinder, and Main Drew, with many others whose names are not mentioned, were killed. Dermot Gall Mac Dermot, Cormac Mac Kaherny, and the sheriff of Roscommon, were taken prisoners; but they were afterwards set at liberty, and they made peace [*recte* restitution] for the burning of the town by Edmund Butler<sup>w</sup>. Donough O'Kelly, after he had performed these exploits, died; and his was not the death of one who had lived a life of cowardice, but the death of a man who had displayed prowess and bravery, and bestowed jewels and riches.

Alvy, daughter of Teige O'Conor, died.

Melaghlin O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, and Manus Mageraghty, died.

on the Clonbrock river, in a parish of the same name, in the east of the county of Galway, where the memory of St. Cuan is still held in great veneration. See Ordnance Map of the county of Galway, sheet 61.

<sup>w</sup> *Edmond Butler*.—This passage, which is so very rudely given by the Four Masters, is thus rendered by Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1307. The Englishmen of Roscommon were all killed by Donnogh Moyneagh O'Kelly, before his death at Athaskragh, where Phillip Montyre, John Montyre, and Mathew Drew, with 70 other persons, were taken and killed. Also the sheriff of Roscommon, Dermott Gall Mac Dermott, and Cormack Mac Kehernie, were by him sett at libertie, and concluded peace with him for the burning of the town by Edmond Butler, then

Deputie of Ireland."

It is thus less correctly rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "*Anno* 1303 (*al.* 1307). The Galls of Roscomon all killed by Donogh O'Kelly, King of Omane, at Atheskragh, where Philip Munder, Magiu Drew, with many more, were killed and taken. Dermot Gall Mac Dermot, Cormac Mac Ketherny, and the sheriff of Roscomon, were taken, and were enlarged after a while, making peace for the towne."

It would appear that the town of Athascragh had been burned by Edmond Butler (who became Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1312), and that O'Kelly had detained in captivity the sheriff of Roscommon, and his accomplices, Dermot Gall Mac Dermot and Cormac Mac Keherny, until they made restitution for the loss sustained



Concobaṛ mac pīaēpāc uí fíoinn duine óg ba fearr oineac ḡ gaircceaḡ baói dia cénél do écc.

An dapa heduapḡ do ríogaḡh op raxaib, ḡ Iulij.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1308.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, a hocht.

Saighnen teinḡtíge do tuitim i mainirteir na mbraḡop i Rop comain go por bḡir an mainirteir.

Cpēac mór do denam la Maolpuanaḡ mac diarmata ar cloinn domnaill uí concobaṛ i ccrich coirppe, ḡ cṛsch oile beór do cloinn muircḡtaíḡ oppa iar ndenam ríoda mu ríome, ḡ iar ttabairt bpaíḡoe doib. Act ro fellpatt oppa iarttain. Gluairt clainn domnaill uí concobaṛ iarrin go rliab da én, ḡ noḡa puccrat leó act a nḡc, a nḡob, ḡ a nḡroíge. Iar na clor do gallaib ua pṛiaēpāc ḡ luígne, tionoilitt cūca, ḡ lḡnaitt iad go mullach plebe da én. Iompaḡoḡ mḡc domnaill ríú. Feachair pccainḡr stoppa, maḡḡear por gallaib, ḡ baói maḡom oppa go pangattar lḡc eapa dapa. Topḡair tomar mac ualtair conrtapla buin rḡnne, a ḡrḡbraḡair, ḡ roḡaḡe imaille ríú.

by O'Kelly in the burning of his town of Ahas-cragh. Mac Dermot Gall, i. e. the Englishman, was so called for speaking the English language, and joining the English against his own countrymen.

\* *Was made king*, do ríogaḡh, literally *was kinged*.—This term is applied by the Irish annalists to the inauguration of their own kings and chieftains, but not to the crowning of the kings of England, as is quite evident from the dates. Edward II., styled of Caernarvon, the place of his birth, began his reign on the 7th of July, 1307, and was crowned at Westminster on the 24th of February following. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following notice of the death of Edward I.: “A. D. 1307. Edward the Great, King of England, Wales, and Scotland, Duke

of Gascoigne, and Lord of Ireland, died in the 35th year of his reign, and in the 66th year of his age. After whose death the crown of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, was given to Edward, surnamed Edward of Carnarvan.”

† Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passage, which has been omitted by the Four Masters: “A. D. 1307. Carolus Mac Anliahanye was elected to the Bishoprick of Alfyn, of the one part (and was abbot of Loghke; who received his orders at Ardmach, and enjoyed the profits of the Bishoprick for the space of three years and a half); William Bremyngham did elect Molassy Magooge [Mac Hugo, or Mac Aedha] of the other side, to be Bishopp of the said place, who resided in Rome for three years, and at last came” [home].—See

Conor, son of Fiachra O'Flynn, the most hospitable and valiant youth of his tribe, died.

Edward II. was made king<sup>x</sup> of England on the 7th of July<sup>y</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1308.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eight.*

Lightning<sup>z</sup> fell upon the monastery of the friars of Roscommon, and destroyed it.

A great depredation was committed by Mulrony Mac Dermot upon the sons of Donnell O'Conor, in the territory of Carbury; and another depredation was committed upon them by the Clann-Murtough, who had concluded a peace with them, and given them hostages, but afterwards acted treacherously towards them. The sons of Donnell O'Conor after this proceeded to Slieve-da-én, taking nothing with them but their steeds, horses, and accoutrements. As soon as the English of Tireragh and Leyny had heard of this, they assembled, and pursued them to the summit of Slieve-da-én<sup>a</sup>. Here the sons of Donnell turned on them, and a battle ensued, in which the English were routed and pursued as far as Leac-Easa-dara<sup>b</sup>. Thomas Mac Walter, Constable of Bunfinne<sup>c</sup>, his brother, and many others, were slain<sup>d</sup>.

also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 631. This is the last year in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum. The Dublin Irish copy extends to the year 1504.

<sup>z</sup> *Lightning*.—Mageoghegan gives a strictly literal translation of this in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A thunderbolt came from heaven and lighted upon the abbey of the Fryers of Roscommon, and broke down the said abbey on St. Stephen's night, in Christmas holy days."

<sup>a</sup> *Slieve-da-en*.—On an old map preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this mountain is shewn as situated a few miles south of Sligo, between Lough Gill and Colloony.

<sup>b</sup> *Leac-Easa-dara*, i. e. the flat rock of Ballysadare. This was applied to a flat rock in the river.

<sup>c</sup> *Bunfinne* is now anglicised Buninna, which is the name of a townland in the parish of Drumard, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. It is so called from its situation at the mouth of a small stream called the Finn.

<sup>d</sup> *Many others were slain*.—This passage is somewhat better given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows: "A. D. 1308. Moyleronie Mac Dermoda tooke a great prey from the sonns of Donnell O'Connor in the land of Kriche Carbreay, in Connaught.

"Bryan O'Dowdie, and the English of

Creach d'ioḡalta do d'énom d'Alod mac cathail ar a deapbrathair ar Ruaidrí mac cathail, dia po marbaid Maḡnur mac Maḡnura ndruing ele maille f'p'p'.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1309.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τ'p'í céo, αναοί.

Alod mac eoḡain mic Ruaidrí mic aoda mic cathail c'p'oid'oir'cc, Rí Con-nacht, ḡ d'ḡad'bar aip'or'ḡ E'penn, aon ḡaoidel ba f'p'p' einéc ḡ ḡḡḡnam t'annic ma p'ím'f' do marbaid la hAlod mb'p'p'neac mac cathail uí c'oncobair i ccoill in clochain, ḡ morian do ma'it'ib a muin'p'p' imme. ḡa d'ib'p'ide c'oncobair mac dia'r'mata, dia'r'mat p'uaḡ mac ta'ibḡ uí c'oncobair, dia'r'mat mac cathail c'arp'p'aiḡ meic dia'r'mata, Alod mac muir'c'f'it'aiḡ meic ta'ib'cc mic maolpuanaid,

Lwynie and Tyrefiaghragh, tooke another prey from the said parts.

“Clann-Mortagh also tooke another prey from the said sons of Donnell O'Connor, after that they had agreed and delivered hostages for security of the peace before. After all which preys and spoyles taken the sons of Donnell aforesaid came to the Mount of Sleiw-da-ene, and took with them thither but their horses, armor and stood [stud]. The said Englishmen of the lands of Lwynie and Tyrefiaghragh, hearing of their being there, assembled their forces and followed them to the said Mounte. The sons of Donnell and Mac Donnogh re trayted upon them, where they gave them an overthrow, and put them to flight, and pursued them to a place called Leack-easa-dara, where they killed Thomas Mac Walter, Constable of the Castle of Bonnafinne, with his brother, and divers others.”

<sup>e</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the two passages following, which have been omitted by the Four Masters: “A. D. 1308. Piers Gaveston, a great favourite of the King of England, came to this kingdome this year, and

soone after his coming killed O'Dempsie. The Easter of this year was in the month of March, and there was a great morren of cattle therein.” Under this year Grace's Annals of Ireland record the death of Peter Bermingham, the *noble tamer* of the Irish. He is the Piarus or Feorus who was commonly called the treacherous Baron by the Irish, and from whom the Berminghams seem to have taken the surname of Mac Feorais. See note under the year 1305.

<sup>f</sup> *Slain by Hugh Breifneach.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, *manu recentiori inter lineas*, that he was slain with a hatchet by Dael O'Sochlachan, a clown of a tanner: “ḡ in Dael ua Sochlachan do p'in lam do da marbaid le t'ua'ḡ .i. bodac p'udairp’.”

<sup>g</sup> *Coill an Clochain*, i. e. the wood of the clochan, or ford of the stepping stones. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, this place is situated in the territory of the Brenie (i. e. Breifny). It is probably the place now called Kilclogha, situated in the parish of Drumgoon, barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. The whole passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows: “A. D. 1309. Hugh mac Owen mac Rowrie mac Hugh mac



A retaliatory depredation was committed by Hugh, the son of Cathal [O'Connor], upon his brother Rory, son of Cathal, on which occasion Manus Mac Manus [O'Connor], and others, were killed<sup>e</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1309.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred nine.*

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Rory, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, and worthy heir to the monarchy of Ireland, the most hospitable and expert at arms of all the Irish born in his time, was slain by Hugh Breifneach<sup>f</sup>, the son of Cathal O'Connor, at Coill-an-clochain<sup>g</sup>, together with many of the chiefs of his people about him. Among these were Conor Mac Dermot; Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Connor; Dermot, son of Cathal Car-

Cahall Crovderg O'Connor, King of Connaught, one for birth, prowess, liberality, and many other parts, worthy to be king of a [*recte* the] kingdom, was killed by Hugh Breifneagh mac Cahall Roe O'Connor, in Kilcloaghan, in the territory of the Brenie, with these ensuing persons that were killed at the said place with him, viz.: Connor Mac Dermoda, Dermot Roe mac Teig mac Andryas, Dermott mac Cahall Carragh mac Dermoda, Hugh mac Mortagh mac Teig mac Moyllronie, [and] Dermott Oge O'Helie, who was a modest, liberal, and great housekeeper; Moyledownie the Galloweglass, Gillernew, chief Brehon of Conaught, Fogartagh O'Dowailgie of the household men of Tomaltagh Mac Dermott, with many others, with the loss of a hundred more of them. After which deed Hugh Brenagh came to his house, where the three Thawthies, that is to say, the three thirds of the Provence [No, but the Three Tuathas in the east of the present county of Roscommon. Ed.] came to congratulate him.

"In the mean time Moyleronie Mac Dermoda, prince of Moylorge, with the assemblies and forces of his allies and friends of all parts, came

to the midst of Sile Moriegh, to maintain the principallie, and name of King of Connaught, for his own fosterson.

"Felym O'Connor sent his messengers to all his friends and allies of the English and Irish that they should come to him, to assist him in that enterprize; and William Burke, with his brothers and kinsmen came accordingly, and there encamped in the midst of the Provence, with their said many forces, fearing the inhabitants should join with Hugh Breifnagh (the aforesaid king-killer), to make him king of the Provence. The said Moyleronie took to himself the revenues and proffitts belonging to the King of Connaught, together with such Jewells and principalls as belonged to the place, and made the Inhabitants to take their oaths never to yeald to any other but to Felym, the said Mullronie's fosterson, whereupon William Burke returned to Olfyn.

"Hugh Brenagh went to Meath to meet with the Earle, and in his absence the Inhabitants of the Provence came upon the land of Ogther Tyrie, took a great prey which they consumed in their camp of Ogtherhirie aforesaid."



ragh Mac Dermot; Hugh, son of Murtough, son of Teige, son of Mulrony; and Dermot O'Healy, a princely brughaidh, the best of his time<sup>a</sup>. On the other side fell Gilla-na-naev Mac Egan, Chief Brehon<sup>i</sup> of Connaught, and the most illustrious of the Brehons of his time; Faghartach O'Devlin, and others not mentioned. The Sil-Murray then conferred the lordship<sup>j</sup> upon Rory, the son of Cathal O'Connor. Rory O'Connor and O'Flynn afterwards led a troop of cavalry to the Plain<sup>k</sup>, and slew Mac Feorais [Birmingham].

A conference was held by William Burke and the Connacians (i. e. as many of them as were on his side) with Rory, son of Cathal, at Ath-Slisean<sup>l</sup>. They violated, however, the rules of a conference, and a battle was fought between them, in which Rory was defeated, and some of his people were slain. William Burke went to the abbey of Boyle, and the Clann-Murtough<sup>m</sup> went to Tirerrill, where they destroyed much corn, and made many conflagrations. Mac William then proceeded northwards, across the Curlieu Mountains, and drove Rory, the son of Cathal, from his fortress<sup>n</sup>. On this occasion Donough O'Finnaghty and many others were slain by the van of Mac William's army.

A depredation was committed by Mac William in Clan-Fearmaighe, and another at Binn-Gulban<sup>o</sup>.

Conor, the son of Brian Roe O'Brien, was slain.

Reagh; and 4, Conor Gearr. II. Conor Roe, the second son of Murtough Muimhneach, had two sons, Cathal and Manus, who were both kings of Connaught. III. Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, had two sons, 1, Rory (the father of Teige, who was the father of Murtough Balbh); and 2, Hugh Breifneach, a warrior of great prowess and celebrity. IV. Hugh Breifneach had two sons, 1, Hugh, King of Connaught in 1342, and Cathal. V. Hugh, King of Connaught, the fifth in descent from the monarch Turlough More, had one son, Dermot, who is the last generation of this line given in the Book of Lecan; and his brother Cathal had seven sons, namely, 1, Owen; 2, Hugh; 3, Rory; 4, Manus; 5, Conor Roe; 6, Cathal Roe; 7, Murtough; of whose descendants no further account is given. They were afterwards thrown into the shade by

the upspringing vigour and power of the descendants of Cathal Crovderg, and the O'Conors of Sligo.

<sup>a</sup> *His fortress*, longpōrt, i. e., his fortified camp.

<sup>o</sup> *Binn-Gulban*.—This was the ancient name of a conspicuous mountain in the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo. The name is now corrupted to Binbulbin. The language of this passage is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. It is thus given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1305 [*recte* 1309]. Cpeć oo bendm le Mac Ulliam i cloino fepmūige; Cpeć eile leip co beinn gulban 7 nír faube rír. A. D. 1305 [*recte* 1310]. A depredation was made by Mac William in Clann Fermuighe; another depredation by him as far as Benn Gulban, and further down" [i. e. northwards]. The meaning



## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1310.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, aδεich.

Concobar ua brian rioḡdamna do bfeir na aimyir do marbað dona gallaib dubha i meabail.

Μοιρέρσχα διοḡλα do denam la hAod mbreifneac ḡ le cloinn muir-cfirtaigh aréna, ar maolpuanaib mac diarmatta. Donnchað mac donnchaib dargain dóib. E fin ḡ dpong do maibib a muinntire do ḡabail. Dpsm oile do marbað, ḡ do lorccað doib, a bfn ingfn uí flannaccain do marbaðh.

Ρήρηγαι μάcc πορέαυη décc.

Ριονḡguala ingfn Μαḡναρ uí concobair, ḡ Una ingean Aoda mic Ρήδlimid décc.

Sloicceað la Seppað ó bfeirḡail ḡo dún uaðair, dú inar marbað domnall mac Aoda óicc uí ρήρηγαι, Aod mac maóiloyu, ḡ ḡoffrað mac muircfirtaigh.

Carlen bona pinne do lorccað ḡ darpccain do Ruaidri mac caðail, daod mac maḡnura, ḡ do muinntir Aoda breifmigh eirir cruachanb ḡ τρηγib.

Aod breifneach ó concobair dḡḡaðbar Ríḡ Connact do marbað la Mac

intended to be conveyed is, that Mac William plundered the territory of Clann Fermaighe, in the county of Leitrim, and made another plundering excursion as far as the mountain of Binbulbin, and beyond it to the north.

<sup>p</sup> *Roydamna*.—*Ríoḡdamna*, signifies a king *in fieri*; a prince designed or fit to be a king. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called the best son of a king in Leath Mogha, i. e. the southern half of Ireland. O'Flaherty thus explains this word: "Quisque e reliquis familiæ candidatus *Ríoḡdamna* dictus est; quod est regia materies; nimirum materies apta ad recipiendum regiam formam suæ familiæ. Si vero liberæ, aut Mechanicæ artis alumnus fuerit, aðbar tantum, quod materiem etiam denotat vocatur; quippe materies disposita, ut tali professione informetur."—*Ogygia*, p. 58. Charles O'Conor, in his Dissertations on the History of

Ireland, p. 61, objects to this definition, and says that Roydamhna was the king elect, or prince appointed to succeed the reigning monarch of the whole island, or of one of the provinces. But it is quite evident from the many examples of the use of the terms throughout these and the older annals that O'Flaherty's definition is correct. Aðbar is indeed applied to kings and chieftains, as well as to professors of arts and sciences, but not so often.

<sup>q</sup> *By the black English*.—*Do na gallaib duba*. The Editor does not know the meaning of *duba* in this passage. It is probably used to denote the English lately come over, who were black strangers in comparison with the Irish-English. The term is also used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>r</sup> *Retaliatory depredations*, *μοιρέαcα διοḡλα*, literally "great preys of revenge," i. e., preys

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1310.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ten.*

Conor O'Brien, the best roydamna<sup>p</sup> of his time, was treacherously slain by the black English<sup>q</sup>.

Great retaliatory depredations<sup>r</sup> were committed by Hugh Breifneach and the Clann-Murtough upon Mulrony Mac Dermot. Donough Mac Donough was plundered by them, and many of the chiefs of his people were taken prisoners; others were killed and burned by them, and his [Mac Donough's] wife, the daughter of O'Flanagan, was killed.

Farrell Mac Dorcy died<sup>s</sup>.

Finola, daughter of Manus O'Conor, and Una, daughter of Hugh, the son of Felim, died.

An army was led by Geoffrey O'Farrell to Dun-Uabhair,<sup>t</sup> where Donnell, son of Hugh Oge O'Farrell, Hugh, son of Maelisa, and Godfrey, son of Murtough, were slain.

The castle of Bunfinne<sup>u</sup>, including both its houses and corn stacks, was burned and plundered by Rory, son of Cathal, Hugh, son of Manus, and the people of Hugh Breifneach.

Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, the worthy heir<sup>v</sup> to the kingdom of Connaught,

taken in reprisal for others, that had been taken by Mac Dermot from the Clann-Murtough.

<sup>s</sup> *Mac Dorcy*.—This family was located in the territory of Kinel Luachain, comprising the parish of Oughteragh, in the east of the county of Leitrim.

<sup>t</sup> *Dun Uabhair*.—This is described in other annals as in Mageoghegan's country of Kyneleagh, or Kinel-Fiachach, from which it is quite certain that it is the present Donore, near Ardnurher, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Geffrey O'Ferall, with the forces of the Analie, came to Donover, in Kyneleagh, to take the spoyles and preys of that

country, but the natives and inhabitants of the country so well behaved themselves against them in the defence of their country and goods, that they killed Donnell Mac Hugh Oge O'Ferall, Hugh Mac Moylissa, and Geoffry Mac Mortagh."

<sup>u</sup> *The castle of Bunfinne*, near Tanrego, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo, in Connaught.

<sup>v</sup> *Worthy heir*.—*Ḍíḡaḡbap Ríḡ Connaḡt*. literally, "a good materies of a king of Connaught," that is, one who, from his descent and personal qualifications, might be elected King of Connaught, according to the ancient Irish custom. The *ḡaḡaḡbap*, or worthy heir, was no always the eldest son of the last chief.

υϊδilin .i. Seonacc, βασί αρ buannacht αιςσε ρίν τρε ρεϊλλ, γ μεβαιλ, γ βα  
τρε λογιδεατ το ριννε ιννριν.

Ρiche τοννα ρίονα το κορ ι ττιρ ι μοιζ αέεθνε.

· Cairlén Slicciz το denam don iapla ρuaδ.

Ρσιδilinio mac Αοδα mic εοζαιν υί concobair το ζαβαιλ ιοναιδ α αθαη.

Corbmac ua plannaccáin ταιορεαδ τυαιτε ράτα το μαρβαδ la henri  
mac gillepinnéin ταιορεαδ μυντιρε ρεόδacháin.

Macraith macc υϊδιν ταναιρι ρή manach, γ donn mac giollamiciλ  
ταοιρεαδ cloinne congale το lorccaδ la poolb mag matgamhna.

\* *Mac Quillin*, Mac Uidilin.—The head of this family was chieftain of the Route, a territory in the north of the county of Antrim. This family was among the early Welsh settlers in this country about the year 1172. Duaid Mac Firbis, in his account of the English and Irish families of Ireland (Lord Roden's copy, p. 832), states that the ancestor of the Mac Uidhilins, who was of Dalriedan descent, passed over into Wales, where his posterity remained until the reign of Henry II., when a branch of them returned and settled in the same part of Ireland from which their ancestor had emigrated many centuries before. This, however, is a mere legend, copied from a modern compilation by Mac Firbis, who remarks that he would not vouch for its authenticity: "ní gábam opm a n-iomláine aét ρeδ ρuapup póim."—*Id.*, p. 829.

\* *For a bribe*.—It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, that Mac Quillin was bribed by Mac William Burke. As the account of this transaction is so imperfectly given by the Four Masters, the Editor deems it his duty to lay before the reader an account of it given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which is much fuller and more consecutive: "Hugh Breffneagh made a great prey called the prey of Toyten, or fire (Cpeac an τοιτεαν), upon Mulronie Mac Dermott in Clogher, where Donnogh Mac Dermott was taken

prisoner, and his wife (O'Flannagan's daughter) was killed; women, children, and many others were also there killed; and encamped at Ogther heire, before Mac Dermott and the inhabitants of Sile Morie: which when Mac William Burke heard, he encamped at Kil Lomatt, in the sight of the said Hugh Breffneagh. The latter sent privie message to his brother Rowrie mac Cahall, that he shou'd go then, in the absence of William Burke, to his castle of Bonnafynne, which he did accordingly, preyed and spoyled the castle of Bonnafynne aforesaid, and converted all they could there find to their own uses.

"Hugh Breffneagh staid there with his Bwannaghtmen, and their chief head, Johnock Mac Vuellen; and when this Johnock, with his heired Bwannaghtmen, saw Breffnagh all alone after the sending of the most part of all his forces with his brother to take the spoyles of Bonnafinne aforesaid, being provoked thereunto by William Burke, who promised him a certain stipend for killing the said Breffneagh, who accordingly getting the said opportunity killed the said Breffneagh according to his promise to William Burke before made.

"When tidings thereof came to William Burke, Mollronie Mac Dermoda, and Sile morie, to their camp at Killomatt, they immediately sent their forces to take the spoyles and preys of all the



was, by treachery and deceit, slain by Mac Quillin<sup>w</sup> (i. e. Johnnock), who was on bonaght with him. It was for a bribe<sup>x</sup> that Mac Quillin did this.

Twenty tuns of wine were washed ashore in Magh-Cedne<sup>y</sup>.

The castle of Sligo was erected<sup>z</sup> by the Red Earl.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, assumed the place of his father<sup>a</sup>.

Cormac O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuathratha, was slain by Henry Mac Gilla-finnen, Chief of Muintir Feódacháin<sup>b</sup>.

Magrath Maguire, Tanist of Fermanagh, and Donn Mac Gilla-Michil, Chief of Clann-Conghaile, were burned by Roolv<sup>c</sup> Mac Mahon<sup>d</sup>.

followers and people that belonged to Hugh Brenagh. William Burk himself came to the midst of the country, and seized Mac Vuellen, with his rowte of 200 men upon them, so as there was not a towne in Silemorrey without a continual Bawnie, nor no parish without oppression, nor no good man without great wrong done him during the reign and government of William Burk, after the death of Hugh Brenagh.

“When Molronie Mac Dermott saw his foster-son Felym was sett naught by, and the revenews which of right belong'd to him taken by William Burk, and that the Englishmen exercised their captivities and imprisonments upon the Irishmen, to weaken and bring them lowe, who conjectured that if Molronie were cutt off, that there would be no resistance in Connaught, and that the whole provence shou'd be theirs without contradiction, he determined with himself to promote the said Felym to be King of Connaught, and thus he resolved to do, whether they would or no; whereupon he brought the said Felym with him to Carnefroeigh (where they then used to create their kings), and there made him King of Connaught after the manner used before in his predecessors' tymes; he was installed King with as great solemnity, ceremonies, and other the customs

theretofore practized, as any one of his ancestors since the time of his ancestor Bryan Mac Eaghy Moymeone, sometime King of Counaught: also the said Mollronie made a magnificent feast in honour thereof, with the assembly and presence of all the nobility of Connaught, such as none of his ancestors predecessors Kings of Connaught ever before him was heard or read in books to have made.”

From this passage it is quite clear that the Four Masters did not fully copy the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>y</sup> *Magh-Cedne*, a plain in the south of the county of Donegal, lying between the rivers Drowes and Erne.

<sup>z</sup> *Was erected*, do ógnam.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage is thus rendered: “A. D. 1310. The Castle of Sleigeagh was repeared and made by the Earle this year.”

<sup>a</sup> *Assumed the place of his father*, i. e. became King of the Irish of Connaught.

<sup>b</sup> *Muintir Feódacháin*.—A territory in the barony of Magheraboy, in the county of Fermanagh, extending from the Arney river to the western extremity of Belmore mountain.

<sup>c</sup> *Roolv*.—This is a Hibernicised form of Ralph, or Rodolph.

<sup>d</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmac-

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1311.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo adeich, a háon.

Domnall ó ruairc ticéfrna bhrírne décc.

Creaó aóbal do dénam la cloinn muircéfrtaig i cconnaétab, 7 giolla-cpiorc mac muircéfrta meic donnchaio mic diaipmata, Aoó mac corbmaic, donnchaó mac tomaltaiç, uilliam mac giolla arpráit, 7 poóaide céo motáo do marbaó leo.

Sloicéaó móp la huilliam búpc ipin mumain in aghaio an clapaiç, Cath do tabairt doib, maiohteap for an eclapaó. Baoi uilliam búpc for óápacht agh leanmain an maóma. Iaóaió muinrip an clapaiç uime 7 gabéap leo é, apa aoí aré ba corcpaó ip in ccath.

Taócc ó háinligi do marbaó do Shiurptán deçetpa.

Coccaó móp i ttauódmumain. Caé do tabairt do donnchaó mac Conmapa, 7 óa oipeaó (i. tpiócaó céo ó ccaipin) óua bpiain 7 ófríaió mumain. Maiohteap for mac Conmapa, marbétap éféin, 7 domnall ó gpaóa ticéfrna cinel dungaile ap an laóipin rin, 7 ár óripme don tpiuaç cétapóa.

Donnchaó óa bpiain Ri mumain, 7 aóbar piç Epeann ap eimeó 7 gmoín-arpóib do marbaó la Muipchaó mac maégaíma uí bpiain i meabail iar rin, 7 Muircéfrtaó óa bpiain do oipóneáó in ionaó.

Loólainn piabaó ó óeaçáó do Marbaó la Maégaímain mac domnall óonachtaigh uí bpiain.

noise, as translated by Mageoghegan, have the following entries, which have been entirely omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1310. Tanaye More O'Mullconrie, chief Chronicler of Silemorrey, died in the Spring of this year.

"Joan, daughter of O'Connor of Affailie, and wife to Mortagh Mageoghegan, chieftain of Kynleagh, died.

"Feral mac Mortagh More Mageoghegan was killed by these of the Analie."

\* *A great army.*—Upon this dissension between Clarus and De Burgo, Mageoghegan writes the following remark, in his translation

of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"But by the way this much I gather out of this Historian, whom I take to be an authentic and worthy prelate of the Church, that would tell nothing but truth, that there reigned more dissensions, strife, warrs, and debates between the Englishmen themselves in the beginning of the conquest of this kingdome, than between the Irishmen, as by perusing the warrs between the Lacies of Meath, John Coursey, Earle of Ulster, William Marshall, and the English of Meath and Munster, Mac Gerald, the Burks, Butler, and Cogan, may appear."

† *Hy-Caisin.*—This is the name of the origi-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1311.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eleven.*

Donnell O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

A great depredation was committed in Connaught by the Clann-Murtough [O'Connor], on which occasion Gilchreest, son of Maurice, who was son of Donough Mac Dermot; Hugh, son of Cormac, son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot]; William Mac Giolla-Arraith; and many others besides, were slain by them.

A great army<sup>c</sup> was led by William Burke into Munster, against Clarus [De Clare], and a battle was fought, in which Clarus was defeated. William Burke pursued the routed enemy with great bravery, until the people of Clarus closed around him, and took him prisoner. He was, however, victorious in the battle.

Teige O'Hanly was slain by Jordan de Exeter.

A great war [broke out] in Thomond. Donough Mac Namara and his adherents (i. e. the inhabitants of the cantred of Hy-Caisin<sup>f</sup>) gave battle to O'Brien and the men of Munster; but Mac Namara was defeated, and he himself and Donnell O'Grady, Lord of Kinel-Dungaile<sup>g</sup>, were slain on the battle field; and both armies suffered immense slaughter.

Donough O'Brien, King of Munster, and a materies for a monarch of Ireland for his hospitality and achievements, was treacherously slain by Murrough, son of Mahon O'Brien; and Murtough was elected in his place.

Loughlin Reagh O'Dea was slain by Mahon, the son of Donnell Connagh-tagh O'Brien.

nal territory of the Mac Namaras, in the county of Clare, and is only their original tribe name transferred to their territory. The exact extent of it is preserved in the ecclesiastical division called the deanery of Ogashin, which contains the parishes of Quin, Tulla, Cloney, Dowry, Kilraghtis, Templemaley, Inchicronan, and Kilmurry-na-Gall; but after the year 1318, when the Hy-Bloid, who had inhabited the eastern part of the now county of Clare, were defeated by the descendants of Turlough O'Brien, aided

by the Mac Namaras, the latter got possession of nearly the entire of that part of the county of Clare lying between the rivers Fergus and Shannon.

<sup>g</sup> *Kinel-Dungaile* — This was the tribe name of the O'Gradys, and became, as usual, attached to their country. Since the year 1318, this district comprised the parishes of Tomgraney, Mayno, Inishcaltra, and Clonrush, of which the two latter parishes are now included in the county of Galway, though sixty years ago the



Seonacc mac uíðilín do marbhad an gnuibelaig i mbaile topair briðoe, 7 érfín do marbhad inn focédoir, 7 ba don gírrraimtaig leir marbrom Aod bpeirnech roime rin do marbhad é buððín.

Cpeac do dénam la félim ó cconcobair RíConnaet ap cloinn muirceirtaig ap borð moige ccéone, 7 Maoileclainn mac Concobair rir a paittí cñd an meðil do marbhad ann, 7 rocaide oile.

Διαρματ cleipec ó bpiam décc.

Domnall ó bijn taoipeac tipe bpiuin, 7 giolla íoru ó dálaig ollamh le dán décc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1312.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρι chéd, a dech a dó.

Uilliam mac fíopair airdearpucc tuama, 7 benwicht ó braccáin erpucc luighe décc.

Maoileaclainn mácc aoda erpucc oilefínn do toga in airdearpuccóideacht tuama iaram.

parish of Inishcaltra was accounted a part of the county of Clare. Both, however, still belong to the diocese of Killaloe, and are a part of the deanery of O m-Bloid.

<sup>b</sup> *Ballytoberbride*.—*Daile tobair briðoe*, now Ballintober, a small village which gives name to a barony in the county of Roscommon. The ruins of O'Conor Don's extensive castle are still to be seen here in tolerable preservation. It was a square bawne, defended at each of the four angles by a tower of considerable strength and size. The number of rooms in the four towers was about sixteen, and some of them were of good size. The north-west tower was rebuilt in 1627, as appears from a stone in the wall exhibiting that date and the name Rury. The other three towers were, according to tradition, built as early as the reign of King John. St. Bridget's well, from which the place took its name, is yet in existence here, but not regarded as a holy well. Charles O'Conor of Bal-

linagare, and his grandson, the late Dr. Charles O'Conor, the translator of the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters, are interred in the church of Ballintober, in the tomb of O'Conor Don, which is inscribed with the date 1636; but no epitaph appears for either.

<sup>i</sup> *Short axe*, *geárrraimtaic*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1311. Seonag or John Oge Mac Vuellip was killed in a fray at Ballentober-Bryde, by the same Galloweglasse" [axe] "wherewithall he" [had] "killed Hugh Brenagh before: Mine author prayeth God to reward him that killed him for murdering Hugh Brenagh, as before is recited."

<sup>k</sup> *Cean-an-Medhil*.—This passage is entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1307, as follows:

"A. D. 1307. Cpeac do denum le Féolunio ó concobair ri connacet ap clainn muircep"

Johnock Mac Quillin slew Gruidelach at Ballytoberbride<sup>b</sup>, where he himself was immediately after killed, in revenge of it; and it was with the same short axe<sup>i</sup> with which he had killed Hugh Breifneach [O'Conor] that he was killed himself.

A depredation was committed by Felim O'Conor, King of Connaught, upon the Clann-Murtough, on the border of Magh-Cedne, where Melaghlin, son of Conor, popularly called Ceann-an-Medhil<sup>k</sup>, and many others, were slain.

Dermot Cleireach O'Brien died<sup>l</sup>.

Donnell O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin<sup>m</sup>, and Gilla-Isa O'Daly, an ollav in poetry, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1312.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twelve.*

William Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Archbishop of Tuam, and Benedict O'Bragan, Bishop of Leyny [Achonry], died.

Melaghlin Mac Aedha<sup>n</sup>, Bishop of Elphin, was afterwards elected to the bishopric of Tuam<sup>o</sup>.

ἔργον ἔργον μισθὸν αἰσῶν 7 maelreclainn mac concobuiri puais riri paisea ceann in meighil do mapbad ann 7 daíne eile."

"A. D. 1307. A depredation was committed by Felim O'Conor, King of Connaught, upon the Clann-Murtough, on the border of Magh Ceitni, and Melaghlin, the son of Conor Roe, usually called Ceann-an-Meighil, and other persons, were killed there.

<sup>i</sup> *Dermot Cleireach O'Brien*.—His death is recorded in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1307: but in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Dermot Klereagh O'Bryen, King of Munster, is said to have been deposed in 1311, when Mortagh O'Bryen was constituted in his place, and the death of Dermott Klereagh is recorded under the year 1313.

<sup>m</sup> *Of Tir-Briuin*, i. e. of the territory of Tir-

Briuin-na-Sinna, lying on the west side of the Shannon between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>n</sup> *Mac Aedha*, μαγ αὐθα.—This name is sometimes anglicised Magee and sometimes Mac Hugh.

<sup>o</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passages, which have been omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1312. The Temples were destroyed thro' out all Christendom this year.

"Piers Gaveston was killed, the King's mynion.

"Dervorgill, daughter of Manus O'Connor, King of Connaught, died.

"The feast of Easter this year was in the month of March. 26 *Martii Dominica Paschalis*."

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1313.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéo, ατρί décc.

Tabcc mac aindriara mic briain luighnig, γ Catál mac Murchaio cárpaiḡh uí fírgail decc.

Ḡiolla iopa maḡ dorchaió do marbaó la Concobair ccarrnach mac diarmata.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1314.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéo, α dech, acsthair.

Matha macc uibne erpucc na bpeirne décc.

Níall (.i. mall bicc) mac maoleaclainn mic toirpdelbaig cnuic an maóma uí doinnail do marbaó dAóo mac Aóda uí doinnail.

Maḡa máḡ ticcérnán do marbaó do catál ó ruairc.

Roolb máḡ matḡamna do marbaó dá bráitrib fín.

Maíom por muintir paignillig aḡ dpuim lcthan la Ruairi mac cathail uí concobair.

Níall mac briain uí néill, pioḡdamna cenél neḡain fíri raḡmar po conaig eiríde do écc.

Maḡhnar mac doinnail í eaghra do marbaó la Maḡhnar mac uilliam uí eaghra.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1315.

Αοιρ Cριορo, mile, τρι cheo, α dech, α cúicc.

Loingíir móir do tect a halbain ḡo hepinn la dfrbratair Ríḡ alban la heouapo ḡo po ḡabrat i ccpiócaib ulaó. Criccha mopa do dénam doib ar muintir an iarla γ ar ḡallaib na mióe. Sluaḡ móir do éionól don iarla i nacchao ná nalbanach. Fíólimiú mac aóda uí concobair co ndpuing móir

<sup>p</sup> *Maguibne*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 227, he is called Matthew Mac Duibne, and said to have been a man of great account in his country.

<sup>q</sup> *By his own kinsmen*, da bráitrib fén. — Mageoghegan translates this: "Rohalve Mac Mahon was killed by his own brothers." The Irish word bráeair originally signified a bro-



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1313.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirteen.*

Teige, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach [O'Conor], and Cathal, son of Murrough Carragh O'Farrell, died.

Gilla-Isa Mac Dorcy was slain by Cathal Carragh Mac Dermot.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1314.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fourteen.*

Mathew Maguibne<sup>p</sup>, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Niall [i. e. Niall Beg], the son of Melaghlín, son of Turlough of Cnoc-an-madhma O'Donnell, was slain by Hugh, the son of Hugh O'Donnell.

Matthew Mac Tiernan was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

Roolbh [Rodolph] Mac Mahon was slain by his own kinsmen<sup>a</sup>.

The O'Reillys were defeated at Drumlahan by Rory, the son of Cathal O'Conor.

Niall, son of Brian O'Neill, heir presumptive of Kinel-Owen, a prosperous and very wealthy man, died.

Manus, son of Donnell O'Hara, was slain by Manus, son of William O'Hara.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1315.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifteen.*

A great fleet arrived in Ireland<sup>f</sup> from Scotland, commanded by Edward, the King of Scotland's brother, and landed in Ulster. They committed great depredations on the Earl's people and the English of Meath. The Earl mustered a great army to oppose the Scots, and was joined by Felim, son of Hugh

ther; but it is now generally used to denote a relative.

<sup>f</sup> *Arrived in Ireland.*—According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, Edward Bruce landed at Glondonne, i. e. the Glendun River, in the ba-

rony of Lower Glenarm, in the county of Antrim. Lodge (Peerage, Athenry) says that he landed at Oldfleet, which was the old name of Larne Lough, in the same county.

do cōnnaçtaib do ðul laṛ an iaṛla. Sluaḡ móṛ ele do ðionól la Ruaiðṛi mac caṭail hī cōnnaçtaib co ṛo loirceað ḡ ḡo ṛo bṛireað caiplein iomða laṛ iaṛ ṛṛacceðail na típe ðṛeíðlimið.

Αὐὸ (.. αὐὸ ballac) mac μαḡṇṇṛa uí concobair do maṛbað la caṭail mac doṛṇnaill uí concobair.

Μαḡṇṇṛ mac Μαḡṇṇṛa uí concobair an ταιοṛṛṣṛ ba mó allað ḡ oṛ-ðeapcuy do ṛioḡðamṇnaib Connaçt mun am ṛin, ḡ α ḡṛṛṛṛṛṛṛṛ Doṛṇnaill do maṛbað beóṛ laṛan ccaṭail ccéðna apnaðáṛach.

Caṭ do ṭabairṭ don iaṛla ṛuað ḡ ðeðuaṛð abṛiúr cona ṛloḡaibh dia ṛoile, ḡoṛ ṛaiṛṛhið ṛoṛ an iaṛla. Ḥaḃṭar ann uilliam búṛc, ḡ dá mac ṛṛṣic an ṛlið.

Μαḡṇṇṛaṛin mac ṛaḡṇaill ταιοṛṛṛṛṛ muintipe heolair, ó maolṛiaðaiḡ ταιοṛṛṛṛṛ muintipe cṛṛballain, ḡ ṛoçaiðe dá muintip ṛmaille ṛiú do maṛbað la Maolṛuaṇaið mac ṛḡiaṛṛṛṛṛṛa τicçṛṇa moḡḡe luṛcc. Concobair ṛuað mac Αὐὸα bṛeṛṛṇiḡ do maṛbað ṛo baóṛ do lṛiṭ ṛṛṣic diaṛṛṛṛṛṛṛ an la ṛin.

Ο Δοṛṇnaill, .. Αὐὸ mac doṛṇnaill óicc do ṭoçṭ im çapṛlén Sliccḡ ḡo moṛṛṛluaḡ ṛmaille ṛiṛ, An baile do ḡabáil ḡó, ḡ móṛán do ṛillṛoh na ṭim-ceal.

Ρuaiðṛi mac doṛṇnaill uí cōncobair do maṛbað la cṛṭṛṛṇ ḡallócclac ap ṛṛṛailṛṇ ḡṛṛṛṛṛṛṛṛṛṛṛ inḡine maḡṇṇṛa uí concobair tucc tuṛṛoçṛaṛc doibh aṛṛe.

Αṛṛlaoiḃ ó ṛṛḡail do écc.

Τaohḡ ó huḡḡṛṇ ṛaoi i ṛḡán do écc.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac Anveely*.—This was the Irish name assumed by the Stauntons of Carra, in the now county of Mayo.

<sup>1</sup> *Muintir-Cearbhallain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys and their correlatives in the west of the county of Leitrim. Their country was otherwise called Magh Nisi.—See note at the year 1243 and 1270.

"As the events of this year are so very briefly and imperfectly treated of in the Annals of the Four Masters, the Editor deems it necessary to supply the deficiency by inserting here the account of the transactions of Edward Bruce,

from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it being the most copious Irish account of his proceedings in Ireland yet discovered. It agrees very closely with the Irish of the Annals of Connaught:

"1315. Edward mac Robert Bruise, Earle of Carrick, and Brother of King Robert, King of Scotland, Landed with a fleet of 300 shippes in the north of Ulster, at whose coming all the Inhabitants of the Kingdom, both English and Irish, were stricken with great terrour, that it made the Lands and Inhabitants of Ireland to shake for fear; Immediately after his arrivall

O'Connor, and a great number of the Connacians. Rory, son of Cathal, mustered another great army in Connaught, and many castles were burned and broken down by him after Felim had left the country [province].

Hugh (i. e. Hugh Ballagh), the son of Manus O'Connor, was slain by Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor.

Manus, the son of Manus O'Connor, the most famous and illustrious of the princes of Connaught at this time, and Donnell, his brother, were on the next day also slain by the same Cathal.

The Red Earl and Edward Bruce, with their armies, came to a battle with each other, in which the Earl was defeated, and William Burke and the two sons of Mac Anveely° were taken prisoners.

Mahon Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Cearbhallain<sup>p</sup>, and many of their people, were slain by Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. Conor Roe, son of Hugh Breifneach, who fought on Mac Dermot's side on that day, was [also] slain.

O'Donnell (Hugh, son of Donnell Oge) came with a great army to the castle of Sligo, took the town, and destroyed much around it.

Rory, son of Donnell O'Connor, was slain by a band of gallowglasses, at the instigation of Dervorgilla, daughter of Manus O'Connor, who gave them a reward for the deed.

Auliffe O'Farrell died

Teige O'Higgin, a learned poet, died<sup>q</sup>.

he burnt the townes of Downedalgan, Athfirdia, and Rathmore" [i. e. Rathmore-Moylinny. —*Ann. Connaught*], "harried and spoyle'd all Ulster in generall, tooke their hostages, collected the revenews of that province to himself, and made the Ulstermen to consent and acknowledge him as their King, delivered him the Regalities belonging to the King, and gave him the name of King of Ireland.

"When Richard Burke, Earle of Ulster, heard that Edward Bruise was thus arrived, and that he usurped the name of King, and exercised the before recited tyrannies, he out of all parts gathered a great army with him to Ros-

common, from thence he marched on to Athlone, thro' the borders of Meath and Moyebrey, accompanied with ffelym O'Connor, King of Connaught; their army consisted of twenty Cohortes.

"The English army never spared neighter spirituell nor Temporall Land, in every place where they came, without respect of Saint or Shrine, or sacred place, from the river of Synen of the South, to Cowlerayne of the North, and Innis Owen. As this great army was thus marching on, spoyleing and destroyeing all places in their way, they saw Edmond Butler, then Deputy of Ireland, likewise marching on to-



## Aois Críost, 1316.

Aois Críost, míle, trí chéad, aonach, aSé.

Mópploicchead do éiníol la Feilim ó cconcobair, le Mac fíorair, 7 le gallaib íarṫair cónnachṫ. Tóct doib go tócar mona cónneada. Ruaidrí

wards them with 30 Cohorts of well-appointed Soldiers, armed at all points, at whose sight the Earle was somewhat angry, alledging that himself was of sufficient power to expel Bruise and his Scottishmen out of all the Kingdome, and desired and advised the Deputie not to joyne with himself, and that he needed not his assistance.

"The Earle encamped that night at Athfirdia near the mounte called *Slewebrey* [ne taobhleibhe breag.—*Ann. Connaught*], and Edward Bruise, with his Scottish and Ulstermen, at Innis-Koeayne; the Earle the next day followed him, and encamped at the towne of Louth. William Burke, to take some advantage of Bruise, skyrmished with him, where there were a few killed at either side.

"As for Edward Bruise, and his army, by the procurement of O'Neale and Ulstermen, he tooke his journey to Cowlerayne of the North and to the borders of Innisowen, and fell downe and broke the Bridge of Cowlerayne, to stopp the Earle's passage over the River of Bann, whom the Earle followed untill he came to the same river, and from thence thro' Ulster, where he marched holding on their course of spoyleing and destroying all places where they came, not spearing Church or Chappel [raḃall.—*Ann. Conn.*], in somuch that they did not leave neither field of Corne undestroyed, nor towne unransacked, nor unfrequented place (were it never so desert) unsearched and unburnt, and consumed to meere ashes, the very churches that lay in their way into the bear stones. The encounter of which armies of both sides of the river of Banne was so inconvenient, that neither

party cou'd hender or offend the other, for they were severed from each other by the said deep, spacious, smooth running river; nevertheless they had daily some shooting of arrowes of both sides of the river.

"Edward Bruise hearing of the great fame of Felym O'Connor, King of Connaught, y<sup>t</sup> then was with the red Earle, he sent him privie message y<sup>t</sup> he would give him y<sup>e</sup> province of Connaught at his disposition, and to adhere to himself, and also to returne from the Earle to defend his own provence, to w<sup>ch</sup> offer the said Felym lystened and acknowledged to accept of him. In the mean time Rowrie m<sup>c</sup> Cahall roe O'Connor seeing himself to have his opportunity in the absence of Felym and his nobles that went with him in the journey of Ulster, he also made his repair towards Edward Bruise, with whom he had secrett communication, and promised the said Earle to banish all Englishmen from out of all Connaught, if Edward would be pleased to accept of his own service. Edward authorized him to warre against Englishmen, and not to meddle with the lands of Ffelym. But Rowrie having rec<sup>d</sup> that favour of Bruise he did not only war upon Englishmen, but also upon Ffelym and his partakers, and sought all means to gett the Kingdome of Connought into his own hands, and immediately assembled together Brenymen, and great companies of Gallowglasses and Connoughtmen, and made towards the middle parts of Silemorrey, where, first of all, he burnt the street town of Sligeagh, Athkle an Coran, the castle of Killcalman, the towne of Tobber-bride,

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1316.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixteen.*

A great army was mustered by Felim O'Connor, by Mac Feorais [Birmingham], and the English of West Connaught. They marched to Tochar-mona-

Downeoman, with the Castles of Roscomon, Ryndoyne, als Teaoyn, and Athlone, together with all the houses that lay in his way between these places.

"After committing of w<sup>th</sup> great exploytes, he desired Mac Dermota to give him the duties due upon him belonging to the King of Connaught, and also to yeald him obedience, which Mac Dermott absolutely denied, and withall refused to give him hostages, but he rec<sup>d</sup> hostages and pledges of the rest of the whole provence, incontinently went to Carne fraoigh, where he was invested King of Connought by the 12 chieftaines of Silemorie, 12 Coworbs, and other spiritualls that were accustomed to use the Ceremonies usuall at the time of the Investure of the King: remained for a time among Silemorrey, preying and destroying such of that countrey as he supposed to stick to Felym O'Connor, and that wou'd yeald him allegiance, and also the chiefest cause of his residence there, was tarying for the return of Felym and his forces from the North. In the mean time Felym O'Connor thought with himself that Rowrie wou'd usurp the rule of Connaught, in his absence he spoke to the Read Earle, and told him how Rowrie would warr against him in Connought, and seek to gett the whole government and rule of that Provence into his own hands, by this opportunity he had in their absence. Whereupon he intended to depart from the Earle, to defend his Lands in Connought, who in journeying thro' Ulster and Uriell had not one day of rest, but continuall assaults and skirmishes untill he came to Granard, and to a

place called Killnenawas [coill na namar, *Ann. Conn.*] and to the people of his Uncle, his Mother's Brother, Shane Offerall, after great slaughters and losses of his people, and flight of some of them with their Goods. After his return he advised with his princes and Chieftains that were with him in that tumultuous journey, and in whose places Rory O'Connor did constitute others of his own side, that they and every of them shou'd returne to their places, and take and hold them of Rory dureing the time they should contend together for the preheminence, with condition that if he had overcome Rorye, they should hold of him as they did before; and as for his own ffoster ffather, M<sup>c</sup> Dermott, of Moylorge, seeing it is thought that Rorye would not agree with him for any reasonable conditions of peace, he was content he should remaine with himself dureing his warres, untill he had seen the end and issue thereof.

"The read Earle and Englishmen seeing Ffelim and his Connoughtmen gave them no assistance against their enemyes, and saw them also departe in that manner, they returned backe again from Cowlerayne to the castle of Conyre, [conbaire, *Ann. Conn.*], when the Scottish and Ulstermen followed them, and as they were att the point to meete and give battle, at the first onsett William Burke, with some of his knights, were taken, with the two sonnes of Mac an Miles, the read Earle himselfe took his flight, and was chased from thence to Connaght, after whose coming into the province his allyes and friends, both of the English and Irish, flocked to his house, in hope to be relieved by him from the

Ua concobair Rí Connacht do dul ina naghaid líon a poibairte, Iomairpecc do chóir leatonna, b'píreab fop Ruaidrí, E pín do marbaid, 7 na maite rí ele

oppression of Rory O'Connor. These ensuing persons were the chiefest men of note that had recourse to him: Felym O'Connor, Kinge of Connaught; Mortagh O'Bryen, prince of Thomond; Mullronye Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge; Gilbert O'Kelly, prince of Imanye; who all were banished out of their lands and possessions.

"When they were thus mett, and that Mullronye Mac Dermott saw so manie exiled Noblemen together in one house, he recounted with himselfe, was abashed, and said, that he would never after be reckoned amongst so many, or that number of deposed Chieftains, but would repayre to Teige O'Kelly, by whose intercession he thought to come in favour and credit of Rorye and get his own again, which accordingly was done, upon yielding of hostages by the said Mullronie to Rory O'Connor for keeping his allegiance and Fidelity with him.

"Hugh Ballagh O'Connbr was treacherously killed by Cahall mac Donnell O'Connor; Hugh m<sup>c</sup> Art, and Dermot m<sup>c</sup> Symon ne Traye, were, in like manner, killed by him in revenge of his Father, that before was killed by the said Dermott.

"Donell the next day took a great preye from the sonnes of Mortaugh, where Magnus m<sup>c</sup> Magnus, and Donell his brother, were killed in pursuit thereof, and Tomaltagh m<sup>c</sup> Donnogh was taken captive, after committing of which exploite they took parte and partaked with the English for their own defence. When newes came to the eares of Felym O'Connor of these things, hee, with a few of his trustiest friends, went to the sonnes of Donnell O'Connor, vidz<sup>t</sup>. to Rorye, Magnus, Cahall, Mortagh, Donnogh, John, and Teige, and after someconference had, they, with the help of their kinsmen, and such

others as joined with them, preyed Bryen O'Dowdye, took another prey from Arteagh of Dermott Gall, killed many of his people, and burnt his haggards and Corne, together with their houses, and alsoe took another prey from the sonnes of Cahall Offlanagan, which they tooke in their way to the weare, called Cara-Cowla-Cwirck, and they could not drive the prey by reason of the greate moisture of the bogge, because the feete of the Cattle waded so deep in the Moore, and also being pursued by a greate company, insomuch that all the forces of the sonnes of Cahall, and that partye did overtake them, with Mahon M<sup>c</sup> Granell, chieftain of Moyntireolis, with his kinsmen and followers. Mac Dermot, hearing the clamorous noise of the Drivers, and such as were about the said prey, coming to Cara [Cowla-Cwirck] aforesaid, he followed them to Kowlevaher, and seeyinge the preye stayed, and like to be kept, by the owners, he did not well like it, but had rather their prey should be taken by Felym and his adherents. Whereupon he immediately assisted Phelym, notwithstanding the greate multitudes that were against him, and, upon the suddaine, Connor Roe mac Hugh Breffnye O'Connor was killed, Mahon M<sup>c</sup> Granell, chieftaine of Moynterelais O'Mullmyay, chief Moyinnter Kervallan, etc.; and discomfitted these that withheld their prey from Felym, took the preye himself, without restitution to the owners, came that night to the Abbey of Boyle, the next day over Segass North-easterlye from thence to Kowll Offynn, to the Korann, and to the Country of Lwynie, where Ffelym expected his coming. When Rorye O'Connor heard that Mullronye M<sup>c</sup> Dermott had done these private exploites, and that he joyned in Companye with his said ffoster-sonne Felym, he caused to be assembled



Coinneadha'. Rory, the son of Cathal O'Connor, King of Connaught, came against them with all his forces; and a battle was fought between them, in

from all parts his forces, and with them encamped that night at Ballymore O'fflyn; made little respect of the reverence due to the churches of Kill-Athrachta and Easse-da-chonna; and preyed the monks of the abbey of Boyle.

"Tomaltagh m<sup>c</sup> Morgiessa M<sup>c</sup> Donnogh, with all his followers and dependants, went to assist Ffelym; Dermott Gall went to Crwachann, the King's Pallace, and Teig O'Kelly went to assist Rowrie, and there followed his promise of allegiance upon Mullronie Mac Dermott; and being so joined together they pursued Felym and Mullrony to Letter-Long [*leirip lurgne*, *Ann. Conn.*], and to the borders of the mount of Sliewgawe, and also to the valley called Gleanfahrowe, where infinite numbers of Cowes, Gerans, and sheep were killed by them. They strip'd Gentlemen [*mna uaple*, i. e. gentlewomen. *Ann. Conn.*] that could make no resistance of their cloaths to their naked skins; destroyed and killed without remorse children, and little ones of that Journey. There was not seen so much hurt done in those parts before in any man's memory, without profit to the doers of the harm. Mullronie Mac Dermott hearing that Dermott Gall sate in the privilege seat of his ancestors at Carrick of Loughke, and with honour conveyed to Cruachan [*cpuacan*], to enjoye the principality belonging to himself as his right, and that he made havouck and killed all his Cowes at Gleanfahrowe (as before is specified), he, with his household, and such other as he had in readiness for the purpose, march'd towards Carrick, turned his back to Kara and Synen, and the three Keryes, viz'. the Lower Kerrie, Kerrie Moy-Ie, and Kerrie Arthie, with their Cattle: it is thought that in these days there was not such an assault given, or such a prey taken, by any man whatsoever, for they made all the country to shake for their

fear. The wife of Mac Dermott Gall was taken prisoner at once with the said prey, together with a few of her gentlewomen. Dermott Gall, after that day, never enjoyed any happy day; besaught restitution, and, upon refusall, preyed Moylorge; took all the cowes and horses they could meet, notwithstanding Dermott had warning before, which did nothing availe him, although he had a great assembly of people before them, and left Moylorg waste and voyde of cattle. There was no respect of either temporall or Church-land in that country; their cattle, corn, and other things were snatched even from the very altars, and delivered over to the Gallowglasses for their wages.

"The towne of Dunmore was burn't by Rowrie O'Connor.

"Eaghroy m O'Manie (Aughrim), was burnt by the said Rowrie, and the Castles thereof fallen downe.

"The Cantred of Moynmoye was wasted and destroyed by Teig O'Kellie.

"Felym O'Connor, mac Dermot, Tomaltagh mac Donnogh, and the sons of Donnell O'Connor, partaked with the English of Ighter Connaught, and after they accorded peace with them they destroyed Tyrenna Tyrneaghten, Moyntyrr Kregghan, and the demense of Dunmore, called Convacknie.

"Richard Burk, Earle of Ulster, called the red Earle, remained this year without force or power in any of the parts of Ireland.

"There reigned many diseases generally thro' out the whole Kingdom a great loss of the inhabitants, great scarcitie of Victualles and slaughter of people, and some ugly and fowle weather.

"Hugh O'Donnell, prince of Tyreconnell, came to the lands of Carbreay in Connaught, and destroyed all that Contrey, by the advice of his

don dul rin, .i. diarmait gall mac diarmata tigfina moige luirc, corbmac mac cfeapnaig taoireac ciarraige, 7 pocaid eile duairib a gallocclac, 7 a muintire paimrloaigi.

Rige Connaet do gabail opelim apir. Slóg mór do ecclamao dó dionnpaigib áta lftain, 7 an baile do lorccao lfr. Slemne dextera ticcfina an baile do mapba leó, 7 an goccánach beór, .i. an bapún ba pasíre in Eriinn ina aimpir, 7 iomaat gall ele apcheana 7 édala mora do denam doib.

Sloicceao lánmór do éionól la pelimib ó cconcoabair imaille pe maibib an cúicció. Ba dia maibib pibe Donnchaó ua brian go maithibh muhan, O maoileachlainn Rí mibe, Ualgarcc ua puairc tigfina bpepne, O pfrgail ticcfina muintire hanzaile, tadg ua ceallaiq tigfina ó maine, Magnar mac domnaill uí concoabair tanaipr Connaet, Ape ó hfgra tigeapna luighe, 7 brian ó dubda ticcfina ua pfiacrao. Tiazaiprube uile go hat na moq. Ró

wife, the daughter of Magnus O'Connor, and came herself, with a greates route of Gallowglasses, and took all the spoyles of the churches of Drumkleiw, without respect to church or churchman of that place.

"The Castle of Sliegeagh was taken and fallen down by O'Donnell of that Journey."

\* *Tochar mona Coinneadha*.—This is the name of a celebrated causeway in the parish of Templetogher, in the barony of Ballinroe (anciently called Clanconway), in the county of Galway. See it referred to at the years 1225, 1255, and 1262.

\* *Ciarraighe*.—A territory in the county of Mayo, comprised in the present barony of Costello.

\* *His own particular friends*.—This passage is repeated in the autograph by a mistake of the transcriber.

\* *Ath leathan*, i. e., Broad ford, now Ballylahan in the barony of Gallen and county of Mayo, formerly the seat of Mac Jordan de Exeter.

\* *A very great army*.—The account of the battle is more fully given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, and is

here inserted as proving the situation of Tochar mona Coinneadha.

"A. D. 1316. Felym O'Connor took a prey from the sons of Failge, killed Richard himself" [*Ricard Failgech fém.—Ann. Conn.*]. "and made a great slaughter of his people.

"After which things Ffelym O'Connor gather'd together a huge armie both of Irish and Englishmen, among whom the Lord Bermyngham, Mullronie Mac Dermott, the sons of Donnell O'Connor, and other noblemen (which for brevity's sake I omitt), are not to be forgotten, to give battle to Rowrie mac Cahall Roe O'Connor, which [who] took the kingdom of Connaught before of the said Ffelym. Being so accompanied they marched on towards Silemorey; which being told to Rowrie O'Connor, King of Connaught, as then sitting at the topp of Fie Ikie in Clynconvaye, watching the proceedings of Ffelym and his partakers, where he encamped, and being so sett, he saw Ffelym and his foster-father, Mullronie Mac Dermotta, with their squadrons well sett in battle arraye, fiercely make towards him, Ffelym himself and his foster-father, Mullronie, in the former" [foremost]

which Rory was defeated, and he himself slain, together with Dermot Gall Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Cormac Mac Kehnry, Chief of Ciarraighe<sup>w</sup>, and many others of the chiefs of his gallowglasses, and of his own particular friends<sup>r</sup>.

Felim again assumed the government of Connaught; he mustered another army, and marched against Ath-leathan<sup>r</sup>; he burned the town, and slew Slevin de Exeter, Lord of the town, and also Goganagh [De Cogan], the noblest baron in his time in Ireland, and many others of the English, and acquired much booty.

A very great army<sup>z</sup> was mustered by Felim O'Connor and the chiefs of the province [of Connaught]. Among these chiefs were the following, viz. Donough O'Brien, with the chiefs of Munster; O'Melaghlin, King of Meath; Malgary O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly; Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many; Manus, son of Donnell O'Connor, Tanist of Connaught; Art O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; and Brian O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach. They all marched to Athenry<sup>a</sup>. The English of West Connaught mustered their forces, to oppose

"rank, together with the most part of the English of Connaught, especially of that part of the Province following them, and drawing to a place in his presence called Togher Mone Konneye. The Connoughtmen, with their King, Rowrie mac Cahall O'Connor, mett them in the same place, where King Rowrie and his army by the multiplicity of hands and arms against him, was quite overthrown and discomfitted; King Rowrie himself (a man of wonderful prowess; a destroyer of foreigners, and an expeller of them out of the Kingdom), was killed: also Dermott Gall Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorg; Cormack Kehearnie, prince of Kerrie; Gillechryste Mac Dermotta, Connegan Mac Cunneagan, Donnell Mac Coneagan, Donnogh Mac Rowrie, with a hundred Gallowglasses, and divers others, were killed: Dermott and Donnell O'Boyle, and also Robock Bremyngham of the other side were hurt. This battle was given the 7th of the Kalends of March in the year of our Lord 1316.

"Felym O'Connor afterwards took all the preyes and spoyles of all that belonged to Rowrie

O'Connor, or that partaked with him before, and took himself the government and name of King of Connought, as before he had, which extends from Easroe in Ulster to Eaghtge; took hostages for the preservation of allegiance of the Breniemmen; constituted Ualgarge O'Rourke as their King: also took the hostages of the O'Kellys, O'Maddens, O'Dermodaes, O'Haras, O'Dowdies, and, after setting himself, prepared an army with whome he went to banish the English of Connought; immediately burnt the town of Athlehan; killed Stephen Dexter therein, Miles Cogan, William Prendergass, and John Stanton, Knights; and also William Lawless, with a great slaughter of their people. He burnt all the contrey from the place" [called] "Castlecarran to Roba; took all their preyes and spoyles; returned to his house with a ritch booty of his enemies, and a fortunate success in his affairs."

<sup>a</sup> *Athenry*, *az na piğ*. i. *Athenria*, i. e. Regum Vadum.—*Ogygia*, p. 16. It was a borough or corporate town in a barony of the same name in the county of Galway, but now an obscure village



τιονοιρσοτ τρα ζοιλλ ιαρταρ connaēt ina naḡhaio, .i. uilliam búrc, an barún mac fíorair tiḡsrna áta na rioḡ, ἡ uphór gall líte cuinn uile. Cíð tra achte ro cuirpeā cat croda curata lctorra lcth for lcth. Spaoirtear for gaoiðelaib fo deóio. Marbētar peðlimið ó concobair Rí Connaēt ip in ccairioḡail rin, ἡ ba hepiðe enḡaoiðel ap móa pe a paibe ruil aḡ fearoið Epeann. Ro marbað bfor taðcc ó ceallaiḡ ticésrna ó maine ἡ oētar ap ríciṯ duairlið ril cceallaiḡ imaille rir, Magnur mac domnaill uí Concobair tánairi Connacht, Art ua heaḡra tiḡearna luḡne, Maoileachlainn cappach ó dubhda, Concobair ócc ó dubda, Muirceṡtach mac Concobair uí dubda, diarmait mac diarmata aobair ticésrna moḡe luircc, Muircearṯaṯ mac taichliḡ meic diarmata, Muircearṯaṯ mac diarmata mic fíḡail, Maoilreṯlainn ócc mac maḡnura, Seaan mac murchaio uí maṯadáin, domnall mac Aoḡa uí conéshainn ticésrna ua ndiarmata, ἡ Muirceṡtaṯ a ósrḡraṯair, Murchaio ó maṯadáin, domnall ó baioḡill, ἡ donnchaio ua maolmuaið cona muinṯir imaille rir, Murchaio mac Murchaio méḡ maṯḡaṯna zo ccéð da muinṯir ime, Niall rionnach tiḡsrna fíri tctēba cona muinṯir, Fíḡail mac Seaan gallda uí fíḡail, uilliam mac Aoḡa óicc uí fíḡail, tomar mac aṯlaoib uí fíḡail, coicṯir bfor do cloinn ndonnchaio, .i. tomaltaṯ mac ḡiollacpirt, Murchaio mac donnchaio, concobair mac taðcc, muirceṡtaṯ mac donnchaio, ἡ Maelechlainn mac donnchaio. Ro marbað tra ip in cat céðna Eoin mac aḡaccáin bríctēn uí Concobair, ḡiolla na naom mac dáil pé docair uí doḡailén fíri iomcārṯa ἡ iomcōiméda brataiḡe uí Concobair,

without a market. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, Felim O'Conor mustered this army to banish William Burke out of Connaught. Dr. O'Conor gives a curious account of the battle of Athenry in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 79. He remarks that the English were well armed and drawn up in regular systematic array, commanded by Sir William de Burgo and Richard de Bermingham; and that the Irish fought without armour. He also gives the speech said to have been delivered to the Irish army by Felim O'Conor before the battle; but it is to be

suspected that it is one drawn from his own imagination, as he does not tell us where it is preserved. However his remarks on it and the result of the battle are amusing, and shall be here laid before the reader :

“ Such was the speech of Felim, and so great was the enthusiasm of his army that 10,000 of his men, and twenty-nine of the subaltern chiefs of Connaught were killed in this decisive engagement. Tradition says that, like the Fabian family, the O'Conors were so completely defeated, that throughout all Connaught not one man remained of the name, Felim's brother excepted, who could be found able to

them, namely, William Burke; the Baron Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry; and the greater part of the English of Leath Chuinn. A fierce and spirited engagement took place between them, in which the Irish were at last defeated. Felim O'Connor, from whom the Irish had expected more than from any other Gael then living, was slain. There were also slain Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, and twenty-eight gentlemen of the O'Kellys; Manus, son of Donnell O'Connor, Tanist of Connaught; Art O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; Melaghlín Carragh O'Dowda; Conor Oge O'Dowda; Murtough, son of Conor O'Dowda; Dermot Mac Dermot, heir apparent to Moylurg; Murtough, son of Taichleach Mac Dermot; Murtough, son of Dermot O'Farrell; Melaghlín Oge Mac Manus; John, son of Murrough O'Madden; Donnell, son of Hugh O'Connannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada, and his brother Murtough; Murrough O'Madden; Donnell O'Boyle; Donough O'Molloy, and his people along with him; Murrough, the son of Murrough Mac Mahon, and one hundred of his people; Niall Sinnagh [the Fox], Lord of the men of Tefia, and his people; Farrell, son of John Gallda O'Farrell; William, son of Hugh Oge O'Farrell; Thomas, son of Auliffe O'Farrell; and five of the Clann-Donough<sup>b</sup>, namely, Tomaltagh, son of Gilchreest; Murrough, son of Donough; Conor, son of Teige; Murtough, son of Donough; and Melaghlín, son of Donough. In this battle were also slain John Mac Egan, O'Connor's Brehon; Gilla-na-naev, son of Dailredocair O'Devlin,

carry arms. The annals remark that they were defeated by the superiority of the English archers, who swept off everything that opposed them, and that Felim was killed on the field of battle in the twenty-third year of his age, and performed prodigies of valour, which shewed that he was as worthy as Bruce of the monarchy of all Ireland. Had he succeeded at the battle of Athunree it is probable that Ireland would be as independent as any other nation in Europe; nor can it be conjectured at this time how far that independence, with an alliance between the Scots of Ireland and the Scots of Albany, would have contributed to render the English, then at war with the Welch, and detested by all their neighbours, a tributary people, the inhabitants of a province remote from the seat of

government, and the insulted sufferers of all the calamities which her mercantile monopoly has brought upon all three.

"Cox boasts that 'after this battle the Berminghams took a prey of 2000 cows from the O'Conors;' but certain it is that, considering the inferiority of the Irish arms, we find no cause of wonder that 8000 Irish, as Cox has it, or 11,000, as the Irish annals say, were slain at the battle of Athunree; and that the King of England, on receiving the news of this victory, granted to Richard de Birmingham the title of Baron of Athunree, which his descendants have enjoyed ever since.'"

<sup>b</sup> *Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac-Donoughs of Tirerrill, who are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

γ Τομάρ ó conallaín. Αέτ εῖνα νι ἡσίδιρ α φαίρησιρ, νό α ιννιρην γαχα ττορ-  
ερατταρ δο μαίτιβ Connaéτ, munan, γ μιθε ιρ ιν ccaé ccéona. Λά féle  
.S. labráρ δο ρονηραδ tuccaδ an tromcaeth po. Τσορα βλιαδνα αρ ριχιττ  
βα ἡσσίρ υρσίδλιμιδ an tan ριν. Ruaidrí na bfeδ mac donnchaid mic  
Eogain mic Ruaidrí uí Concobair doirdnead ι τιγεαρνυρ Connaéτ ιαραν.

Sluiccead adbal pe mac uilliam búrc ι ρíol muirfodhaiγ. O concobair  
γ Síol muirfodhaiγ, γ μοραν διορεαéτ connachet, γ δά nuairlib do dénam  
píte ριρ. Αέτ εῖνα νοέαρ φαοῖν mac διαρματα απτρίéτ δο dénom, Mac  
uilliam do ραίγδ μοιγε luirc ιαρρην, Creacha aóble do dénam dó ιm át  
an éip γ ιn uáctar éipe, An tíρ uile do lorcead γ do millead dó. Acht  
eῖna po iméighriot gan cat gan comad ap a haitle. Ruaidrí mac donnchaid  
dairioghad do mac διαρματα ιαρ ριν.

Dearbporgaill ingean Maighnua uí concobair, bñ Aodha uí domnaill décc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1317.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρί chéu, α dech, aSeachtet.

Donnchad ua briain, Rí munan do marbad.

Τοιρδελβác mac Aóda mic Eoccaín .i. mac Ruaidrí mic afoha mic caṑal  
cpoidéirγ do pioγad do éonnachtoibh.

Roibíρ α bpiúr do ééct ιn Épinn α halbain imaille pe moρpluáigead  
υπορταéτ α βραταρ Eóbaro α bpiur, γ do dioéup gall α hÉipinn.

Μαοιλιρ δερετρα τιccéρna áta léain do marbad la caṑal mac dom-  
naill uí éconcobair, γ domnaill mac ταιδγ mic domnaill iorpariρ uí éconcobair

<sup>c</sup> *Thomas O'Conallan*.—In the Annals of Clon-  
macnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he is  
called "Thomas O'Connolan of the King's  
Guard." This family was located in the county  
of Galway, but the exact position of their terri-  
tory has not been determined. They are to be  
distinguished from the O'Coindealbhains or  
Quinlans of Tullyard, near Trim, in Meath, as  
well as from the O'Caoidealbhains or Quinli-  
vans of Munster, and from the O'Coinghiollains  
of Sligo.

<sup>d</sup> *Na-bhFeadh*, i. e. of the Faes, which was  
the name of O'Naghtan's country in the barony  
of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>e</sup> *Ath-an-chip*.—The name of a ford on the  
Shannon, near the town of Carrick-on-Shannon.

<sup>f</sup> *Uachtar-tire*, i. e., the upper part of the  
country. The northern part of the barony of  
Boyle, containing the small village of Keadew,  
is still locally so called.

<sup>g</sup> *Donough O'Brien*.—There is a long account  
of the battle in which he was slain given in the



O'Conor's standard-bearer; and Thomas O'Conallan<sup>c</sup>. In short, it is impossible to enumerate or tell all the chiefs of Connaught, Munster, and Meath, who fell in this battle. This terrible battle was fought on the festival day of St. Lawrence [10th of August]. Felim O'Conor was twenty-three years of age at the time. Rory na-bhFeadh<sup>d</sup>, the son of Donough, son of Owen, son of Rory O'Conor was then inaugurated King of Connaught.

A numerous army was led by William Burke into Sil-Murray; and O'Conor and the Sil-Murray, with many of the tribes and chiefs of Connaught, made peace with him. Mac Dermot, however, did not consent to make this peace; and Mac William [for that reason] afterwards made an incursion into Moylurg, committed great depredations about Ath-an-chip<sup>e</sup>, and in Uachtar-tire<sup>f</sup>, and burned and destroyed the whole country; but his men departed without fighting a battle, or obtaining pledges of submission. Rory, the son of Donough [O'Conor], was afterwards deposed by Mac Dermot.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of Manus O'Conor, and wife of Hugh O'Donnell, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1317.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventeen.*

Donough O'Brien<sup>g</sup>, King of Munster, was slain.

Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Rory, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Croiderg, was inaugurated by the Connacians as their king.

Robert Bruce came from Scotland to Ireland with a great army<sup>h</sup>, to assist his brother, and expel the English from Ireland.

Meyler de Exeter, Lord of Athleathan [Ballylahan, in the county of Mayo], was slain by Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor; and Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Donnell<sup>i</sup>-Erris O'Conor, was slain along with him, together with four-

Irish work called *Caithrem Toirdhealbhaigh*, from which it has been abstracted by the compiler of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

<sup>h</sup> *Great army.*—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, this passage is thus given: "A. D. 1317. Robert Bruise, King of Scotland, came this year to Ireland with

a great army of Galloweglasses, to assist his brother, Edward Bruise, to conquer and bring in subjection this kingdome, and to banish all English here hence."

<sup>i</sup> *Donnell-Erris O'Conor.*—He was the son of Manus, who was the son of Murtough Muimneach, the son of King Turlough More O'Conor.

do mairbad b'fór amaille rir, 7 ceit're rir décc dia muinuir imarason riú. Ar bor'd methénaiḡi (.i. abann) oḡroma cliaḡ do rónaḡ na ḡnoíma rin.

Cairlen aḡa cliaḡ an cōrainn (.i. baile an móta) do b'ir'easḡ.

Maileclainn cappach mac diarmata asbar tigherna moige luirc, Concobar ó concobair, .i. mac comorba comáin, 7 Maḡnur ó flannaccáin asbar taoiriḡ cloinne catail do mairbad la gillbert mac ḡoirdealbais co rochaib oile.

Maíom cille móire for mac Ruaidri, 7 for f'raib b'ir'ne. Mac Aoda b'ir'niḡ uí concobair do ḡabail ann. Da mac neíll uí ruairc, concobar buide maḡ tighernain taoir'easḡ teallais dúnchaḡa, Maḡamain mac tighernain, an ḡiolla ruasḡ mac an airéindis mic tighernáin, mocól mac an maigiritir, 7 pecht b'ichit gallócclac do muinuir m'ic Ruaidri do mairbad ann, 7 rōcaide nach airníḡt'ir.

Maeliora ruasḡ mac asḡaccáin r'así Eireann i b'feneasur 7 i mbreit'innur décc.

Raḡnall maḡ raḡnall taoir'easḡ muinuir heolair do ḡabail i b'rioll, 7 taoir'ech do dénam do Sheppraḡ maḡ raḡnall ma ionasḡ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1318.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, a dech, a hocht.

Maíom mór do t'abairt i néib ar ḡalloib la hua c'f'baill dú i t'or'c'air Aḡam mape 7 So'caide do ḡalloibh.

<sup>i</sup> *Ballymote* is in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo.

<sup>k</sup> *Kilmore*, the seat of a bishopric in the county of Cavan.

<sup>l</sup> *Mac-an-Master*.—This name is still extant in the county of Cavan, but generally anglicised Masterson.

<sup>m</sup> *Mac Egan*.—Mageoghegan gives this entry in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise thus:

“Moyleissa Roe Mac Keigan, the best-learned in Ireland in the Brehon Lawe, in Irish called Fenechus, died.” To this he adds the following note:

“This Fenechus or Brehon lawe, is none other but the civill Lawe, which the Brehons had in an obscure and unknown language, which none could understand except those that studied in the open schools they had. Some were judges and others were admitted to plead in the open air as barristers, and for their fees, costs, and all, received the eleventh part of the thing in demand of the party for whom it was ordered; the loser paid no costs.

“The Brehons of Ireland were divided into severall tribes and families, as the Mac Keigans, O'Deorans, O'Breasleans, and Mac Tholies.

teen of their people. It was on the brink of the Methenagh (i. e. a river) of Drumcliff, that these deeds were done.

The castle of Ath-cliath an Chorainn (i. e. of Ballymote<sup>1</sup>) was demolished.

Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, heir to the lordship of Moylurg; Conor O'Connor (i. e. the son of the coarb of St. Coman); Manus O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cathail, and many others, were slain by Gilbert Mac Costello.

The son of Rory and the men of Breifny were defeated at Kilmore<sup>k</sup>, where the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Connor was taken prisoner, and the two sons of Niall O'Rourke, Conor Boy Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, Mahon Mac Tiernan, Gillaroo, son of the Erenagh Mac Tiernan, Nicholas Mac-an-Master<sup>l</sup>, one hundred and forty of the gallowglasses of the people of the son of Rory, and others not enumerated, were slain.

Maelisa Roe Mac Egan<sup>m</sup>, the most learned man in Ireland in law and judicature, died.

Randal Mac Rannall<sup>n</sup>, Chief of Muintir-Eolais [in the county of Leitrim], was treacherously taken prisoner, and Geoffrey Mac Rannall was made Chief in his place.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1318.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighteen.*

A great victory was gained<sup>o</sup> over the English in Ely<sup>p</sup>, by O'Carroll; and Adam Mares and many other Englishmen were slain.

Every contrey had its peculiar Brehaive" [bpeie-  
team] "dwelling within itself, that had power to decide the causes of that contrey, and to maintain their controversies against their neighbour countreys, by which they held their lands of the Lord of the Contrey where they dwelt. This was before the lawes of England were in full force in this Land, and before the kingdom was divided into Shyres."

<sup>n</sup> *Mac Rannall*.—This name is anglicised Magranell or Mac Granell, by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in

which this passage is given as follows: "A. D. 1317. Randolph Mac Granell was deposed of the chieftainship by the people of his own contrey, and the captainrie given over by them to Geoffrey Magranell as more worthy thereof."

<sup>o</sup> *A great victory was gained*.—μαϊὸν μορ πο  
καθάρη, literally, "a great defeat was given."

<sup>p</sup> *Ely*.—The Ely of which O'Carroll was chief comprised the baronies of Ballybrit and Clonlisk, in the south of the present King's County; that is, that part of the King's County lying south of the boundary of the diocese of Meath.



Slóg mór do éionól do Mhaolruanaid mac diarmata ticcína moizi luipce do íaigíó caéal mic domnaill uí concobair go farrá coillead. Tainne ar in íloigíó rin Toirpdeibac mac Aoda mic Eogain uí concobair, Ualgarce ua ruairc ticcína bhepne, concobair ó ceallaiḡ ticcína ua maine, ḡ Tomaltac mac donnchaíó tighína tpe hoilella. Iar ndul go farrá coillead do na maítib rin po tarccaió Caéal coméa mópa doib, ḡ gíóó nócar gabaó uaid acé a ionnraigíó go lairmíóón a longpuit. Cíó eiríthe ní ar éime ná ar elár do éuaíó rin dó uair do ríscair iadromh go rraochda poirniata, gur ríraó iomairce acé amnur ítorra, go torcáir brian mac toirpdealbaiḡ uí concobair moḡdaína Connaé, Concobair ó ceallaiḡ, brian mac maḡnura, Caéal mac gíollacpíort meic diarmata, ḡ rocaíde oile duairlib ḡ dannaíó an tplaíḡ aréna la caéal co na muinir.

Caéal mac domnaill dionnraicíó uí concobair ḡ míc diarmata iarrin, go ndearna cpeacha aibíle i moizi luipce, ḡ gur harémoḡaó toirpdealbac mac aoda lair. Gabair rín cínur Connaé iaram, ḡ tén toirpdealbac do íaigíó uilliam buic ḡ gall ar a hantle.

Seaan mac domnaill uí neill do marbaó la hua ndomnaill, .i. Aod mac domnaill óicc i ndoipe choluin cille, ḡ mac domnaill, ḡ rocaíde ele do marbaó ḡ do báthaó.

<sup>q</sup> *Fassa-Coille*.—This was the name of a woody district in the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo. See it mentioned again at the year 1397.

<sup>r</sup> *Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor*.—From Murtough, the brother of this Cathal, O'Conor Sligo descended, thus: Murtough, father of Donnell, who was father of Owen, who was father of Donnell, who was father of Cathal Oge, who was father of Teige, who was father of Cathal Oge, who was father of Donnell O'Conor Sligo, who was father of Sir Calvagh or Sir Charles O'Conor Sligo. See Pedigree of O'Conor Sligo, given by Duaid Mac Firbis in his Genealogical Work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 221.

<sup>s</sup> *Great presents*.—coméa mopa.—Mageoghegan renders this “great gifts and bribes,” in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in

which the whole passage runs as follows:

“A. D. 1318. Molronie Mac Dermodda, prince of Moylorge, gathered together a great army consisting of the ensuing, viz., Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connought, Ularg O'Royreck, prince of the Brenie; Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine; and Tomaltagh Mac Donnogh, prince of Tyre-allella,” [and] “marched towards Cahall mac Donnell O'Connor, who dwelt at Fasagh Koyllie. Cahall offered them great gifts and bribes, and not to come to” [annoy] “him; which they refused, and marched towards the midst of the place where he encamped; which he seeing, having none other remedy, he tooke hearte anew, and with a courageous stomach, without daunting, he issued from out his house, and made feircely towards the place he saw his enemies approache, and gave them a valourous onsett;

A great host was mustered by Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, with which he marched to Fassa-Coille<sup>a</sup>, to attack Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor<sup>r</sup>. In this army came Turlough, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor; Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; Conor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many; and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill. On the arrival of these chieftains at Fassa-Coille, Cathal offered them great presents<sup>s</sup>; but these were not accepted from him, and they charged him in the very middle of his fortified camp. Cathal, however, was in nowise daunted<sup>t</sup> or disheartened at this, but resisted them with fierceness and bravery; and a furious and desperate battle was fought between them, in which Brian, the son of Turlough O'Connor, heir presumptive to the government of Connaught, Conor O'Kelly, Brian Mac Manus, Cathal, son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, and many others of the nobles and plebeians of the army, were slain by Cathal and his people.

Cathal, son of Donnell, afterwards marched against the O'Connor and Mac Dermot, and committed great depredations in Moylurg, and deposed Turlough, the son of Hugh, and assumed the sovereignty of Connaught himself; upon which Turlough went to [seek refuge from] William Burke and the English.

John, son of Donnell O'Neill, was slain by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge) at Derry-Columbkille, and Mac Donnell<sup>u</sup> and many others were slain and drowned.

killed Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine at first; Bryan mac Terlagh O'Connor, Tanist or next successor of the Kingdom of Connought; Bryan mac Magnus, Cahall mac Gillechrist, and many others of the noble and ignoble sort were killed therein; and immediately afterwards" [he] "tooke a great prey from Dermodda; tooke the government and name of King of Connought to himself, and deposed Terlagh O'Connor thereof, and for his defence partaked with William Burke and the English of Connought."

<sup>t</sup> *In nowise daunted.*—This part of the passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Which he seeing, having none other remedy, he tooke heart anew, and with a courageous stomach, without daunting, he issued from

out of his house, and made fiercely towards the place he saw his enemies approache, and gave them a valourous onsett: killed Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, at first; Bryan Mac Terlagh, O'Connor, Tanist or next successor of the kingdom of Connaught; Bryan Mac Magnus; Cahall Mac Gillechrist, and many others of the noble and ignoble sort."

<sup>u</sup> *Mac Donnell.*—Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, gives this passage differently, as follows:

"A. D. 1318. John O'Neale's son, that is to say, the son of Donnell O'Neale, was killed by Hugh O'Neale in the town of Derry. The said Hugh and divers others were killed and drowned the same day."

Εδουαρδ α βριουρ φήι millte Ερηνν γο coiτεcenn eτιρ gallaib, γ γαιοδεαλαib  
 do μαρβαδ do γallaib επρέ νήιτ caταigτε, γ cποδαcτα ι ndún dealgan. Mac  
 ruaidiρ τιγήινα ιnni gall, Mac doinnaiλλ τιγεapna αιπιρ γαιοdel, γ ιolar do  
 μαιτιb alban imaille ριú do μαρβαδ ina παρπαδ, γ noca deapnaδ pe haiμπιρ  
 imcfin ιnΕρηνν γνιοm ap mó ap a τcάιmic α λήι inár, uair τcάιmic γορτα coiτεcenn  
 pe linn an Εδουαρδ ρι ιnnτε co mbidiρ daoine aγ tomaitc apoile ρρι πέ na  
 τcάopa mbliadán γο lñt baóipiom lctoppa.

Seaan ó Éirgail do μαρβαδ daon opcōp ρoiγde dia inac fén.

Seapppaδ mac γiolla na naom uí éirgail τιγήινα na hanγaile décc.

Catal mac γiolla cpiρt meγ paγnaill do μαρβαδ.

γiolla an choimdeaδ mac cionaδda uí γopmγaile γ γopmγaite ιnγean meic  
 bpanáin a bean do éγ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1319.

Αοιρ Cριoρt, mile, τιι chéu, a dech, aNaói.

Εηι mac an cpoρain epucc paθα both do écc, γ Tomár mac copbmaic  
 uí doinnaiλλ abb eappa ρuaδ do coga ιn epuccoide Ráθα both iapaμ.

<sup>v</sup> *Edward Bruce.*—The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, give the account of Bruce's death more fully, as follows:

"Edward Bruise, a destroyer of all Ireland, in generall, both English and Irish, was killed by the English in battle by their valour at Dundalk, the 14th of October, 1318, together with Mac Rowrie, King of the Islands, and Mac Donnel, prince of the Irish" [Gael] "of Scotland, with many other Scottishmen. Edward Bruise seeing the Enemies encamped before his face, and fearing his brother, Robert Bruise, King of Scotland (that came to this kingdom for his assistance), would acquire and gett the glorie of that victorie, which he made himself believe he would gett, of the Anglo-Irish, which he was sure he was able to overthrow, without the assistance of his said brother, he rashly gave them the assault, and was therein slain himself, as is declared, to the great joye and comfort of

the whole kingdome in generall, for there was not a better deed that redounded more to the good of the Kingdom since the creation of the World, and since the banishment of the Fine Fomores out of this land, done in Ireland than the killing of Edward Bruise, for there reigned scarcity of victuals, breach of promises, ill performances of covenants, and the loss of men and women thro' out the whole Kingdom for the space of three years and a half that he bore sway, insomuch that men did commonly eat one another for want of sustenance during his time."

The battle in which Edward Bruce was slain was fought near the hill of Faughard, within two miles of Dundalk, and the natives still point out the spot where he fell. It would appear from the Anglo-Irish accounts of this battle that the English owed the victory to the desperate bravery of John Maupas, an Anglo-Irish knight, who, under the persuasion that the death of Bruce



Edward Bruce<sup>v</sup>, the destroyer of [the people of] Ireland in general, both English and Irish, was slain by the English, through dint of battle and bravery, at Dundalk, where also Mac Rory, Lord of the Inse-Gall [the Hebrides], Mac Donnell, Lord of Argyle, and many others of the chiefs of Scotland, were slain. And no achievement had been performed in Ireland for a long time before, from which greater benefit had accrued to the country than from this; for, during the three and a half years that this Edward spent in it, a universal famine prevailed to such a degree, that men were wont to devour one another<sup>w</sup>.

John O'Farrell was slain by his son with one shot from an arrow<sup>x</sup>.

Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Cathal, son of Gilchreest Mag-Rannall, was slain.

Gilla an-Choimhdhe, son of Kenny O'Gormly, and Gormlaith, daughter of Mac Branan, his wife, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1319.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred nineteen.*

Henry Mac-an-Chrosain, Bishop of Raphoe, died; and Thomas, son of Cormac O'Donnell, Abbot of Ashroe, was then elected to the bishopric of Raphoe.

himself would ensure the victory to the English, rushed devotedly to the place where he saw him, and when, after the battle, the body of Bruce was discovered, that of John Maupas was found lying stretched across it. (See *Campion's History of Ireland*, A. D. 1318). Sir John Bermingham is said to have brought Bruce's head to the King, and received as a reward the earldom of Louth and the barony of Ardee. The hands and heart of Bruce are said to have been carried to Dublin, and his other limbs sent to different places; but tradition says that his body was buried in the churchyard of Faughard, where they still pretend to point out his grave. Barbour, however, says that Gib Harper wore Edward Bruce's armour, and that his body was consequently mistaken for that of Bruce, and his head salted in "a kest, and sent as a present to King Edward." See *Grace's Annals of Ireland*,

edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 95.

<sup>w</sup> *Were wont to devour one another.*—Grace and Pembridge state that some of the people were so pinched with famine that they dug up the graves in the church-yards, and, after they had boiled the flesh in the scull of the dead body, eat it up; but this is evidently an exaggerated account of this dearth, for, surely, if the famine had not consumed the pots as well as the food, they might have easily found better utensils for cooking human flesh than the skulls of men. Dr. Drummond thinks that this story owes its origin to the ambiguity of the word "scull," which is frequently used by old English writers to denote a covering for the head; but when it is considered that the chroniclers of the event wrote in the Latin language, this conjecture will be found to lose much of its ingenuity.

<sup>x</sup> *With one shot from an arrow, baon opcop poig-*

Ερpucc δοipe, Ο βάναιν Εαρpucc clochair, γ Ερpucc cluana pήpta bpe-  
nainn décc.

Αine inげan meic διαρματα bή meic Conpνάma décc.

Eachmarcach mac bpanáin ταιοipeαé copcachlann do mapbað Thomal-  
ταιğ uί μαοιλbpeνainn, ɣiðsð noçap mapbað in apccaið pin uair puairpuiñ  
pήpin báp α ccionn an epήp laoi iap pin do biçin na ngon tucc Tomaltac  
pair.

Domnall ó néill ticçpina tήpe heocçain vaçcop ap α plaitήp tpe nήp  
gall γ cloinne Αoða buiðe, γ α ðul co pήpaið manac ap comapci plaitbήp-  
ταιğ μέğ uiðip, γ pin manach do cpeacaið α muinnctipe.

Ο neill, .i. domnall do ɣabail α tήɣpinaip pήn do uiðip.

ðrian mac domnall ui neill tάνaiip çenel eoɣain do mapbað la cloinn  
aoða buiðe γ la hannpaci mac ðauill aɣ piát lúpaiğ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1320.

Αοip Cpiop, mile, epί chéð, apiche.

Μaineptip bήnoçpαιɣe i nouçtaiğ uί Suilleabáin in epçcopóitççç Ruip,  
do tóɣbáil la hua Suilleában do bpaiprib .S. ppanprip, γ ap ip an mainepçip  
pin baii toɣha aðnaitçhe ui Shuilleabáin γ mopáin ðuairib oile.

Comne, γ comðáil eiðip Caçal ó çoncobair γ maolpuanaid mac διαρματα,  
ɣo noçpnpac pít çonnail capuðmáil pe poile, γ mac διαρματα do çoiðeçç

de.—Mageoghegan renders this passage thus:  
“A. D. 1318. John O'Farrell was killed by his  
own son with an arrow.”

<sup>y</sup> *The Bishop of Derry*.—He was Odo or Hugh  
O'Neill, and succeeded in the year 1316. See  
Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 289.

<sup>z</sup> *O'Banan*.—He is called Gelasius O'Banan  
by Ware. He succeeded in 1316.

<sup>a</sup> *The Bishop of Clonfert*.—The Bishop of Clon-  
fert who died in this year was Gregory O'Brogy,  
who succeeded in 1308. See Harris's Edition  
of Ware's Bishops, p. 639.

<sup>b</sup> *He did not escape scathless*.—*ɣiðeaið noçap*  
*mapbað i napçaið pin*, literally signifies “he

was not killed gratis, i. e., his death cost Mac  
Branain his own life.

<sup>c</sup> *The Clann-Hugh-Boy*.—These were the de-  
scendants of Hugh Boy O'Neill, who was slain  
in the year 1283, and were located in the terri-  
tory of Clannaboy, in the counties of Down and  
Antrim.

<sup>d</sup> *Rath-lury*, *Rat lúpaiğ*.—This place is now  
called Maghera, which is a small town in the  
county of Londonderry. St. Lurach's or Loury's  
well and grave are still pointed out. See note <sup>1</sup>  
under the year 1218, p. 193, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Monastery of Bantry*.—Dr. Smith, in his *Nat-  
ural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 5,

The Bishop of Derry<sup>y</sup>, O'Banan<sup>z</sup>, Bishop of Clogher, and the Bishop of Clonfert<sup>a</sup>, died.

Aine, daughter of Mac Dermot, and wife of Mac Consnava, died.

Eachmarcach Mac Branán, Chief of Corcachlann, slew Tomaltagh O'Mulrenin; but he himself did not escape scathless<sup>b</sup>, for, on the third day afterwards, he died of the wounds which Tomaltagh had inflicted upon him.

Donnell O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, was expelled from his lordship through the power of the English and the Clann-Hugh-Boy<sup>c</sup>, and went to Fermanagh under the protection of Flaherty Maguire; but the inhabitants of Fermanagh plundered his people.

O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, assumed his own lordship again.

Brian, son of Donnell O'Neill, Tanist of Tyrone, was slain by the Clann-Hugh-Boy and Henry Mac Davill at Rath-lury<sup>d</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1320.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty.*

The monastery of Bantry<sup>e</sup>, in O'Sullivan's country, in the bishopric of Ross<sup>f</sup>, was founded by O'Sullivan for Franciscan Friars. In this monastery O'Sullivan and many other nobles chose burial places for themselves.

A meeting and conference took place between Cathal O'Connor and Mullrony Mac Dermot: a kindly and amicable peace<sup>g</sup> was concluded between them,

states that this monastery was founded in 1460, by Dermot O'Sullivan; but he quotes no authority. No vestige of this building now remains.

<sup>f</sup> *Ross*.—This diocese comprised the western part of the county of Cork.—See Smith's Natural and Civil History of Cork, Book i. cc. 2 and 4; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 194.

<sup>g</sup> *A kindly and amicable peace*, *rié cónnail cambeamail*.—Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, renders this passage as follows: "Cahall O'Connor and Mullronie Mac Dermott had a meeting, where a

friendly attenment was agreed and concluded between them; whereupon Mullronie upon some occasions of his left the countrey; [and] the said Cahall, contrary to his said agreement, tooke his advantage by the oportunity he had in his absence, and mett him at a place called Torawnagh, whom he instantly took prisoner, and also took Granie, daughter of Mac Magnus, wife of the said Mullronie, whom he found staying for a boat to pass over into the island of Carrick Logha Ke; he tooke the spoyles and preys of the contrey: also he tooke prisoner Mac Donnogh, Lord of the territorye called Tyreallealla in Connought."



δια τίρ φίν ιαπρίν, micheingell do denaín don cátaí rémpaíte ar mac ndiarmata ar a haíte ar mullach doraínnach, .i. a gabail lair, 7 gpairne ingean meic Magnara bñ meic diarmata do gabáil beór i bpuir na cairrige. Maolioru donn mac aodaccáin 7 a mac, 7 Tomaltaí mac donnchaíó tigrína tpe hoilella do gabail beór, 7 an tír do lomapeccain iapáin.

Αὐὸ mac ταιδς υἱ Concobair ofgabbar nigh connacé ar deilb ar uairle, 7 ar einech do marbað do mac mairtín, 7 éfín do marbað ina διογαίλ.

Ματγανναιν mac domnaill connacétaiγ υἱ bpiain tanairi munan do marbað do cloinn cuiléin.

Μορ ingean υἱ baogill bñ υἱ φρίγαίλ décc.

Μαc Μαιρτίν do marbað ina τίς φίν la hasbh mac ταιδς υἱ concobair, Clann Μαιρτίν, 7 clann aeða buíde do leanmáin aeða go clochar, 7 a marbað ann.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1321.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί chéu, fiche a haon.

Γpairne ingén meic Magnara bñ maolpuanaíó meic diarmata décc.

Ρυαίόρι na bφó mac donnchaíó mic eoγain υἱ concobair do marbað do cátaí mac Αὐδα mic Eoγain tpe tanogoch.

Carracc locha cé do bpireað la cátaí mac domnaill υἱ concobair.

Μαγνυρ ó hanluain tigrína oipéir do dállað dá bpaíair féin mall mac Conulað υἱ anluain cedaoín an bpaíth.

Νιall ó hanluain tigrína aipéir do marbað do gallaíó dúin dealgan i meabhail.

<sup>h</sup> *Mullagh Doramhnach*.—There is no place now bearing this name in Mac Dermot's country. It was probably the ancient name of the townland of Mullaghmore, in the parish of Killukin, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>i</sup> *Port-na-Cairrge*.—This was the name of the quay or bank opposite Mac Dermot's Castle, called Carraig Locha Ce, or the Rock of Lough Key. The spot is still so called by the natives when speaking Irish.

<sup>k</sup> *A good materies*, ofgabbar.—Mageoghegan

renders this as follows, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Hugh mac Teige O'Connor, a young man of great worth and expectation, and one sufficient for birth, composition of body, and liberalitie, to be a King, was killed by Mac Martynn, who was killed in revenge thereof."

<sup>l</sup> *Clann-Cuilein*.—This was one of the tribe names of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

<sup>m</sup> *Clann-Martin*.—This was a sept of the O'Neills of Tyrone. The Clann-Hugh Boy were

and Mac Dermot then returned to his own country. Cathal, however, afterwards violated the conditions of this peace, for he made a prisoner of Mac Dermot at Mullagh Doramhnach<sup>h</sup>, and also of his wife, the daughter of Mac Manus, at Port-na-Cairrge<sup>i</sup>. Maelisa Don Mac Egan and his son, and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, were also made prisoners, and the country was entirely plundered.

Hugh, son of Teige O'Conor, a good materies<sup>k</sup> of a King of Connaught, by reason of his personal shape, nobility, and hospitality, was slain by Mac Martin, who was himself slain in revenge of it.

Mahon, son of Donnell Connaghtagh O'Brien, Tanist of Munster, was slain by the Clann-Cuilein<sup>l</sup>.

More, daughter of O'Boyle, and wife of O'Farrell, died.

Mac Martin was slain in his own house by Hugh, the son of Teige O'Conor; but the Clann-Martin<sup>m</sup> and the Clann-Hugh-Boy pursued Hugh to Clogher<sup>n</sup>, where they killed him.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1321.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-one.*

Grainne, daughter of Mac Manus, and wife of Mulrony Mac Dermot, died.

Rory of the Faes<sup>o</sup>, the son of Donough, son of Owen O'Conor, was treacherously slain by Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen.

The Rock of Lough Key was destroyed by Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor.

Manus O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was blinded on Spy-Wednesday by his own kinsman<sup>p</sup>, Niall, son of Cu-Uladh O'Hanlon.

Niall O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was treacherously slain by the English of Dundalk.

also a sept of the same family, who, soon after this period, made themselves masters of an extensive territory in the counties of Down and Antrim, to which they gave their clan-name.

<sup>n</sup> *Clogher* is the head of a bishop's see, in a barony of the same name, in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>o</sup> *Of the Faes*.—He was so called from the territory of the Faes, or O'Naghtan's country,

near Athlone, in the county of Roscommon, in which he was fostered.

<sup>p</sup> *Kinsman*, *bráðaur*.—Mageoghegan renders it *brother* in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus: "A. D. 1321. Magnus O'Hanlon, prince of the Orhir was blinded by his own brother, and mightily oppressed by Neale mac Conuley O'Hanlon, upon Wednesday, the week before Easter."

Μαῖομ αἰβαλ δο ἑάβαιρ δο Αἰντριμ μὰς ῥῥοπαῖρ ἡ δο ḡallaib na mīde ar m̄acaibh rīogh ua b̄paill̄ge.

Uilliam mac ḡille rīodén, ἡ M̄atha δο m̄arbað la henri mac ḡiolla rīodén na oipect̄ r̄éin.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1322.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, mīle, τρῖ chéu, r̄iche, αἰό.

M̄atha ua heothaḡ erpucc Conmaicne (no αρῑachaib), ἡ Αἰνδριαρ macc maoilin αρῑm̄aḡir̄tir̄ d̄l̄iḡib̄ nuῖr̄iaðnaῖr̄i ἡ Shenreac̄ta i léx, ἡ i ccanóin décc.

Lucár ua Muir̄edhaḡ aῖrch̄iðeochain cluana δο écc.

Mur̄chað mac ḡiolla na naom̄ uí ῥ̄sr̄ḡail̄ ticc̄sr̄na na hanḡaile δο m̄arbað δο m̄ac α ὁsr̄b̄raṑar̄ Seoim̄n ó ῥ̄sr̄ḡail̄ i ccluain lip̄ b̄icc̄ τρῖ mebaῖl. Muir̄-c̄sr̄tað mac amlaib̄ uí ῥ̄sr̄ḡail̄ δο m̄arbað an lá céðna dia b̄raṑ̄r̄ibh ῥ̄sr̄r̄in (lochluinn, ἡ Roib̄sr̄u) τpe mebaῖl. Uoclaim̄ mac amlaib̄ uí ῥ̄sr̄ḡail̄ δο m̄arbað la Seoim̄n iar̄ r̄in.

Donnchað mac donnchaib̄ meic̄ diaῖmata décc.

Hann̄raoi mac ḡilleῖnnéin̄ ταιοῖeac̄ muint̄ipe ῥ̄eodac̄áin̄ δο m̄arbað la clom̄n̄ Amlaibh̄ m̄éḡ uíðir̄.

ḡillibeῖr̄t̄ ó ceallaḡ ticc̄sr̄na ó maine décc.

Maolpuanaib̄ mac diaῖmata δο ḡabail̄ lé concob̄ar̄ mac τaib̄ḡ uí concob̄air̄, ἡ δο luēt̄ τῖḡe caṑ̄ail̄ uí concob̄air̄ i ccluain cummuir̄ec, ἡ an baile d̄ar̄eccain̄ d̄oibh.

Riocap̄o mac ῥ̄ῥoπαῖρ̄ ticc̄sr̄na áta na r̄ioḡ décc.

Μαῖομ μοῖρ δο ἑάβαιρ̄ δο ḡrian̄ ó ḡrian̄ ῥ̄or̄ ḡallaib̄.

ḡiolla na naom̄ mac Seῖr̄raib̄ mic̄ ḡiolla na naom̄ uí ῥ̄sr̄ḡail̄ δο ḡabail̄ τῖḡeap̄naῖr̄ na hanḡaile.

Uilliam liaṑ̄ b̄ur̄c̄ mac uilliam moῖr̄ décc.

Maolpuanaib̄ mac ḡiollac̄r̄ioῖr̄t̄ mic̄ concob̄air̄ mic̄ cor̄b̄maic̄ mic̄ tomal̄-taḡ na caῖr̄r̄ḡe ticc̄sr̄na moῖḡe luir̄ec̄ [décc].

<sup>1</sup> *Cluain-lis-Bec*.—This name, which was that of a seat of one of the O'Farrells, in the county of Longford, is now obsolete.

<sup>2</sup> *The sons of Auliffe Maguire*.—The descendants of this Auliffe took the tribe name of

Clann-Auliffe, and gave name to a barony in the county of Fermanagh, now anglicised Clanawley, and sometimes incorrectly Glenawley.

<sup>3</sup> *Cluain-Cumuisic*.—This name would be anglicised Clooncummisk, but there is no place



A great defeat was given by Andrew Mac Feorais [Bermingham] and the English of Meath to the sons of the Chieftains of Offaly.

William and Matthew Mac Gillafinnen were slain by Henry Mac Gillafinnen, at a meeting of his own tribe.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1322.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-two.*

Mathew O'Hoey, Bishop of Conmaicne or Ardagh, and Andreas Mag-Mailin, Chief Professor of the Law of New Witness, of the Ancient Law, and of the Canon Law, died.

Lucas O'Murray, Archdeacon of Cluain, died.

Murrough, the son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, was treacherously slain at Cluain-lis-Bec<sup>a</sup> by his brother's son, Seoinin O'Farrell. Murrough, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell, was treacherously slain on the same day, by his own kinsmen (Loughlin and Robert). Loughlin, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell, was afterwards slain by Seoinin [O'Farrell].

Donough, the son of Donough Mac Dermot, died.

Henry Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain, was slain by the sons of Auliffe Maguire<sup>r</sup>.

Gilbert O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

Mulrony Mac Dermot was taken prisoner by Conor, son of Teige O'Conor, and by the household of Cathal O'Conor, at Cluain-Cummuisc<sup>s</sup>, which town they plundered.

Richard Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry, died.

The English suffered a signal defeat<sup>r</sup> from Brian O'Brien.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, assumed the lordship of Annaly.

William Liath<sup>u</sup> Burke, son of William More, died.

Mulrony [Mac Dermot], the son of Gilchreest, son of Conor, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh of the Rock, Lord of Moylurg [died].

known to the Editor now bearing the name in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>r</sup> *Suffered a signal defeat.*—Literally, "A great

defeat was given by Brian O'Brian to the English."

<sup>u</sup> *Liath*, i. e. grey, hoary.

Muirir mac an éomairba do éḡ.  
 Oḡar mac lochlann méḡ uíðir do mairbað la catál ó Ruairc.  
 Petpur ó bñrlén ollam bñrlénan fñrmanac do écc.  
 Fingín ó cairide ollam fñrmanac i leigiuḡ do écc.  
 Fearḡal ruac mac Samraðain ḡ ḡiolla iopa mac Samraðain do mairbað  
 la cloinn Amlaoib méḡ uíðir.

## Aois CRIOST, 1323.

Aoir Crioḡt, míle, trí chétt, fiche, a trí.

ḡiolla airnín ó cathuraḡ airchindeac cluana da Raḡ do écc.  
 Cairppe an rccreccain (.i. Rí mīde) mac corbmaic uí maoleclainn pī  
 mīde do mairbað la domnall ua maolmuaid trīa tanḡnacḡ.  
 Maolmorba maḡ eochaccain décc.  
 Seomin ua fñḡail do mairbað do cloinn tSeain uí fñḡail.  
 O heaḡra (.i. fñḡal) do mairbað dua éommacháin dá oipeḡt fén.  
 Ruairi maḡ maḡamna mac tiḡearna oirḡiall, ḡ Maolreacclainn ó Sḡ-  
 annáin, ḡ mac Maeileóuin do mairbað la catál ó Ruairc i mbeol Acha  
 Conaill.  
 Niall mac néill cáim do mairbað la lochlann ó Raḡallaiḡ, ḡ la Mael-  
 reaclainn.  
 Sloiḡeac mór tainic Mac feorair ḡ goill do forbairi ar domnall mac  
 Seain uí fñḡail ḡo coill na namur dia po mairbað an cepac ḡ an calbac,  
 ḡ goill iomda imaille fñiú.  
 Maolmída inḡín méḡ tiḡearnain bean bñrian méḡ Samraðain décc.  
 ḡiollaparraic ó duibḡnnain ollam Conmaicni i fñcúḡ, ḡ lucar a mac  
 do mairbað la concobar mac ḡairbiḡ méḡ uíðir.  
 Loclainn mac eoḡain uí dalaiḡ do mairbað la cloinn aḡa buide uí néill.

† *Cluain-da-rath*.—Cluain da raḡ, i. e. the  
 pasturage of the two forts, now Clondara, a  
 townland and village, containing the ruins of an  
 abbey, in the parish of Killashee in the west of  
 the county of Longford.—See Ordnance Map of  
 that county, sheets 8 and 13. The Inquisition  
 of the 27th January, 37 Queen Elizabeth, finds

that there were here an hospital and Termon,  
 Irenagh, or Corbeship, endowed with four car-  
 trons of land.—See *Archdall's Monasticon*, p. 438,  
 with MS. additions, in the library of the Royal  
 Irish Academy.

\* *O'Connmhachain*.—This name is still extant  
 in the district of Ballycrov, in the county of

Maurice, son of the Coarb, died.

Henry Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain was slain by the sons of Auliffe Maguire.

Osgar, the son of Loughlin Maguire, was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

Petrus O'Breslen, Chief Brehon of Fermanagh, died.

Fineen O'Cassidy, Chief Physician of Fermanagh, died.

Farrell Roe Magauran and Gilla-Isa Magauran were slain by the sons of Auliffe Maguire.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1323.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-three.*

Gilla-airnin O'Casey, Erenagh of Cluain-da-rath<sup>†</sup>, died.

Carbry an Sgregain, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, was treacherously slain by Donnell O'Molloy.

Maelmora Mageoghegan died.

Seoinin O'Farrell was slain by the sons of John O'Farrell.

O'Hara (Farrell) was slain by O'Connmachain<sup>‡</sup>, one of his own people.

Rory Mac Mahon, son of the Lord of Oriel, Melaghlin O'Seagannain, and Mac Muldoon, were slain by Cathal O'Rourke at Bel-atha-Chonaill<sup>§</sup>.

Niall, son of Niall Cam, was slain by Loughlin and Melaghlin O'Reilly.

Mac Feorais (Bermingham) and the English marched with a great army against Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, to Coill-na-n-amhas<sup>¶</sup>, where Kepagh and Calvagh, and many of the English, were slain.

Maelmeadha, daughter of Mac Tiernan, and wife of Magauran, died.

Gillapatrik O'Duigennan, Chief Historian of Conmaicene, and Lucas, his son, were slain by Conor, the son of Garvey Maguire.

Loughlin, the son of Owen O'Daly, was slain by the tribe of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Mayo, and is now generally anglicised Conway.

<sup>§</sup> At Bel-atha-Chonaill.—Im ōeol Áea Connaill, now Ballyconnell, a village in the barony of Tullaghagh, or Tullyhaw (teallac écáach), in the county of Cavan, and about eleven miles to the north-east of the town of Cavan.

<sup>¶</sup> Coill-na-n-amhas, i. e. wood of the hireling soldiers, now Kilnaneawse, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford. It appears from an Inquisition taken at Longford, on the 1st of August, 1627, that this and ten other townlands in the same neighbourhood had been



Ḫoppað mac ḡiolla íopa uí dálaḡ do marbað la brian mac Ruaidrí uí Concobair.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1324.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί céo, fiche acḡthair.

Catal (.i. Rí connacḡt) mac domnaill mic taidcc mic brian mic ain-  
driapa mic brian luighnḡ mic toirpḡdealbaḡ móir, aon duine ba bfoḡa, ba  
mó maiḡsr, ḡ móir aḡsr dá mbaí in aon aimrír rir do marbað la toirp-  
ḡdealbaḡ ó cconcobair i tḡr bpiúin na Sienna, ḡ Mac uí domnaill, .i. Maoleac-  
lainn mac toirpḡdealbaḡ ḡnuic an maḡma, mic domnaill óicc, tánairí tḡpe  
conaill iar na ionnarbað dua domnaill, .i. Aoḡ mac domnaill óicc ḡ ḡiolla-  
criorpḡ ócc mac donnchaḡ, ḡ roḡaḡe oile do marbað annrín bfoḡ im cátal  
ó cconcobair, ḡ Toirpḡdealbaḡ do ḡabail ḡḡnair Connacḡt ar a haḡle.

Raḡnall ócc mág raḡnall taoipeacḡ muinḡpe heolair do marbað.

Uilliam búpc mac uilliam móir do écc.

Tadhḡ ua Ruairc ḡ tḡearnán maḡ Ruairc do ḡabail la clonnn Matha  
uí Raḡallaiḡ, ḡ iadromḡ dia tḡairberḡ do Mhaḡ mathḡamna, ḡ a marbað  
lair a ndioḡail a meic Ruaidrí po marbað ríaran tan rín.

Donnchaḡ mac ḡiollaḡatḡaicc tḡearna orḡaiḡe do écc.

brian ó Raḡallaiḡ ḡ ḡiollacriorpḡ do marbað lá muinḡr Ruairc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1325.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί chéo, fiche a cúḡ.

Domnaill mac brian uí néill tḡearna ḡenél nfoḡain do écc occ loch  
laoghoipe.

Cuulaḡ mac domnaill mic brian uí neill ḡḡaḡḡbar ticcḡina tḡpe heoḡain  
do marbað la clonnn néill mic brian, clann ḡḡbḡatḡar a aḡor.

in the possession of Francis Edgeworth, then lately deceased.

<sup>z</sup> *Along with Cathal O'Conor.*—This passage, which is given in a very confused manner by the Four Masters, is somewhat better in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-

geoghegan, thus :

“A. D. 1324. Cahall mac Donnell, King of Connaught, was killed by Terlagh mac Hugh mac Owen, who” [*recte* he] “was held to be the hardest and substantiallest Irishman of his time. Melaghlyn mac Terlagh O'Donnell and Gille-

Godfrey, son of Gilla-Isa O'Daly, was slain by Brian, the son of Rory O'Conor.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1324.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-four.*

The King of Connaught, Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, son of Turlough More [O'Conor], the most energetic, the best, and the most successful man of his time, was slain by Turlough O'Conor, in Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna; and the son of O'Donnell, i. e. Melaghlin, the son of Turlough of Cnoc-an-madhma, son of Donnell Oge, Tanist of Tirconnell, who had been banished by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge, Gilchreest Oge Mac Donough, and many others, were slain along with Cathal O'Conor<sup>2</sup>. Turlough assumed the government of Connaught after him.

Rannall Oge Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir Eolais, was slain.

William Burke, son of William More, died.

Teige O'Rourke and Tiernan Mac Rourke were made prisoners by the sons of Matthew O'Reilly, and delivered by them into the hands of Mac Mahon, by whom they were put to death in revenge of his son Rory, whom they had slain some time before.

Donough Mac Gillapatrik, Lord of Ossory, died.

Brian O'Reilly and Gilchreest [O'Reilly] were slain by the O'Rourkes.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1325.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-five.*

Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, died at Lough-Laeghaire<sup>a</sup>.

Cu-Uladh, the son of Donnell, son of Brian O'Neill, a good materies of a Lord of Tyrone, was slain by the sons of Niall, the son of Brian, i. e. the sons of his father's brother.

christe Oge Mac Donnogh, with many others, were killed at once with him" [i. e. along with him], "in the Contrey of Tyrbryen, the seventh of the Kallends of September, after he had reigned King of Connaught six years and a half, against

the wills of the Irish and English; after whose death Terlagh O'Connor succeeded in the kingdom of Connought."

<sup>a</sup> *Lough Laeghaire*, i. e. Leary's lake.—This lake is said to have taken its name from Leary

Ἰολλακριορτ clepeð mac ðiarimatta ⁊ ὅριαν ὁ γὰρρα δέcc.

Ἰαρματ ὁ μαοίλβρεναινν ἀρδταοιρεαδ cloinne Concobair do écc.

Μαοιρεαχλαινν ὁ πλannaγáιν ταιοιρεαδ tuaithe Rátha do marbadh la macaib ðiarimatta uí pλannaγáιν.

Ἰαρματ ua Μαοίλβρεναινν (an ταιοιρεδ διογáιν), Manannán ταιοιρεαδ Connaðt ina aimir do écc.

Tomár ὁ coimderi dfganað na bpeirne deg.

Μαιðm do thabairt la cloinn τοιρρðealbairg uí bpiain ap cloinn bpiain puad ⁊ bpiain mac Ματγáinna do mārbað co noþuig oile imaille ppiir.

Raghnaill ὁ huiginn ⁊ Niocol mac comarba Μαοðóg do écc.

Raghnaile ingñ Anðað uí Raðallairg bñ donnachaða með bpaðairg do écc.

Donnachað mac cionair do mārbað in eacclair mēg Mathgáinna.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1326.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τpí chéð, piche, aðé.

Λυριντ ὁ lactnann eppucc oilepinn δέcc, ⁊ Σεόν ὁ píonnaðta do toga do cum na heppuccóide ceðna iar pin.

Ριρðpñð a bupc, .i. an τιαpλα puad ticcðpina ulað ⁊ connaðt dupmop, aon poða gall Epeann uile do écc a noðpñð Samþað.

the victorious, one of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, in the first century. The name is now obsolete; but, as appears from several references to it, the lake was situated in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.— See other references to it at the years 1431, 1436, 1500, and 1509.

<sup>b</sup> *Dermot O'Mulrenin*.—This is the same Dermot mentioned in the second last entry, and the transcriber writes *ðepmæð*, “a mistake,” before this entry.

<sup>c</sup> *Manannan*.—He was generally surnamed Mac Lir, i. e. the son of the sea, and said to have been a great navigator and merchant of the Tuatha De Danann colony, who made the Isle of

Man his principal depot. In Cormac's Glossary (*voce* Manannan) he is described as a famous merchant of the Isle of Man, and the best navigator in the western world, and for that reason called the God of the sea by the Scots and Britons: “Inde Scoti Britonesque eum deum vocaverunt maris, eumque filium maris esse dixerunt, i. e. Mac Lir.” It is added that the Isle of Man derived its name from him. There exists a tradition in the county of Londonderry, that the spirit of this celebrated navigator lives in an enchanted castle in the *tuns*, or waves of Magilligan, opposite Inishowen, and that his magical ship is seen there once every seventh year. O'Mulrenin is called the Manan-



Gilchreest Cleireach Mac Dermot and Brian O'Gara died.

Dermot O'Mulrenin, Head Chieftain of Clann-Conor, died.

Melaghlin O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha [in Fermanagh], was slain by the sons of Dermot O'Flanagan.

Dermot O'Mulrenin<sup>b</sup> (the great chieftain), the Manannan<sup>c</sup> of the chiefs of Connaught in his time, died.

Thomas O'Connery, Deacon of Breifny, died.

A victory was gained by the sons of Turlough O'Brien, over the sons of Brian Roe O'Brien; and Brian, the son of Mahon O'Brien, and many others, were slain.

Randal O'Higgin and Nicholas<sup>d</sup>, son of the Coarb of St. Maidoc, died.

Ragnailt, daughter of Annadh O'Reilly, and wife of Donough Mac Brady, died.

Donough Mac Kenna<sup>e</sup> was slain in Mac Mahon's church.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1326.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-six.*

Laurence O'Laghtnan, Bishop of Elphin, died; and John O'Finnaghty<sup>f</sup> was elected his successor in the bishopric.

Richard Burke, i. e. the Red Earl, Lord of Ulster, and of the greater part of Connaught, the choicest<sup>g</sup> of all the English of Ireland, died at the close of Summer.

nan of the chieftains of Connaught, in consequence of his being an experienced sailor.

<sup>d</sup> *Nicholas*, i. e. Nicholas O'Farrelly, son of the coarb of St. Maidoc, or Mogue, of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan.

<sup>e</sup> *Mac Kenna*.—He was chief of the territory of Trough, anciently called Triocha ched an chladaigh, now the barony of Trough, in the north of the county of Monaghan, whence a branch of the same family removed to the parish of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry, in the middle of the seventeenth century, where the name is now very numerous.

<sup>f</sup> *John O'Finnaghty*.—In his Patent of restitution to the temporalities, dated 1st March, 1326, he is called John of Roscommon. He died in 1354, and was buried in the cathedral of Elphin. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 631.

<sup>g</sup> *The choicest*.—This entry is rendered as follows by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1326. Richard Burke, Earle of Ulster and Lord of Connought, the choyce Englishman of all Ireland, this yeare died, a little before Lamas day."

Ιοῖαρ μάς παῖναλλ ταοιρεὰς μυντιρε heólar do μαρβαὸ la α  
βραιτέριβ.

Nicol ó hfohim decc.

Τοιρρδεαλβαὸ mac an chaoic do éc.

Τοιρρδεαλβαὸ μάς μαθηγάμνα do écc.

Αν τρῖρ Ευαρθ do ριογηαθ of Σαχαιβ. 25. Ianuairi.

Creach maighe hionair do denam la hua Ruairc, ualgarḡ, arpm in po  
μαρβαὸ ḡorraiò máς ḡarraiò la catál ua Ruairc.

Maíom do thabairt la Domnall cairbreac máς capṡaig ar Mac  
tomair ḡ ar ḡallaib munan du in po μαρβαῖτ Rídepeaða iomḡa.

Am̃laib Mhaḡ uíðir do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1327.

Αοῖρ Crioṡt, míle, τρῖ chéð, fíche, α Seacht.

Flaitḡsrṡac máς uíðhir ticcṡrna ṡsr manach, ḡ ḡormlaṡt ingean meic  
διαρματα bñ maḡnara mic domnall uí concobair tánairi connaṡt re hñð,  
bñ concobair uí ceallaig ticcṡrna ó maine ara haṡle, ḡ bñ ṡsrḡail uí  
eaghra tṡsrna luigne iarrin, décc iar mbuaíð naṡṡiḡe enṡḡ, ḡ oirḡṡair.

Maonlechlomn riabac mac domnall mic tauḡ uí concobair decc do  
ḡalar bṡfc.

ṡsrḡal mac ualḡairc uí Ruairc, Cuilén ua diomaraigh, ḡ Saob ingṡn  
meic aḡaccáin décc.

Cogað móρ ειṡir Ríḡh Saḡan ḡ α bñ, .i. ingṡn Ríḡh ṡranc, ḡ Rí Saḡan  
do αιṡhriḡaḡ lar an mnaoí cṡta, ḡ α mac do ḡabail riḡe ip in mbliaðain

<sup>h</sup> *By his kinsmen, la α βραιτέριβ.*—"Was killed by his own brothers."—Mageoghegan, in *Ann. Clonmacnoise*.

<sup>i</sup> *Magh hionais.*—This was the name of a level district in the present barony of Clanawley, in the south of the county of Fermanagh. It is to be distinguished from Samh Inis Maighe (now ridiculously anglicised Inismacsaint), which is situated in the north-west of the same county.

<sup>j</sup> *Mac Thomas.*—It is stated in Harris's edi-

tion of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 59, that a branch of the Desmond Fitzgeralds, seated in the county of Waterford, took the name of Mac Thomas.

<sup>k</sup> *After the victory of penance, iar mbuaíð naṡṡiḡe.*—This passage, the language of which is so oddly constructed by the Four Masters, is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*:

"A. D. 1327. Gormphley, the daughter of Mac Dermodda, first married to Magnus mac Don-

Ivor Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by his kinsmen<sup>b</sup>.

Nicholas O'Heyne died.

Turlough Mac-an-Chaoich [O'Reilly] died.

Turlough Mac Mahon died.

Edward III. was made King of England on the 23rd of January.

O'Rourke, Ualgarg, plundered Magh-hionais<sup>i</sup>, where Godfrey Mac Caffrey was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

A victory was gained by Donnell Cairbreach Mac Carthy over Mac Thomas<sup>j</sup> and the English of Munster. Many knights were slain.

Auliffe Maguire died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1327.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-seven.*

Flaherty Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, and Gormlaith, the daughter of Mac Dermot, and wife of Manus, son of Donnell O'Connor, Tanist of Connaught, for some time afterwards wife of Conor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, and afterwards wife of Farrell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died, after the victory of penance<sup>k</sup>, hospitality, and renown.

Melaghlin Reagh, son of Donnell, son of Teige O'Connor, died of *Galar breac*.

Farrell, son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, Cuilen O'Dempsey, and Sabia, daughter of Mac Egan, died.

A great war [broke out] between the King of England and his queen, the daughter of the King of France. The king had been dethroned by this woman, and her son had in the past year<sup>l</sup> assumed the government by her order, in

nell O'Connor, Tanist of Connought for a time, afterwards married to Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, and lastly to Fferrall O'Hara, the best woman for liberality, manners, and hospitality of her sept, died, after good penance."

*In the last year, ip in mbliadain pŕc̃mata.* The word pŕc̃mata is used by the best Irish writers to denote *past*, or *last past*. It is thus used by the Four Masters at the year 1582:

"ó éúr foḡmaip na bliadna pŕc̃mata go mí meaboin foḡmaip na bliadna pŕeacnaipce, i. e. from the beginning of the autumn of the past year to the month of mid-autumn of the present year."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the dethroning of King Edward is entered under the year 1326, thus: "A. D. 1326. There arose great wars between



peachmata inaghaid a athar tria porcongra a matar, 7 a oirnead la comairle Shaxan.

Rí alban do tocht in epinn.

Cogað eirip muintir Ruairc 7 muintir Raðallaið, 7 cloch locha huachtair do lopeadh la cathal ua Ruairc.

Carlén locha huachtair do gabail la hua Ruairc, trisgair ar píct bó.

Giollacriort dall mað Raðnaill do marbað la Mac uí maol Mhiadaiðh ina leabaid péin.

Teidm galair bpic ar fuo epeann dia po éccrat ile.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1328.

Αοιρ Cριорт, míle, trí chéid, píche á hocht.

Ερρcop na bpiéne ó criðagan do éc.

Tomar ó mellaið erpucc eanaiz dúin décc ipin Roim.

Muirir ó gíbelláin arðmaiðirir epeann i nobligeað nua 7 i ríndlicéað, i ccánóin 7 i léx, fellroim pípeolac, raói pípóána, cananað copað i ttauaim dá gualann, i noilpinn, i nachað conaire, i ccill alaid, i neanað dúin, 7 i ccluain pípta, oipicél 7 bpiéfm coitcéionn na hairðearpuccoide, décc.

the King of England and his Queen, the French King's daughter, where at last the King was deposed of his Crown, and given [*recte* which was given] to his own son Edward, by the advice of the counsell of England."

Under the year 1327 the same chronicle notices his death in the following words:—"A. D. 1327. King Edward the Second was pressed to death by pressing a great Table on his belly, this year, with many other tortures, in the Castle of Berckley, and was entered in Gloucester."

Edward III. was proclaimed King of England on the 25th of January, 1327, and crowned on the 1st of February following.

<sup>m</sup> *The King of Scotland*, i. e. Robert Bruce.—According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, Robert

Bruce landed at Carrickfergus in the year 1328, and sent word to the Justiciary and the Council that he came to make peace between Ireland and Scotland, and that he would meet them at Green Castle, but that, the latter failing to come to the meeting, he returned to Scotland.

<sup>n</sup> *The castle of Lough Oughter*.—This is more usually called *Cloch Locha Uachtair*, i. e. the stone, or rock, of Lough Oughter. It is a round castle of great strength in the lake of Lough Oughter, not far from Kilmore, in the county of Cavan.—See other references to it at the years 1369 and 1370.

<sup>o</sup> *Galar Breac*, literally the speckled disease. This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

opposition to his father. He was crowned by the council [i. e. the parliament] of England.

The King of Scotland<sup>m</sup> came to Ireland.

A war broke out between the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys; and the castle of Lough Oughter<sup>a</sup> was taken by Cathal O'Rourke.

The castle of Lough Oughter was taken by O'Rourke by cunning, for twenty cows.

Gilchreest Dall Mac Rannall was slain in his own bed by the son of O'Mulvey.

The Galar Breac<sup>o</sup> raged throughout Ireland, of which many died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1328.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-eight.*

The Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], O'Cridagain, died.

Thomas O'Meallaigh, Bishop of Annadown, died at Rome.

Maurice O'Gibellan<sup>p</sup>, Chief Professor of the New Law, the Old Law, and the Canon Law, a truly profound philosopher, a learned poet, and a canon chorister of Tuam, Elphin, and Achad-Chonaire<sup>q</sup>, Killala, Annadown, and Clonfert, the official and the general Brehon [i. e. Judge] of the archbishopric, died.

"A. D. 1327. There reigned a disease called the pied pox, or little pox, in Ireland in general, and took away persons both great and small." Throughout the province of Connaught, *galap bpeac* means the small-pox; but, in the south of Ireland, where *bolgac* is used to denote the small-pox, *galap bpeac* is used to denote the spotted fever. It is highly probable, however, that the Four Masters intended the term to denote the small-pox, as their cotemporary Mageoghegan translates it, "pied pox, or little pox."—See Dublin P. Journal, March 30, 1833, vol. i. p. 314.

<sup>p</sup> *Maurice O'Gibellan*.—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1328. Morishe O'Gibelan, master of art, one exceeding well learned in the old and new laws, Civile and Canon, a cunning and skillful philosopher, an excellent poet in Irish, an elegant and exact speaker of the speech which in Irish is called Ogham, and, in some [sum], one that was well seen in many other good sciences. He was a Canon and Singer at Twayme, Olfyn, Aghaconary, Killalye, Enaghe Downe, and Clonfert."

<sup>q</sup> *Achad-Chonaire*, now anglicised Achonry, a small village in the barony of Leyny, county of Sligo, situated about sixteen miles to the south-west of Sligo. It was formerly an episcopal see, but is at present united to Killala.

Ḑiolla na nangel ó taichliḡ aip̃deochain iññi décc.

Μαοιλρεcloinn ó παϊγίλλιḡ τιcc̃f̃na muiñtipe maοilmop̃da do lot do ḡal-  
laib̃ na m̃de, a ḡabail doib̃ iarp̃in ḡo b̃fuaip̃riot b̃raiḡde ap̃, a écc dia ḡonaib̃  
ma tigh̃ f̃liñ ap̃a haite.

Ḑiolla Aḡam̃nain ó f̃ip̃ḡil comap̃ba Aḡam̃nain décc.

Τοιρνεαḡ ἡ τειντεαḡ αḡbal ip̃ iñ pãmp̃aḡ ḡo po milleaḡ m̃f̃, ἡ τορτα  
epeann ḡo oíom̃p̃, ἡ ḡup̃ pápat̃tar ap̃banna f̃ionna pápa.

Τῆom̃ ḡalaĩp̃ ḡo coitcenñ pec̃ñom̃ epeann (da ḡoip̃t̃h̃i Slaot̃tán), ἡ α  
b̃h̃t̃h̃ t̃pi laĩt̃e, no α c̃f̃t̃aĩp̃ ap̃ ḡaḡ aoñ da ḡabaḡ ḡup̃ bo tanaip̃i báip̃ doib̃ é.

Uilliam bup̃c, .i. añ t̃iap̃la doñn mac̃ ḡip̃ Seoñ (.i. iap̃la) mac̃ añ iap̃la  
puaiḡ do t̃oḡt̃ iñ ep̃inñ.

Doñnchaḡ puaiḡ ó ḡaḡpa ἡ cúic̃c̃f̃r da éineaiḡ imaillẽ p̃up̃ do map̃baḡ.

Concobãp̃ mac̃ b̃panáiñ aḡbãp̃ t̃aoip̃iḡ cop̃caḡlaiñn do map̃baḡ la muiñtipe  
na hanḡaile.

Sluaic̃ceaḡ la Uatẽp̃ α b̃up̃c ἡ c̃connaḡt̃aib̃ ḡup̃ haip̃cceaḡ laĩp̃ mop̃áñ  
baop̃ ḡrádã t̃oip̃p̃dealb̃aiḡ uí concobãp̃ p̃iḡ Connaḡt̃.

ḡip̃ Seoñ mac̃ f̃f̃opaip̃ iap̃la Luḡmaiḡ, aoñ bãp̃úñ ba b̃foḡa, b̃p̃ioḡmaĩp̃e, ἡ  
ba f̃f̃ip̃i oineḡ do ḡallaiḡ Epeanñ, do map̃baḡ ἡ f̃f̃ell̃ da muiñtipẽ f̃liñ .i. do  
ḡallaiḡ oip̃ḡiall̃, ἡ poḡaḡdẽ imaillẽ p̃up̃ do ḡallaiḡ ἡ do ḡaioḡelaiḡ. bã oib̃-

<sup>r</sup> *Gilla-na-nangel O'Taichligh.*—The transac-  
tions of this year are incorrectly placed under  
1325, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of  
Ulster. This entry reads as follows: Ḑiolla na  
nangel o taichliḡ aip̃c̃innech̃ Ḑam̃inñi mop̃-  
t̃uup̃ ep̃t̃, i. e. Gilla-na-n-angel O'Taichligh,  
Erenagh of Devenish, *mortuus est*.

<sup>s</sup> *Great thunder and lightning.*—This passage  
is thus rendered by Mageoghegan, in his trans-  
lation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "There  
was great thunder and lightning this year, that  
it destroyed great part of the corns of the king-  
dom, that they grew *whitish* by reason they  
lost their substance."

<sup>t</sup> *Slaedan*, a cough, or influenza. This pas-  
sage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his  
translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:  
"There was a general disease throughout all

Ireland called the Murre, which continued for  
the space of three or four days, and brought  
divers even to the point of death."

<sup>u</sup> *An-t-Iarla Donn*, i. e. the Brown Earl. He  
was so called from the colour of his hair. He is  
called "the Dun Earl" by Mageoghegan in his  
translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in  
which the whole passage is rendered thus:

"A. D. 1328. The Earle of Ulster, called the  
Dunn Earle, grandchild to the Read Earle, called  
William Burke, Sir John Burke's sonn, came  
to Ireland."

<sup>w</sup> *Sir John Mac Feorais.*—This passage is thus  
given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as trans-  
lated by Mageoghegan:

"Sir John Bermingham, Earl of Louth, the  
best Earl for worthiness, bounty, prowess, and  
vallour of his hands, was treacherously killed



Gilla-na-nangel O'Taichligh', Archdeacon of Innis [*recte* Devenish], died.

Melaghlin O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, was wounded by the English of Meath, who afterwards took him prisoner, and received hostages for his ransom. He afterwards died of his wounds in his own house.

Gilla-Adamnan O'Firghil [O'Freel], Coarb of St. Adamnan [at Raphoe], died.

Great thunder and lightning\* occurred in the summer [of this year], by which the fruits and crops of Ireland were very much injured, and the corn grew whitish and unprofitable.

A disease, called Slaedán', raged universally throughout Ireland, which afflicted, for three or four days successively, every person who took it. It was second [in pain] only to the agony of death.

William Burke, i. e. an-t-Iarla Donn<sup>u</sup>, the son of Sir John (i. e. Earl), the son of the Red Earl, came to Ireland.

Donough Roe O'Gara and five of his tribe were killed.

Conor Mac Branan, heir to the chieftainship of Corcachlann, was slain by the people of Annaly.

An army was led by Walter Burke into Connaught. Many of the retainers of Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, were plundered by him,

Sir John Mac Feorais<sup>w</sup> [Birmingham], Earl of Louth<sup>x</sup>, the most vigorous, puissant, and hospitable of the English of Ireland, was treacherously slain by his own people, namely, by the English of Oriel. With him were also slain

by his people, the English of Uriel, and" [*recte* who] "also killed at once with him, many good and worthy English and Irishmen: Mulronie Mac Kervel, chief Musician of the Kingdome, and his brother Gillekeigh, were killed in that company, of whom it's reported that no man in any age ever heard, or shall hereafter hear, a better Timpanist." The original Irish of the part of this passage relating to the minstrel is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is entered under the year 1325: "In caec mac Cerpáill .i. Maelpuanaig, aen raga timpánac Epenn 7 Alban, 7 in domáin uile 7 ní drepb-

éap a leiceio do éeacé riath o éuir domáin nír in elabain rin a mapbaó fein 7 a drepb-paéap mar eile doib ap in laéap ceona."

\* *Earl of Louth*.—Pembridge and Grace state that this squabble took place between the Anglo-Irish families of Uriel at Balebragan, now Bragganstown, in the county of Louth. They give a far better account of the results of the conflict than the Irish annals; and it is curious to remark that, while the Irish annalists record no name except that of the Earl of Louth and Mac Carroll, "as great a minstrel as the world ever heard," the English chroniclers, who regarded the minstrel as a mere harper, or

πίθε an caoḉ ó cḡbail, .i. Maolruanaid, aon poḡa tiompanac̃ epeann, ḡ alban epíde ina aimir.

ḡrian mac Tomaltaigh meic donnchaíð do marbað do ḡrian mac ταιḡ meic donnchaíð.

Morrluaigeað la hiarla ulað, ḡ la Toirpḡdealbac̃ ua cconcobair (Ri Connaḉt), ḡ la Muircḡrtac̃ ua mbrian Ri muñan, in aḡhaíð ḡrian báin uí ḡrian. Maíðm do ḉabairt la ḡrian mban ó mbrian forparom̃ annir. Concobair ua ḡrian ḡḡaḡḡar píḡ epeann ar cruḉ, ar céill, ar emec̃, ḡ oirḡearcúr do marbað don dul riñ amaille pe cḡḡpe píḉt do ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡ do ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ do ḉuitim ina pḡchair.

Ḥḡcc mac toirpḡḡḡḡḡḡ uí cconcobair do marbað la ḡiarmaḡ ua ḡḡḡḡḡ.

Comḡal cḡinne im̃ áḡh cḡinn locha ḡecet, etir Uáḡer mac william burc. ḡillbert mac ḡoirḡḡḡḡḡḡ don ḡara leit, ḡ maolruanaid mac ḡiarmaḡa, ḡ Tomaltac̃ a mac, ḡ Tomaltac̃ mac donnchaíð ḡḡ maíḡḡ cḡinne Maolruanaid. Maíðm do ḡriḡḡḡḡ pe mac ḡḡiarmaḡa for Uáḡer ḡ for ḡillbert cona muinḡir.

Donnchaíð ḡallḡa mac ḡḡnnail uí cconcobair do marbað la hḤḡḡ mac ταιḡ mic maolḡḡḡḡḡḡ mic maḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

Matha piabac̃ mac ḡarraid do marbað do muinḡir ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

lom̃ar mág Raghnaill τḡíḡḡḡ muinḡir heolair do marbað la cḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ mḡḡ Raghnaill.

Ḥuibḡra ḡḡḡḡ uí pḡḡḡḡḡ bḡn meic Muḡchaḡḡa an ḡḡḡḡḡ do écc.

An caoḡh mac cḡḡbail ḡiar baínm̃ Maolruanaid, aon poḡḡa tiompanac̃ epeann ina aimir do marbað.

Ḥḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ mḡḡ Mathḡḡḡḡḡ ben Mḡḡ uíðir do écc.

Ḥuibeara ḡḡḡḡ uí Ḥḡḡḡ bḡn Ḥḡnnail mic ταιḡ uí cconcobair do écc.

give only a long list of the distinguished Anglo-Irish gentlemen who fell in the conflict.

<sup>1</sup> *Minstrel*.—*Τιμπάνας* is explained by O'Brien, a harper or minstrel.

<sup>2</sup> *Conor O'Brien*.—This part of the passage is thus given in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as translated by Mageoghegan :

“Connor O'Brien was killed, who was a young man of great expectation, bounty, comeliness of

personage, and sufficient to govern a monarchy, and with him 80 persons were killed.”

<sup>3</sup> *A meeting*.—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* : “There was a general meeting at a place called Athkynlogha Techye between Walter Mac William Burke, Gilbert Mac Cossdelye, of the one side, and Mulronie Mac Dermodda, Tomaltagh, his son, Donnell

many others of the English and Irish, amongst whom was the Blind O'Carroll [*recte* Mac Carroll], i. e. Mulrony, Chief Minstrel<sup>y</sup> of Ireland and Scotland in his time.

Brian, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, was slain by Brian, the son of Teige Mac Donough.

A great army [was led] by the Earl of Ulster, Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, and Murtough O'Brien, King of Munster, against Brian Bane O'Brien; but they were defeated by Brian Bane. Conor O'Brien<sup>z</sup>, a good materies for a King of Ireland, by reason of his personal shape, wisdom, hospitality, and renown, was slain on this occasion, as were also eighty persons, including chieftains and plebeians.

Teige, son of Turlough O'Conor, was slain by Dermot O'Gara.

A meeting<sup>a</sup> for a conference took place at Ath-chinn-Locha Techet<sup>b</sup> between Walter, son of William Burke, and Gilbert Mac Costello, on the one side; and Mulrony Mac Dermot, Tomaltagh, his son, Tomaltagh Mac Donough, and the chiefs of Clann-Mulrony, on the other: and Walter, Gilbert, and their people, were defeated by Mac Dermot.

Donough Gallda, the son of Donnell O'Conor, was slain by Hugh, the son of Teige, son of Melaghlin, son of Manus [O'Conor].

Matthew Reagh Mac Caffrey was slain by Muintir Gearan<sup>c</sup>.

Ivor Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Gilchreest Mac Rannall.

Duvesa, daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of Mac Murrough of the Mountain, died.

The Blind Mac'Carroll<sup>d</sup>, whose name was Mulrony, the chief of the minstrels of Ireland in his time, was slain.

Edwina, daughter of Mac Mahon, and wife of Maguire, died.

Duvesa, the daughter of O'Healy, and wife of Donnell, the son of Teige O'Conor, died.

Mac Donnough, and Clann Mulrone, or that family, of the other side: whereupon some distastful words that passed between them, from words they fell to blows of armes; in the end Mac William Burke was overthrown."

<sup>b</sup> *Ath-chinn-Locha Techet*, i. e. the ford at the

head of Lough Techet. This lake is now called Lough Gara.

<sup>c</sup> *Muintir Gearan*.—A territory and tribe in the north-east of the county of Longford, lying along Lough Gowna, on the west side.

<sup>d</sup> *The Blind Mac Carroll*.—This is a repetition.



Sluaigeas oile la Muircéiriac ó mbriain, 7 la cloinn cuilén dionnraigh ó briain uí briaín doiridiri dia ro rraoineas for muircéiriac, 7 oía ro marbas concobair ó briain, 7 doinnall na ndoinnall, 7 Maccon mac conmara go roch-aíob oile.

Maíom mór do tabairt lá Mág eochagáin ar gallaib dú in ro marbas cúig céo décc ar fichit céo gall im dálatúnachas, 7 im mac an Rídepe Uallaig.

Ámlaoib maz fíndbairr do marbas la Cathal ua Ruairc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOΣΤ, 1329.

Αοιρ Crioστ, mile τρί chéo fiche, αΝαοί.

Augurcin abb lfra gabail for loch Eirne décc.

Catal mac doinnall uí ruairc óghadair ticcérna na bpeirne do marbas la cloinn tseoin uí fírgail, 7 do gallaib mióe tre feill, 7 daoine oile imaille nír i tigh Riocair ó díúid i Mannirir fódair.

Muircéiriac mac doinnall uí Concobair ticcérna cairpre, 7 óghadair nigh Connacht décc.

Catal mac Aoda mic Eogáin uí concobair do ófochur ar eiccin ar na fódas 7 a tir maine tre forcongra Uater a búrc ar Shíol cceallaig, 7 ar uib maine ar éna.

Coccaó mór etir Toirpdealbas ó cconcobair 7 clann maolruanaó gur milleas morán eattoipa díblionas.

<sup>e</sup> *Three thousand five hundred.*—This number is decidedly an error of transcription, for it is incredible that the petty chief Mageoghegan, with his few followers, could have killed so great a number of their enemies,—a number greater than all the inhabitants of his territory of Kinel Fiachach. According to Pembroke and Grace, the number of the English common soldiers slain on this occasion was about 140, besides several distinguished knights; and nothing is more evident than that the number of common soldiers recorded by the original annalist was

135, i. e. cúig déc ar fichit ar céo gall, and that the introduction of the word céo twice into the text is a modern falsification. This falsification, however, may not have been committed by the Four Masters; but it looks strange that the passage is not to be found in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in which there is no apparent chasm at this year, in the Annals of Kilronan, or in the Annals of Connaught. The Abbe Mageoghegan, in describing this battle, writes as if the 140 com-

Another army was led by Murtough O'Brien and the Clann-Cuilein [the Mac Namaras] against Brian; but Murtough was defeated, and Conor O'Brien, Donnell of the Donnells, the son of Cumara Mac Namara, with many others, were slain.

The English sustained a great defeat from Mageoghegan, three thousand five hundred<sup>e</sup> of them being slain in the contest, together with some of the Daltons, and the son of the Proud Knight.

Auliffe Mac Finnvar was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1329.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-nine.*

Augustine, Abbot of Lisgabhail<sup>f</sup> on Lough Erne, died.

Cathal, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, a good materies of an Earl of Breifny, and others, were treacherously slain by the sons of John O'Farrell, and the English of Meath, in the house of Richard Tuite, at the monastery of Fore<sup>g</sup>.

Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Conor, Lord of Carbury, and a good materies of a King of Connaught, died.

Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, was forcibly expelled from the Faes and from Tir-Many by order<sup>h</sup> of Walter Bourke, to the O'Kellys, and the other tribes of Hy-Many.

A great war [broke out] between Turlough O'Conor and the Clann-Mulrony, and much property was destroyed between them.

mon soldiers were knights or commanders (see his *Histoire D'Irlande*, tom. ii. p. 104), and quotes Pembridge, who gives the account very differently.—See Ware's Annals, *ad ann.* 1329; and Grace's Annals, edited for the Irish Archæological Society by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 115.

<sup>f</sup> *Lisgabhail*, *liop gabail*, i. e. the fort of the fork, now anglicised Lisgole or Lisgool. The place is situated on the west bank of Lough Erne, a short distance southwards of Enniskillen, in the barony of Clanawley and county of Fermanagh. The monastery of this place existed to a late period.

<sup>g</sup> *Fore*, *paðap*.—See note <sup>s</sup> under the year 1176, p. 22. The place now belongs to the Marquis of Westmeath, not to the Tuites.

<sup>h</sup> *By order*, i. e. Walter Burke issued an order to the O'Kellys to banish Cathal O'Conor from their territory, which order was executed. The passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1329. Walter mac William Burck, called Mac William, procured the banishment of Cathal mac Hugh mac Owen O'Connor out of the Fewes and the Territory of Many of the O'Kellys."

Creac do denam la tomaltac mac diarmata ap diarmait ó bplannac-cáin taoirac cloinne catail.

Aine ingean Fírgail uí Raigillig bñ Tomaltairg meic diarmata décc.

Taog mac toirpdealbairg mic Matganna uí concobair do marbad la hua ngáora 7 la lucht Airtigh.

Sith do denom do mac uilliam búrc 7 diarla ulaó pe Mac tomáir.

Oabac dond mac uilliam Ríoir uaral morconairg do écc.

Donnchaó mac giollapatreice do marbad la hiarla ulaó.

Maoilíora donn mac Aodhagam ardollam connacht do écc.

Guirte gan buain go hiar fféil Michil ap fud epeann lap an fpleachaó.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1330.

Αοιρ Crioστ, míle trí chéó tríochatt.

Maoilíora ó coinel comarba dpoma cliaó do écc.

benidicht o plannaccáin Prioír cille moirpe na Sionna décc.

Mažnar mac Aóda breirniž uí concobair do marbad la catail mac aóda mic Eožain ui concobair i bñsionn na darach, 7 Siomann mac in fáilziž do marbadh ina fáppaio.

Giollaíru ruad ó raižillig ticcsína muinirpe maoilmoróa 7 na breirpe uile pe haimirir nimcéin décc ina Shíndattauó iar mbrié buada ó domian 7 ó ósian 7 a aónacal i mainirir in cabain i nairbó na mbrátar mionúr, 7 ba hírióe céó fundúir na mainirpe peirpait.

Maoilechlainn mac carmaic brugaio cédach conaich do écc.

Sluaigeaó la hualgarcc ua ruairc go rioth an atha. Foill an baile déрге dó iarrin. Maiom do tabairt for muinir uí ruairc, 7 Art ó ruairc aóbar airoticcsína breirpe do marbad do gallaib, 7 počiaiō imaille rir im Ruaióri mac Samradhain.

Amar longruirte do tabairt do Toirpdealbac ó cconcobair Rí Connacht

<sup>i</sup> *Fearonn-na-durach*, i. e. land of the oak. The name is now obsolete.

<sup>k</sup> *Mac-in-Fhailghe*, was the name of a Welsh tribe, but their location has not been determined. It is probably the name now anglicised

Mac Nally, or Mac Anally.—See note under the year 1316.

<sup>l</sup> *Brughaidh Cedach*, a farmer who had one hundred of each kind of cattle.

<sup>m</sup> *Fíodh-an-atha*, i. e. the wood of the ford,



A depredation was committed by Tomaltagh Mac Dermot upon Dermot O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Cathail.

Aine, daughter of Farrell O'Reilly, and wife of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Conor, was slain by O'Gara and the people of Airteach.

Mac William Burke and the Earl of Ulster made peace with Mac Thomas.

Daboc Donn Mac William [Burke], a noble and wealthy knight, died.

Donough Mac Gillapatrik was slain by the Earl of Ulster.

Maelisa Donn Mac Egan, Chief Ollav of Connaught, died.

The [corn] fields remained unreaped throughout Ireland until after Michaelmas, in consequence of wet weather.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1330.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty.*

Maelisa O'Coinel, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

Benedict O'Flanagan, Prior of Kilmore-na-Sinna, died.

Manus, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, was slain at Fearonn nadarach<sup>i</sup> by Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor; and Simon Mac-in-Fhailghe<sup>k</sup> was slain with him.

Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, and of the entire territory of Breifny for a long time previously, died at an advanced age, victorious over the world and the devil. He was interred in the Abbey of the Friars Minor in Cavan, of which he himself was the original founder.

Melaghlín Mac Carmaic, a wealthy Brughaidh Cedach<sup>l</sup>, died.

An army was led by Ualgarg O'Rourke to Fiodh-an-atha<sup>m</sup>, whereupon the English of that town rose up against him. O'Rourke's people were defeated; and Art O'Rourke, a materies of a chief lord of Breifny, Rory Magauran, and many others, were slain by the English.

An attack was made by Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, upon the

now anglicised Finae, a fair town in the barony of Half Fowre, and county of Westmeath. It is a small but neat village on a stream which unites the two lakes of *Loch Síleann* and *Loch*

*Eirne*. Over this stream there is a bridge, which separates the counties of Westmeath and Cavan.

φορ υάτερ mac uilliam búpc ι λέεμοιγ ι μοιγ λυρcc, γ α ρυαααδ δό αιρριδε  
 γο αιρτε liacc φαττα. Γιλβετ mac γοιρδελβαιγ (τιγσίνα plebe luğa mun  
 am rin) do τέχετ γο λίον α μυντιρε do εινδιuccαδ le mac uilliam. Τομα-  
 ταε mac donnchaδ cona μυντιρ do τοετ do εομμοπαδ μεic uilliam blór  
 ιαρ ιομπόδ φορ ua cconcobair doib. Να pluaiγ rin διβλιοναib διονηραιγιδ  
 uí cconcobair. Ro cuipcδ ιομαρscε ιετορρα lε φορ lεt γο πανγαταρ άτη  
 διριρε nuadan. Donnchaδ mac donnaill mic ματγαίνα, mac γιolla comδám,  
 γ uαtαδ do μυντιρ uí cconcobair do μαρβαδ im an άτη. Ua cconcobair γο  
 ματεib α μυντιρε do dol na nainδsón uαtα γο páinicc γup na tuαtαib.  
 Longpopt do γαβαil do mac uilliam ι ceill lomacc ι ccompoεpaib dua ccon-  
 cobair. Sloigeaδ Connaεt ειτιρ γallaib γ γαιοδelaib (don méo po γab α  
 παρτε διοδ) do τεccclamaδh la mac uilliam do γαβαil ριγε connaεt δό buδéin  
 ιαρ rin, γ α mbéit ullam aicce do cum uí cconcobair daitepnoγhaδh. Iap na pior  
 rin do Mhac διαρματα ιομπόδ φορ Mhac uilliam δό, γ páirte uí cconcobair  
 do γαβαil ionnur γup cηγλατταρ píte connail εαιρδsmail ιετορρα διβλιονaib.

Μαδm mór do εαβαρτε do cconcobar mac Ταυδ mic bpiain mic aindpapa  
 mic bpiain luigiγ φορ δαρτεραιγιb, γ Socaiδε διοδ do μαρβαδ laip.

Τοιρρδεalbac ua cconcobair do dul uαtαδ δsγδaοine do λαταρ uilliam  
 bupc, .i. an tiarla donn διαρπαδ α chonganta in aγhaδ meic uilliam.

δpian mac γιollaεpiorc meg Raghnaill do μαρβαδ la ταδhγ mag Raghnaill.

<sup>n</sup> *Leagmhagh*, now Legvoy, a townland in the parish of Killukin, not far from Carrick-on-Shannon, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>o</sup> *Cairthe-liag-fada*, now probably the townland of Cnoc α εapεα, in the parish of Killukin, in the county of Roscommon. The place is so called from a large capεα, or pillar stone, which stands on the top of the hill, and said to have been thrown by a giant from a distant locality.

<sup>p</sup> *Ath-Disirt-Nuadhan*, i. e. the ford of Disert Nuadhan.—This name is written aε διριρε nuαδac in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and now corruptly called in Irish cipp Nuaδám, and strangely anglicised Eastersnow, which is the name of a parish in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon. This parish was dedi-

cated to a Saint Nuadhan, of whom no account is found in the Irish Calendars, unless he be the Nuadha Anchorite set down in the Irish calendar of the O'Clerys at 3rd of October. His holy well, called tobap nuαδain, is still in existence, but at present very seldom resorted to by pilgrims. There is a tradition in the country that there was a town here, but no trace of it now remains. The following extract from an Inquisition taken in the reign of Elizabeth seems to corroborate this tradition:

“Quod est quoddam forum sive mercatum in die Sabbatis qualibet septimana quondo non est guerra in patria, juxta templum Sancti Wogani vulgarite Temple-Issetnowne in baroniá de Moylurg.”

In another part of this Inquisition it is angli-

camp of Walter, the son of William Burke, at Leagmagh<sup>a</sup>, in Moylurg, and forced him to retreat from thence to Cairthe-liag-fada<sup>o</sup>. Gilbert Mac Costello (at that time Lord of Slieve-Lugha) came with all his forces to aid Mac William; and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, with his people, having turned against O'Connor, came also to Mac William's assistance. These combined forces attacked O'Connor, and an engagement took place between both parties at Ath-Disirt-Nuadan<sup>p</sup>, where Donough, son of Donnell Mac Mahon, Mac Gillacowan, and a few of O'Connor's people, were slain. Around the ford O'Connor and the chiefs of his people effected a retreat into the Tuathas by force; and Mac William (then) pitched his camp at Killomad<sup>q</sup>, near O'Connor. The forces of Connaught, both English and Irish (i. e. all those who sided with him), were assembled by Mac William, in order to obtain the kingdom of Connaught for himself, and he had them in readiness to depose O'Connor. When Mac Dermot received intelligence of this, he turned against Mac William, and took part with O'Connor; and a kindly and amicable peace was concluded<sup>r</sup> between both.

A great defeat was given by Conor, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach [O'Connor], to the people of Dartry<sup>s</sup>, and many of them were killed by him.

Turlough O'Connor, attended by a few distinguished persons, went to William Burke, i. e. the Dun Earl, to request his assistance against Mac William.

Brian, the son of Gilchreest Mac Rannall, was slain by Teige Mac Rannall.

cised Issertnowne. The Irish word Disert, which signifies a desert, wilderness, and sometimes a hermit's retreat, has been variously anglicised Ister, Ester, Easter, Tristle, Desert, and Dysart.

<sup>a</sup> *Killumod*, a parish in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon.

<sup>r</sup> *Peace was concluded*.—This passage is rendered by Mageoghegan as follows in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1330. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connaught, gave an assault to Walter Mac William Burke, at a place called Leakmoye, in Moylurg, and from thence chased him to Carhalyagefad. Gilbert Mac Cosdeally, with a great company, came to assist Mac William; and also Tomaltagh Mac Dermot came to relieve him too, and being

mett and joined together, retrayted upon O'Connor to Athdisert Nwan, and there, about that forde, killed a few of his people, with Donnough mac Donnell mac Mahone, and the son of Gillicowgan with others that for prolixity's [*recte brevity's*] sake I omitt here to name, and so O'Connor escaped vallourously and came to the Twathies, whom Mac William followed, and encamped at Kill-lomatt in his presence; whereupon Mac William assembled all the forces of the English and Irish of Connaught, with intent to take the kingdom and name of King of Connaught to himself. Mac Dermott and O'Connor came to a friendly agreement, and peace was concluded between them.”

<sup>s</sup> *Dartry*, i. e. Dartry Mac-Clancy, now the



Αεθ 7 διαρματ δά μὰς Μυρchaδ υἱ ῥῥῖγαῖλ δo μὰρbaδ la haεδ ó ῥῥῥῖγαῖλ.

Ῥέτρυρ mac comarba Maεδóιγε δo μὰρbaδ la gallaḃ cḃnannḃa.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1331.

Αοῖρ Cῥιορτ, mίle, τῥί céδ, τῥιοχατ, α haon.

Comarba Caillín, .i. γιolla na naom mac cele δo écc 1 mainῥτιῥ Maotla.

Maolḃuanaḃ mac διαρματα τiccḃḃna máιγε luῖcc δpaccebail α τῖγῥ-  
nαιῥ, 7 αῖbḃḃ ḃanaiγ δo γabail δó 1 mainῥτιῥ na búille, 7 tomaltac mac  
διαρματα (α mac) δo γabáil τiccḃḃnαιῥ maiγε luῖcc an. 7. la Mai.

Ῥῥῖγαῖλ mac maoleachlainn capḃaiγ meic διαρματα δo μὰρbaδ la ταδγ  
mac catail mic domhnall υἱ concobair.

Sloiccead la Uater mac uilliam bupc 1 maiγh luῖcc. An tíῥ uile  
δionnḃad δó acḃ cealla namá, uair tucc comairce 7 caδar δoibhῥḃe.  
Tomaltac mac διαρματα cona muintῥ dia monnḃaighiḃ. Γoill δo εabairt  
amair ῥair ar α haithle γup μαῥbῥat ῥοῖῥḃḃḃ dia muintῥ. Oῥῥad δo  
δenanḃ δoib ῥe ῥoile 7 uáτερ δpacḃail na τῖpe.

Maolḃḃ mág eocharám décc.

Myrchadḃ mag Mathgamna δo μὰρbaδ la Seaan mag Mathgamna, 7  
la gallaḃ machaire aῖῥḃiall.

Tómár mac concáirḃge υἱ ῥloinn δo écc.

barony of Rosselagher, in the north of the  
county of Leitrim.

<sup>†</sup> *Caillin*.—He was the patron saint of Fenagh,  
in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>u</sup> *Maethail*, now *Mohill*, a village in a barony  
of the same name in the county of Leitrim. St.  
Manchan erected a monastery here in the year  
652. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 332, and  
Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 989. There are no re-  
mains of the monastery at present, and its site  
is occupied by the parish church of Mohill.

<sup>v</sup> *Mulrony Mac Dermot*.—This passage is given  
as follows by Mageoghegan in his version of the

Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1331. Mulronie Mac Dermota, prince  
of the territorie of Moylorg, forsook his govern-  
ment and principallity, and entered into religion,  
in the order of Gray Monks, in the abbey of  
Boylle, and within a short while after died, after  
whose death his sonn Tomaltagh, the 6th of  
May, succeeded him in his place.”

<sup>w</sup> *An army was led*.—This passage is some-  
what better given in Mageoghegan's translation  
of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1331. Walter Burke (called Mac Wil-  
liam), with a great army repaired to Moylorge,

Hugh and Dermot, two sons of Murrough O'Farrell, were slain by Hugh O'Farrell.

Petrus, son of the Coarb of St. Maidoc, was slain by the English of Kells.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1331.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-one.*

The Coarb of [St.] Caillin<sup>t</sup>, Gilla-na-naev Mac Cele, died in the monastery of Maethail<sup>u</sup>.

Mulrony Mac Dermot<sup>v</sup>, Lord of Moylurg, resigned his lordship, and assumed the habit of a monk in the abbey of Boyle; and Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, his son, assumed the lordship of Moylurg on the 7th of May.

Farrell, son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, was slain by Teige, son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor.

An army was led<sup>w</sup> by Walter Mac William Burke into Moylurg, and he plundered all the country, excepting only the churches, to which he gave protection and respect. Tomaltagh, with his people, opposed them, but the English attacked Tomaltagh, and killed some of his people. They [afterwards] made peace with each other, and Walter left the country.

Meyler Mageoghegan died.

Murrough Mac Mahon was slain by John Mac Mahon and the English of Machaire Oirghiall<sup>x</sup>.

Thomas, the son of Cuchairrge O'Flynn, died.

where he burnt, preyed, and destroyed all places in that contrey, save only churches and churchlands, which he revered and had in great respect. But Tomaltagh Mac Dermot cou'd not well brook that Mac William should be suffered to enjoy any rest in that contrey, and therefore they suddainly betooke themselves to their arms, which they then held to be their best and readiest friends in time of greatest need, and gave them the onsett, but Mac William and his people, taking their hearts anew, gave a fresh encounter to Tomaltagh, chased him and his peo-

ple, and killed divers of them, which Tomaltagh did not leave unrevenged, for he could not digestt that so many of his people were killed, and that they shou'd not escape without rendering him an accompt of so many heads of theirs, too, for entring so boldlie into his territory."

<sup>x</sup> *Machaire-Oriel*, *Maacute Oirghiall*, i. e. the plain of Oriel. This was one of the ancient names of the level part of the county of Louth. It was also called *maacute muipteime* and *Conaill muipteime*.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1332.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, τριοχα, α dó.

Uatep mac Síp uilliam búpc do gabail laɹ an iaɹla ndonn, ɣ a bpeit laɹ iaɹam co caɹplén nua innɹi heoɣain, a écc do ɣoɹta ap a haicɣle hi bɹpɹioɹún an éaɹplén peɹɹaite.

Maíom bɹɹne an míl ɹop éomaltach mac noiaɹmata, ɣ ɹop mac uilliam ɹe mac an iaɹla, ɣ ɹe éomaltac mac donnchaíð, ɣ ɹocáide dá muintip do maɹbhaoɣ.

Uilliam ɣallða mac Muipcɹɹtaíɣ moip méɣ eoɣaɣain, ticcɹɹna ceneoil ɹiaɣach do écc.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1333.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, τριοá, ατρί.

Floront mac an oɣlaicɣ aɹchídeoɣam cille hoipíð do écc.

Uilliam búpc iaɹla ulað do maɹbað la ɣallað ulað. Na ɣoill do ɹoíɣne an ɣnoim ɹin do baɹucchað ɣo heccɹamail la muintip ɹiɣh Saxan. Oɹong do cɹochað, oɹong do cɹochað, oɹong do maɹbað, ɣ oɹong do éaɹɹaíng o ééle oibɣ ma oioɣail.

<sup>y</sup> *Walter*.—In Grace's Annals of Ireland he is incorrectly called Richard de Burgo. The starving of this Walter in the prison of Green Castle, was the chief cause of the murder of the Earl of Ulster in the following year.

<sup>z</sup> *The new castle*.—Green Castle, in the barony of Inishowen, near the mouth of Lough Foyle, in the north-east of the county of Donegal, is still called carplean nua in Irish by the natives.

<sup>a</sup> *Kinel-Fiachach*, now the barony of *Moycashel* in the south of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>b</sup> *Cill-Oiridh*, now *Killery*, an old church which gives name to a parish near Lough Gill, in the barony of Tirerrill and county of Sligo, and adjoining the county of Leitrim. See map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*; on which the situation of this

church is shewn. See another reference to Cill Oiridh under the year 1416.

<sup>c</sup> *Earl of Ulster*.—There is a much more circumstantial account of the death of this Earl of Ulster given by Pembridge and Grace under this year. Lodge gives the following particulars of it: "He was murdered on Sunday, June 6, 1333, by Robert Fitz-Richard Mandeville (who gave him his first wound), and others his servants, near to the Fords, in going towards Carrickfergus, in the 21st year of his age, at the instigation, as was said, of Gyle de Burgh, wife of Sir Richard Mandeville, in revenge for his having imprisoned her brother Walter and others."

This young earl left an only child, Elizabeth, who was married in the year 1352 to Lionel,



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1332.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-two.*

Walter<sup>y</sup>, son of Sir Walter Burke, was taken prisoner by the Dun Earl, and brought to the new castle<sup>z</sup> of Inishowen; and he afterwards died of hunger in the prison of this castle.

Tomaltagh Mac Dermot and Mac William were defeated, with the loss of numbers of their people, at Berna-an-mhil, by the son of the Earl, and by Tomaltagh Mac Donough.

William Gallda, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach<sup>a</sup>, died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1333.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-three.*

Florence Mac-an-Oglaich, Archdeacon of Cill-Oiridh<sup>a</sup>, died.

William Burke, Earl of Ulster<sup>c</sup>, was killed by the English of Ulster. The Englishmen who committed this deed were put to death, in divers ways, by the people of the King of England; some were hanged, others killed, and others torn asunder<sup>d</sup>, in revenge of his death.

third son of King Edward III., and this prince was then created, in her right, Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaught, and these titles were enjoyed through marriage or descent by different princes of the royal blood, until at length, in the person of Edward IV., they became the special inheritance and revenue of the crown of England. Immediately on the Earl's death the chiefs of the junior branches of the family of Burke or De Burgo, then seated in Connaught, fearing the transfer of his possessions into strange hands by the marriage of the heiress, seized upon his estates in Connaught. The two most powerful of these were Sir William or Ulick, the ancestor of the Earls of Clanrickard, and Sir Edmund Albanagh, the progenitor of the Viscounts of Mayo. These, having confederated together and declared them-

selves independent, renounced the English dress and language, and adopted Irish names, Sir William taking the name of Mac William Oughter, or the Upper, and Sir Edmund that of Mac William Eighter, or the Lower. Under these names these two powerful chieftains tyrannized over the entire province of Connaught, and though Lionel Duke of Clarence, in right of his wife, laid claim to their usurped possessions, the government appears to have been too weak to assert the authority of the English laws, so that the territories of the Burkes were allowed to descend in course of tanistry and gavelkind. See Hardiman's History of Galway, pp. 56, 57.

<sup>d</sup> *Torn asunder*, i. e. torn limb from limb. Mageoghegan renders it "hanged, drawn, and quartered."

Tomaltach mac donnchaib meic diarmata tigfina tpe hoilella, ffr ba ffrir firinne, caður, 7 comairce da mbaí in en aimfirir nír decc.

Ffíðlimið Ua domnaill an tanaíri tigfina fa huairle, fa hairfíðda 7 ar mó nír a raíbe fúil dfrionnchaibh décc.

Gillibept mac goirðelbaig do marbað ar lap a tighe ffin le catál mac diarmata gall tpe mebaíl.

Ado mac Conrnama taoíreað muinripe cionairé décc.

Mac na hoíðce ócc mág plannchaða do marbað la connactaib .i. la toirpðealbac ua cconcobair Rí connact 7 lá tigfínán maz Ruairc, 7 tigfínur na bpeirne do tabairt dua Rağallaiğ.

Donnchað mac Adoð uí ceallaiğ do ġabail do toirpðealbac ó cconcobair Rí Connact.

Sith dfoccpa do clomn uilliam bupc o riğh Saxan.

Concobar mac bpanáin taoíreað corc achlann décc.

Adoð mac domhnaill oice í domnaill tigfina énel cconaill, énel moáin innií heoghain, ffrmanach, ióctair connacht, 7 na bpeirne, 7 aðbar riğh ulað uile bfor, aon roba mó ġrain 7 aduaé a eccpatτ poime baóí do ġaoiðelaibh a aimfirpe, aon ar mó ler tuit do ġallaið 7 do ġaoiðelaibh batτar ina aghaið, aon po bffir rmaçτ, peaçτ, 7 riagħail bai ina comh-pochraib, peichfin coitcenn iaréair eorpa ar eimeach 7 dfrilaccadh décc iar mbpíé buaða o doman 7 dfinan in aibíte manaigh i niniir raimep, 7 a aðnacal co nonoir, 7 co nairmuidin móir i mainirτip eáíra puaidh. Concobar ua domnaill (a mac) do ġabail a ionaid. Ro páp iarañ ioncóρnañ etiρ concobar 7 Art (a dfrbpaçair) imon pflaiteapp ġo po marbaðh Art a ττραitte la concobar.

<sup>e</sup> *Mac Donough Mac Dermot.*—The Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Dermot Gall.*—He was located in the territory of Airteach, in the county of Roscommon, adjoining the barony of Costello in the county of Mayo. This passage is thus translated by Mageoghegan in his Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“Cahall Mac Dermodda Gall killed Gillebert

Mac Cosdeally in the midst of his own house treacherously.”

<sup>g</sup> *Inis Saimer.*—This is a small island in the river Erne, close to the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon. It is to be distinguished from the monastery of Assaroe, which is situated on the north side of the river, about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon.

<sup>h</sup> Mageoghegan translates it thus, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

Tomaltagh Mac Donough Mac Dermot<sup>e</sup>, Lord of Tirerrill, the most celebrated man of his time for veracity, honour, and protection, died.

Felim O'Donnell, a Tanist Lord, the noblest and most illustrious, and from whom the Irish people expected most, died.

Gilbert Mac Costello was treacherously slain in the middle of his own house by Cathal Mac Dermot Gall<sup>f</sup>.

Hugh Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, died.

Mac-na-h-Oidhche Oge Mac Clancy was slain by the Connacians (i. e. by Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, assisted by Tiernan Mag-Ruairc); and the lordship of Breifny was given to O'Reilly.

Donough, son of Hugh O'Kelly, was taken prisoner by Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught.

A peace was proclaimed by the King of England to the Clann-William Burke.

Conor Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann, died.

Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, Fermanagh, and Breifny, and a materies of a king of Ulster; of all the Irish the most successful, and the most dreaded by his enemies; he who had slain the largest number both of the English and Irish who were opposed to him; the most eminent man of his time for jurisdiction, laws, and regulations, and the chief patron of the hospitality and munificence of the West of Europe, died, victorious over the world and the devil, in the habit of a monk, on the island of Inis-Saimer<sup>g</sup>, and was interred with great honour and solemnity in the monastery of Assaroe. Conor O'Donnell (his son) assumed his place. A dispute afterwards arose between this Conor and Art, his brother, concerning the lordship; and Art was soon killed by Conor in combat<sup>h</sup>.

"Hugh O'Donnell, King of Tyrconnell and Fermanagh, one that took hostages of the territory of Carbry and Sligeagh, and Brenie; one deputed to be next successor of the Kingdom of Ulster, the best man in Ireland for bounty, prowess, magnanimity, rule, and good government, and in summer he that killed most of the English and Irish that were his enemies, died in

this year, after he had overcome the world and the devill, and also after he had reigned fortunately in the principality of Tyrconnell fifty years, and after he had entred into religion in the habitt of a gray monck, receiving the sacraments of Penance and Extreame Unction. After whose death his son, Connor O'Donnell, was constituted to succeed him," &c.



## AOIS CRIOST, 1334.

AOIR CRIOST, míle trí chéid, tríochar, a cétchar.

Mórfloighthead la connachtaibh uile etir gallaibh 7 gaoidealaibh ir in munáin do ríagáidh nísic Conmára go ro gabhad a briaide 7 gur cuiprít a nísit air. Teampall do loccaó do druing don trluaigh roin ina mbatar ochtmoghat ar céid do daoínibh, 7 diair Saccart imaille riú, 7 gan aon díob do ternaóh ar gan oghloirgádh.

Oechneabair do muinirí donnachaid mic Maoileacloinn capraig meic diarmata do batad ar loc teéit.

Tadcc mac catail mic domnaill uí concobair décc.

Donnachaid mac Conynama taoiread muiniríe cionait, 7 Seonacc mac Muircefrtoigh móir meic eochaccáin tighina énel riachach décc.

Uilliam mág eochagán do écc.

Concobair mac brianáin do écc.

Eóin mac giolla ultain do marbad la domnall mac aeda.

## AOIS CRIOST, 1335.

AOIR CRIOST, míle trí chéid, tríochar, a cúicc.

Rionnguala ingín uí brian bín toirpdealbaig uí concobair decc.

Seaan mac airt uí eaíra do gabail le mac an iarla, 7 forglá a muiniríe do arccain.

Creach le cloinn domnaill uí concobair ar cloinn muirir Shuccaig meic gearailt dar marbadh mac nísic muirir. Creach oile la cloinn muirir ina díoghail rin for cloinn domnaill.

Iartar éonnacht uile do millead la hemonn a búic.

Uile dírimé eoir loccaóh 7 marbadh do denaín ó bór ar mac in iarla, 7 ar cloinn Riocaird a búic, 7 síe do denaín díob re poile iartain.

Giolla na naingeal ó cairide ollam leighir fearmanach do écc.

<sup>i</sup> *Loch Techet*.—Now Lough Gara, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, on the borders of the county of Sligo.

<sup>j</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise as translated by Mageoghegan, have:

“ There was such a great snow in the spring of

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1334.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-four.*

A great army, both of English and Irish, was led by the Connacians into Munster against Mac Namara; and they took hostages from him, and obtained sway over him. A party of this army burned a church, in which were one hundred and eighty persons, and two priests along with them; and not one of them escaped the conflagration.

Ten of the people of Donough, the son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, were drowned in Loch Techet<sup>l</sup>.

Teige, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor, died.

Donough Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, and Johnock, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

Conor Mac Branan died.

John Mac Gilla-Ultan was slain by Donnell Mac Hugh.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1335.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-five.*

Finola, the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Turlough O'Conor, died.

John, son of Art O'Hara, was taken prisoner by the son of the Earl; and the greater part of his people were plundered.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Donnell O'Conor upon the descendants of Maurice Sugach Fitzgerald, on which occasion the son of Mac Maurice was killed. Another depredation was committed in retaliation by the Clann-Maurice upon the sons of Donnell.

The entire of the West of Connaught was desolated by Edmond Burke. Great evils were also wrought by him, both by burning and slaying, upon the son of the Earl and the race of Richard Burke. They afterwards made peace with one another.

Gilla-na-n-Angel O'Cassidy, Chief Physician of Fermanagh, died<sup>l</sup>.

this year that the most part of the fowle of Ireland died."

It appears strange that this entry should have been omitted by the Four Masters, as they state

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1336.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, τρί χέυ, τριοχαττ, α πέ.

Τρινοιτ ό νασν αρδμαγιρτιρ ι νεαλοηναυbh ιομδα, ι λέχ ι ι ccanóm  
δέcc.

Τομαλταc γρρ (να cερcη τιμειλ) mac διαρματα, τιγεαρνα μνιγε  
λνιρcc. Αον βά μό cορccυρ αρ εαρccαιρνδib, βα ρρρ cάδυρ, ι cομαιρce,  
engnam, ι εμεac δα mbaoí don cíneac δια ραιβε δέcc οιδέc δομναιγ na  
τριονόιδε ma τιγρ ρín ι ccalaδ na cαιρρce, ι α αοηnacul ι μαμνιρτιρ na  
buille go honopach. Concobar a mac do gabail τιγρρναιρ ταρ α έιρ.

Τεaboιδ α buρc mac uilliam ι Μαοιρ mac διυρταν δεχετρα δέcc.

Μαιδm do cάβαιρτ δεοζαν ό μαδαόam ρορ cloinn Ριοcαιρδ α býpc, ι  
ρcάιδc δα μνιρτιρ do μαρβαδ uαcηa ι. ρειρρ ι τρι ριcηιτ.

Κρεach μορ la cloinn διαρματα gall, ι la mac ρcθλιμνδ uí concobair  
ρορ cloinn γοιρδελβαιγ, ι Μαοιuc mac uallorín do μαρβαδ ma τόραιγ-  
eact.

Κρεach la hémann mac uilliam buρc αρ cloinn cάthail δαρ haiρcccaδ  
concobar ua flannγain ι δaoine ιομδα οile. Μαοileachlainn ua flannγain  
do μαρβαδ ι τοραιγεacη na cορεach don dul ρin, ι bρacηαιρ do mac an  
míleaδ do gabail don τοραιγ ιapoí, ι bραιγε do denam de.

Concobar mac διαρματα τιγεαρνα μαιγε λνιρcc, Αοδ mac ρcθλιμνδ mic  
αcηa uí Concobair go luchτ τιγi uí Concobair imaille ριρ, ι clann noonn-  
chaδ, ι cορbmac mac Ruaiρi go nγlaplaicηib cρiche cοιρppe do dul αρ

that they had the original Annals of Clonmac-  
noise before them.

\* Now a field close to Rockingham, the beau-  
tiful seat of Lord Lorton, in the county of Ros-  
common, near Boyle. It is still called Port-na-  
Cairge by the old natives of the district. The  
low, level part of the townland of Rockingham,  
verging on Lough Key, is the locality called Ca-  
la-na-Cairge, i. e., the callaw or strath of the  
rock (the castle on the opposite island in the lake  
so called). We learn from the Annals of Boyle  
that Cormac, the son of Tomaltach Mac Dermot,

commenced the erection of a market-town here in  
1231 :

" 1231. Cορmac mac Τομαλταίγ incepit  
bailli μαργαδ do óenuδ ι πορτ na Cairge."

The Rev. John Keogh, in his Account of the  
County of Roscommon, drawn up for Sir Wil-  
liam Petty's intended Atlas in 1683, states that  
Carraig Mac Dermott was then named Rocking-  
ham :

" Carrig Mac Dermot, newly named Rock-  
ingham, is not now noted for many dwellers, of  
which, I doubt not, Sir Robert King will give a



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1336.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-six.*

Trionoit O'Naan, Chief Professor of many Sciences, and of the Civil and Canon Laws, died.

Tomaltagh Gearr na-g-creach timchil Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, the most victorious man of his tribe over his enemies, the most honourable man, the best protector, and the most expert at arms, and hospitable, died on the night of Trinity Sunday, at his own house at Cala-na-Cairrge<sup>k</sup>, and was interred with honour in the abbey of Boyle. Conor, his son, assumed the lordship after him.

Theobald Burke Mac William and Meyler Mac Jordan de Exeter died.

Owen O'Madden defeated<sup>l</sup> the Clanrickard Burke, and killed sixty-six of them.

A great depredation was committed by the sons of Dermot Gall [Mac Dermot] and the son of Felim O'Conor, upon the Clann-Costello; and Maiduic Mac Waldrin was slain while in pursuit of the booty.

A depredation was committed by Edmond Mac William Burke upon the Clann-Cathail, on which occasion Conor O'Flanagan and many others were plundered. Melaghlin O'Flanagan was slain while in pursuit of the prey, and a brother of Mac Aveely<sup>m</sup> was taken and carried away as a prisoner.

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Hugh, the son of Felim, son of Hugh O'Conor, accompanied by O'Conor's household and the Clann-Donough, and Cormac, the son of Rory, with the young soldiers of the territory of Carbury, set out on a predatory excursion into Tireragh, and advanced as far as Mul-

true account." Keogh, however, here confounds Port-na-Cairge, the townland on which Rockingham House now stands, with the Carrig itself, which is an island in Lough Key, on which the castle still remains.

Longphort mic Diarmada is now called Longford Hill, and is situated in Lord Lorton's demesne, not far from Rockingham House.

<sup>l</sup> *Defeated*.—Literally, "a defeat was given by Owen O'Madden upon the clan Clanrickard Burke, and many of their [his] people were killed,

viz., six and three score." It is rendered thus by Mageoghegan in his *Annals of Clonmacnoise*:

"A. D. 1236. Owen O'Madden gave an overthrow to the Burkes, when sixty-six of them were killed."

<sup>m</sup> *Mac Aveely*, mac an m'leao, i. e., son of the knight. This was the Irish name adopted by the family of Staunton, who were seated in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo, where they still retain it, and where there are many respectable persons of the name.

ερεῖς ἡ τίρ πιαῖραχ γο πανγὰτταρ mullach Ratha. ὅα na τίρε do theich-eaḁ pompo. Μαιρβεδάλα μορα, ιομαḁ capall, beaccan deachalb, γ ποχροḁ ilarḁa do ἔαβαρτ leo, γ δαοιue διαρῖme do μάρβαḁ δοιβ, γ ιαḁ ρῖn διομπυḁ plán dia τιγῖhḁ.

Διαρματτ ὁ flannagaim τιγῖearna cloinne cathail décc.

Τοιρρδεαλbach ua Concobair Rí Connaḁt do thionól imirceaḁ na ττυαḁ cloinne catail, cloinne Concobair, γ moigh luirγ co hairteach. Cairlén mor meic γοιρδεαλβαḁγ do γabail dua Concobair don τοιρcc ρῖn, γ α bῖrceaḁ, γ cḁtḁhῖrῖn congḁmala an baile do tocht amach ar comairce meic διαρματα.

Domnall mac Seasain mic domnaill uí Concobair décc.

Niall mac Concobair mic ταιḁγ do μάρβαḁh.

Μαινερτῖr .S. Φρανρεῖr ἡ ccapraic na síῖrpe in epprocottect leapa móir do thógbaḁl la hiarla Urmumán Semar buitilér.

Mathgamain ὁ Raighillig do μάρβαḁ la gallalb.

Ο Μιτḁidén comarba Molair do écc.

<sup>n</sup> *Mullagh-Ratha*, i.e. "the summit of the fort."

It would appear from various references to this place in the writings of the Mac Fírbises of Lecan, that it was the original name of the townland of Rathlee in the parish of Easkey, in the barony of Tireragh and county of Sligo. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 251, note <sup>b</sup>, and the Ordnance map of the county of Sligo, sheets 10 and 11.

<sup>o</sup> *Were driven off*.—Literally, fled before them. The whole passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1336. Connor Mac Dermota, prince of Moylorg, Hugh mac Ffelim mac Hugh O'Connor, and the household mene of O'Connor, together with the families of Clann donnogh and the O'Connors of Carbreay (now called the Territory of Sligoe), with Cormock mac Rowry O'Connor, repaired to take the preys and spoyles of Tyreflaghragh, came to Mullagh Rath, from whom all the cowes of the contrey fledd; notwithstanding they returned not empty-handed, for they had some moveables, gerans, and a few horses, and

committed slaughter in that contrey, returned safe and sound without bloodshed or loss of any of themselves."

<sup>p</sup> *Inanimate spoils*.—Μαιρβεδάλα, signifies literally *inanimate spoils*, meaning corn, furniture, gold, or silver, in contradistinction to animate spoils, such as cows, horses, sheep, &c.

<sup>q</sup> *Horses [of burden]*.—In some parts of Ireland the word capall denotes a mare; but the original signification seems to have been a draught horse. It is thus derived in Cormac's Glossary: "capul .i. cap, capp γ peall, eaḁ. Capull, i. e., *Cap*, a car, and *peall*, a horse, i. e., a car-horse; the Greek word Κωββαλλης, signifies a work horse.

<sup>r</sup> *Steeds*.—Eaḁ signifies a *steed*; Lat. *Equus*; Æolian Greek, Ικκος.

<sup>s</sup> *Small cattle*.—Ποḁρόḁ, small cattle; *Πο*, in compound words, implies little, inferior, small, mean, &c.; πο-ḁροḁ, small cattle; πο-ḁuine, a mean man; ποḁaro, a bardling; ποḁḁag, a small branch.

<sup>t</sup> *Castlemore-Costello* is situated in the barony

lagh-Ratha<sup>n</sup>. The cows of the country were driven off<sup>o</sup> before them. They carried away many inanimate spoils<sup>p</sup>, many horses [of burden<sup>q</sup>], a few steeds<sup>r</sup>, and many flocks of small cattle<sup>s</sup>; and after they had killed countless persons they returned in safety to their houses.

Dermot O'Flanagan, Lord of Clann-Cathail, died.

Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, collected the flitting forces of the Tuathas, Clann-Chathail, Clann-Conor, and Moylurg, and conveyed them to Airteach. Castlemore-Costello<sup>t</sup> was taken and demolished by O'Connor on this occasion, and the kern<sup>u</sup> who guarded it came out under protection of Mac Dermot.

Donnell, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

Niall, the son of Conor Mac Teige, was killed.

The Franciscan Monastery at Carrick-on-Suir, in the diocese of Lismore, was founded by James Butler, Earl of Ormond.

Mahon O'Reilly<sup>w</sup> was slain by the English.

O'Meehin<sup>x</sup>, Coarb of St. Molaisse, died.

of Costello and county of Mayo, not far from the district of Airteach in the county of Roscommon. See map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*.

<sup>u</sup> *Kern*.—Mageoghegan renders this, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus: "A. D. 1336. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connaught, with all the forces of Twahes and Clann Kahill, with Moylurg, went to Arteagh; took Castlemore of Mac Gosdeallie, and afterwards broke downe the same, the warde of which castle came forth upon Mac Dermott's protection, whose lives he saved accordingly."

The word cethern is explained by O'Flaherty: "Militum Manipulus et a cohorte Latinâ non abludivit." *Ogygia*, p. 208. The kerns were a light-armed infantry. Ware thus speaks of them in his *Antiquities of Ireland*, c. xxi.: "Alii levi-oris armaturæ Henrico Marleburgensi Turbuculi, quibusdam Turbarii vulgo Kernii dicti; jaculis amentatis, machaeris et cultris, sive sicis Skeynes vocatis demicabant. In Rotulo Clauso

anno 5 Edward III. Membr. 25, inter articulos in Hibernia observandos sextus est contra sustentatores, et ductores Kernorum et gentis vocatæ Idlemen nisi in Marchiis suas proprias ad Custas."

The etymology of this word, *Cethern*, is thus given in Cormac's Glossary: "Cēteṛn .i. coipe amde, unde dicitur cēteṛpnæ: cēteṛpn dīm, cīṛ, cæṛ ocoṛ opn, opṛain."

"Cethern, i. e. a band of soldiers; unde dicitur Cethirnach, i. e. manipularius seu unus e cohorte; cethern, then, i. e. cīṛ, a battle, and opn, a slaughter; q. d. a slaughter in battle."

<sup>w</sup> *Mahon O'Reilly*.—He is the ancestor of that sept of the O'Reillys called Clann-Mahon, who gave name to the barony of Clannmahon in the west of the county of Cavan.

<sup>x</sup> *O'Meehin*.—He was the coarb of the church of Ballaghmechin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where his lineal descendant and representative still farms the termon lands.



## AOIS CRIOST, 1337.

Aoir Crioite, mile, trí chéad, tríochar, a Seacht.

Lughaid ó dálaig eppcop cluana mic noir décc iar ndeighbeathaid.

Tómár mac corpmac uí doinnail eppcop Ratha boé rai in ecna, 7 i corabaid décc.

An maigirtir ó Rothlain décc.

Sith do dénam uilliam mac iarla ula, 7 do brian ó brian (.i. brian bán) pe aroile, 7 na fearoinn do folmaig pe ó mac an iarla do leigh dó ara a ccíor fein do tabairt arda.

Forlongport do dénom do rí Connacht ag áth liag inaigaid Emainn a búrc.

Seaan ua pollamain tigfina cloinne huadach décc.

Tadhac mac planncha da tigeanna darptraige do marbad la corpmac mac Ruaidrí mic doinnail uí Concobair pe rocpaide oile, 7 i ndioigail Seaan mic Doinnail. Creacha móra do dénom ar darptraigi do ar a haite 7 mac Muirir mecc planncha do marbad ina ttopaigheacht.

Tadh, 7 Maoileachloinn, da mac lomair meg Ráignaill do gabail la Cathal mág Ráignaill. Cathal do marbad iar rin i ttopaigheacht cloinne hlomair da combraírib iar tcionol lán rocpaide, dóib im uilliam mag matgamna, 7 im da mac oile lomair meg Ráignaill, Concobair 7 Tomaltaic. Magnur ó feargail do marbad dóib an lá ceona. Taoirpeach do dénom do Tadh mac lomair meg Ráignaill iarpin.

Doinnall Ruad ó maille 7 corpmac a mac do marbad la cloinn Mebpic, 7 do gallaib oile immaille ppiu oideche pele Stephain.

Matha ua huigind rai pe dan, 7 pe daonnacht décc.

Enrí mac Maipin do marbad.

<sup>1</sup> *O'Rothlain*.—This name is now usually anglicised Rowley in the county of Mayo, where there are several respectable persons of the name.

<sup>2</sup> *Bryan Bane*.—This passage is given as follows by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "That as much lands

as Bryan Bane wasted of the demesne of William Burke, should be held by Bryan Bane for the valuable rent thereof."

<sup>3</sup> *Clann Uadagh*.—A territory in the barony of Athlone, south of the county of Roscommon. Laurence Fallon, Esq., of Mount Prospect, and Malachy Fallon of Ballynahan, Esq., are the pre-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1337.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-seven.*

Lughaidh O'Daly, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died after a well-spent life.

Thomas, the son of Cormac O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, died.

The Master [Professor] O'Rothlain<sup>y</sup> died.

A peace was concluded between William, son of the Earl of Ulster, and Brian *Bán*<sup>z</sup> (the Fair) O'Brien; and the lands which O'Brien had taken from the son of the Earl were given back to him at their former rent.

A camp was pitched at Athleague by the King of Connaught, to oppose Edmond Burke.

John O'Fallon, Lord of Clann-Uadagh<sup>a</sup>, died.

Teige Mac Clancy, Lord of Dartry, was slain by Cormac, the son of Rory, son of Donnell O'Conor, as were also numbers of others, in revenge of John, the son of Donnell.

Great depredations were afterwards committed in Dartry by O'Conor; and the son of Maurice Mac Clancy was killed while in pursuit of the preys.

Teige and Melaghlin, two sons of Ivor Mac Rannall, were taken prisoners by Cathal Mac Rannall. Cathal was afterwards slain by their kinsmen, who, having collected a considerable force, being joined by William Mac Mahon, and by Conor and Tomaltagh, the two other sons of Ivor Mac Rannall, went to rescue the sons of Ivor. Manus O'Farrell was slain by them on the same day. Teige, the son of Ivor Mac Rannall, was then made chieftain.

Donnell Roe O'Malley and Cormac, his son, were slain on St. Martin's night by Clann-Merrick<sup>b</sup>, and other Englishmen who were along with them.

Matthew O'Higgin, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, died.

Henry Mac Martin<sup>c</sup> was slain.

sent representatives of the O'Fallons of Clann Uadagh.

<sup>b</sup> *The Clann-Merrick*.—This family, which is of Welsh descent, is still numerous in the county of Mayo, where they have received the inglorious sobriquet of *bunoún meib̃pic*, which

does not admit of translation. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 331, 332.

<sup>c</sup> *Mac Martin*.—This became the surname of a collateral branch of the O'Neills of Clannaboy. See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1291, p. 454.

Donnchað mac Muircísraig moir mész eocharáin tigherna éenél riachac do marbað la huið failge.

Σίτη δο δένυρι δΑοð peamap ó néill pe hoirgiallaib, 7 pe pñraib manach.

Donnchað móρι ó dubda tanapri ua bpiacpach do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1338.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, τριοχαττ α hochττ.

Ruaðori an sinigh mag uioiri tigherna pñmanach aoineñi ap mó do éoirbiri oairgíττ 7 dédach deachaið, 7 dinnilið uaið déigrib, 7 dollamnaib Epionn ina aimpiri pñin do ñiol Uiohir décc.

Donnchaðh mac Ruaðori uí Concobair do marbað.

Mac iarla ulað, .i. Emano do gabail demann a búpc, Cloch do cori po a bpaáitτ, 7 a baðhað i loch mñcca laip. Milleað gall Connaét, 7 a chineað péin do éccτ τριαρ an nñiom ñin. Toirdealbac ó concobair Ri Connaét oionnapbað émainn mec uilliam bupc iar ñin a connachtaib amach iar mil-leað na ττυαé 7 na cceall go haðbal eatopra in iaréar Connaét, 7 nñit na típe co coiτéññ do ghabail dua éoncóbair ap a haithle.

Coblach mori do longaið 7 barcaið do thionol la hemann a bupc iarñin 7 a beith for oilénaib mapra aθhað imchian da éip.

Luighi 7 an copann ðpolmuğað 7 ðparugað imma ngallaið, 7 a ττιγεap-nur do gabail da nγαoiðelaið ðuthcapra buðéin ap ndíoχup a ngall epoiðh.

Ταðhγ mac Ruaðori mic cathail uí choncóbair (ñip a páiti bpaτach ñighñ) do gabail do thómár mac rampaðhain, 7 moran da muinñiri do marbaðh. Mac Shampaðain (.i. tómap) do ðul go tñgh uí Concobair iarñin, 7 aγ τεacht tapra aip ðó, clann muircísraig 7 muinñiri eolair do chom-chñuinñiuğað apa chionn, 7 a gabail iar marbað morain ðia muinñiri.

<sup>d</sup> *The people of Offaly*, i. e. the O'Conors Faly.

<sup>e</sup> *Hugh Reamhar*, i. e. Hugh the gross or fat.

<sup>f</sup> *Rory an einigh*, i. e. Roger or Roderick of the hospitality, or the hospitable.

<sup>g</sup> *Sil-Uidhir*, i. e. the progeny of Odhar, who

was the progenitor of the Maguires of Fermanagh. This tribe name is now locally pronounced *Sheel-ivvñr*.

<sup>h</sup> *The son of the Earl of Ulster*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghagan: "A. D. 1338.



Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the people of Offaly<sup>d</sup>.

Hugh Reamhar<sup>e</sup> O'Neill made peace with the people of Oriel and Fermanagh.

Donough More O'Dowda, Tanist of Hy-Fiachrach, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST. 1338.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-eight*

Rory-an-einigh<sup>f</sup> Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, a man who had bestowed more silver, apparel, steeds, and cattle, on the learned men and chief professors of Ireland, than any other of the Sil-Uidhir<sup>g</sup>, in his time, died.

Donough, son of Rory O'Connor, was killed.

The son of the Earl of Ulster<sup>h</sup>, i. e. Edmond, was taken prisoner by Edmond Burke, who fastened a stone to his neck and drowned him in Lough Mask. The destruction of the English of Connaught, and of his own [in particular], resulted from this deed. Turlough O'Connor afterwards banished Edmond Mac William Burke out of Connaught, after the territories and churches of the west of Connaught had been greatly destroyed between them; and O'Connor then assumed the sway of the whole province.

A large fleet of ships and barks was, after this, collected by Edmond Burke; and he remained for a long time on the islands of the sea.

Leyny and Corran were laid waste and wrested from the English, and the chieftainship of them assumed by the hereditary Irish chieftains, after the expulsion of the English.

Teige, son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor (who was usually called Bratach Righin<sup>i</sup>), was taken prisoner by Thomas Magauran, and many of his people were killed. Magauran (i. e. Thomas) afterwards went to the house of O'Connor; but, on his return, the Clann-Murtough<sup>k</sup>, and the Muintir-Eolais, assembled to meet him, and took him prisoner, after having slain many of his people.

Edmond, the Earle of Ulster's son, was taken by the other Edmond Burke, and [he] died.

<sup>f</sup> *Bratach Righin*, i. e. the tough or stiff standard.

<sup>k</sup> *Clann Murtough*, i. e. the descendants of Murtough Muimneach O'Connor, the son of Turlough More and brother of Brian Luighneach.

Αεὺδ᾽ ἀν ἐλετιῖς μακ Ρυαῶρι υἱ ἐconcobair do lot ap veipeaḁ a pluaig pŕim, ἡ ἀ ἐcc ὡα biēn.

Ὁŕbail ingŕn Cathail meic Murchaḁa bŕn donncharo meic Αεὺδα ὀig ὡecc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1339.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι cheo, τριοχαττ, αναέ.

Ρυαῶρι ua ceallaig τιῖŕna ὁ maine do mapbaḁ la cathal mac aḁḁa mic eoḡain υἱ Concobair aḡ vol o τηig υἱ Concobair aḡ vol o τηig υἱ concobair dochum a τηighe pŕin.

Τομάρ Μαḡ Shamraḁain do legean amach do cloind Muirceŕταιḡ.

Slougeaḁ mḁr la haēḁ pemor ὁ néill ḡo típ conaill. Mac Seaam υἱ néill do mapbaḁ ἡ ḡoppaiaḁh ua doḁnaill doḁn tŕluaigeaḁ pŕin la muinτιr υἱ dochapτaig.

Emann mac uilliam bupc ḡona loingŕr dionnapbaḁ doilénaiḁ na paipŕḡe for a mboi do pŕighiḁ ulaḁ la toiprḁealbaḁ ua cconcobair pŕi Connacht.

Ingŕn toiprḁealbaig υἱ bŕiam bŕn meic iaŕla ulaḁ do tabairτ do toiprḁealbaḁ ua cconcobair, ἡ deŕbail ingean aḁḁa υἱ doḁnaill do leiccn ḁó.

Coccaḁ mḁr ap pŕuḁ na mḁde eitτŕ ḡallaiḁ ἡ ḡaioḁealaiḁ.

Τŕmpall cille Ronain do ḁŕnam la pŕŕḡal muimneac ua noḁibḡŕnnáin.

the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo. See pedigree of the O'Conors of Connaught, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen*.

<sup>i</sup> *Hugh an chletigh*, i. e. Hugh of the quill, a soubriquet applied to him because his mother could weave. It is so explained by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>k</sup> *Dearbhail*.—This entry is copied word for word from the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>l</sup> *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were a sept of the O'Conors, who descended from the celebrated Muirchartach or Murtough Muimhneach, the son of King Turlough.

<sup>m</sup> *Hugh Reamhar*, i. e. Hugh the fat or gross. He was the son of Donnell O'Neill, who was the

son of Brian of the battle of Down, who was slain in 1260. He is the ancestor of all the succeeding chiefs of the O'Neills of Tyrone.

<sup>n</sup> *Taken to wife*, ὡο ἑḁbairτ, i. e. *ducta est in matrimonium*. *Pópaḁ*, the modern Irish word for marriage, a word evidently derived from the French, is very seldom used by the Irish Annalists.

<sup>o</sup> *Kilronan*, Cill Ronain, i. e. the church of St. Ronan.—An old church which gives name to a parish in the north of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, verging on Lough Allen. See a notice of this church at the year 1586, where it is stated that it is on the confines of Breifny, Moylurg, and Tirerrill. It has not been yet determined which of the many saints

Hugh an Chletigh<sup>l</sup>, son of Rory O'Connor, was wounded in the rear of his own army, and died in consequence.

Dearbhail<sup>k</sup>, daughter of Cathal Mac Murrough, and wife of Donough, son of Hugh Oge, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1339.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-nine.*

Rory O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by Cathal, son of Hugh O'Connor, while he was returning from O'Connor's residence to his own.

Thomas Magauran was liberated by the Clann-Murtough<sup>l</sup>.

A great army was led by Hugh Reamhar<sup>m</sup> O'Neill into Tirconnell; and the son of John O'Neill and Godfrey O'Donnell were slain in the course of this expedition by the people of O'Doherty.

Edmond Mac William Burke was driven, with all his fleet, from the islands of the sea into Ulster, by Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught.

The daughter of Turlough O'Brien, wife of the son of the Earl of Ulster, was taken to wife<sup>a</sup> by Turlough O'Connor, who put away Dearbhail, daughter of Hugh O'Donnell.

A great war [broke out] in Meath between the English and Irish.

The church of Kilronan<sup>c</sup> was erected by Farrell Muimhneach<sup>p</sup> O'Duigenan<sup>q</sup>.

of this name in the Irish calendar was the patron of this church.

The ruins of this church still remain in tolerable preservation, and the character of the architecture perfectly corresponds with that of all the Irish churches of this period. The O'Duigenans were the Erenaghs of this church, as well as the chroniclers of the Clanmulrony.

<sup>p</sup> *Muimhneach*, i. e. the Momonian or Munster-son: O'Duigenan was certainly so called from his having been fostered in the province of Munster.

<sup>q</sup> The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, give the entries under this year as follows:

"A. D. 1339. Edmond Burke with his ships were banished into Ulster.

"The daughter of Terlagh O'Bryen, late wife of the Earle of Ulster's son, was taken to wife by Terlagh O'Connor, and he put away his own wife, the Lady Dervaille, Hugh O'Donnell's daughter.

"There arose great dissention, warrs, and debate between the English and Irish of Meath this year.

"All the corn of Ireland were destroyed, whereupon ensued a generall famine in this kingdom."

This entry, it will be observed, has been entirely omitted by the Four Masters.

"Ferall Moyneagh O'Dowgennan founded the church of Killronan."



## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1340.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, mile, τήι chéo, cēpachatt.

Μαινεττιρ οirbealaigh hī ccappaic an chiúil ag an cclno éοιρ do loch léin in epppoccorrteēt arda pēpta ip in munain do éógbaíl dupo .S. ppan-peir la Mág cáptaiḡ móρ ppiονηρα deapnūman, domnall mac taidḡ, ḡ do éoghpat iomaττ do maithib an tipe a naðnacal ip in maineττιρ pin. Ar oibride ó Suilleaban móρ ḡ an dá ua donnchaða.

Coméogbaíl cogaid eitiρ Maineachanb, .i. eitiρ taidḡ mac taidḡ uí ceallaiḡ da ttucc Toirpdealbach ua concobair (Ri Connacht) uplámur ua maine, ḡ uilliam mac donnchaða muimniḡ uí ceallaiḡ ḡo po cuiread uilliam a tíρ maine amach ḡ ḡé do pazaib an tíρ, tug taidḡ ua ceallaiḡ gona braitpib ḡ cona muintip toraigēacht dó co ndeachpat i náit iombuaite chuige. Iompaoidip uilliam ḡ a muintip ppiú pochstóip ḡo po pēpað caithḡleó ftoppa. Áct chlḡa po mapbað donnchað mac aodha uí cheallaiḡ, ḡ po ḡabað taidḡ ó ceallaiḡ iar na lot co ndeachaid décc de iarom.

Maolpeachlaimn ua ḡairmleaidḡ tairpeach cenél Moain décc.

<sup>r</sup> *Oirbhealach*.—This name is anglicised Irrelagh by Ware, who states that the monastery was founded in the year 1440.

<sup>s</sup> *Carraig-an-chiuil*, i. e. the rock of the music. According to the tradition in the country, and a MS. description of Kerry, written about the year 1750, and now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the site on which this abbey was to be built, was pointed out to Mac Carthy More in a vision, which warned him not to erect his monastery in any situation except at a place called Carraig-an-chiuil; and there being no locality of that name known to him, he sent out a number of his faithful followers to discover where, within his principality, this place was situated. The story goes on to state that, after searching various places, they were returning home in despair; but passing by Oirbhealach, i. e. the eastern road or pass, they heard the most

enchanting music issuing from a rock, from which they concluded that it must be the locality of Carraig-an-chiuil, or rock of the music, shewn to their chief in the vision; and they returned home stating what had occurred. Mac Carthy, on hearing their story, felt satisfied that they had found the true locality intended by Heaven for his monastery, and he accordingly commenced the erection of it there without delay.

<sup>t</sup> *Loch Lein*.—This is the ancient and present name of the lower lake of Killarney in the county of Kerry. The abbey of Irrelagh, or, as it is now usually called, Muckruss, is situated near the rocky shore of a small bay at the eastern end of the lower lake of Killarney, and within the demesne of Muckruss, from which it has taken its modern appellation.

<sup>u</sup> *Donnell, son of Teige*.—Here is a most glaring

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1340.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty.*

The monastery of Oirbhealach<sup>r</sup> at Carraig-an-chiuil<sup>s</sup>, at the eastern end of Loch Lein<sup>t</sup>, in the diocese of Ardfert, in Munster, was founded for Franciscan Friars by Mac Carthy More, Prince of Desmond (Donnell, the son of Teige<sup>u</sup>); and the chiefs of the country selected burial places for themselves in this monastery. Among these were O'Sullivan More and the two O'Donohoes.

A war arose between the Hy-Manians, namely, between Teige, the son of Teige O'Kelly (to whom Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, had given the chieftainship of Hy-Many), and William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly : and William was banished from Hy-Many, and, though he had left the country, Teige O'Kelly, with his kinsmen and people, went in pursuit of him; and when they had reached a spot upon which to fight a battle, William and his people turned round on them [their pursuers]; and a fierce battle was fought between them, in which Donough, the son of Hugh O'Kelly, was killed; and Teige O'Kelly was captured, after having received wounds, of which he died [soon] afterwards.

Melaghlin O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

anachronism; but it is probable that it is a mere error of transcription for Donnell, son of Cormac, for he was really the prince of Desmond in 1340. The Editor has not been able to find the record of the erection of this monastery in any of the older Annals, and has never been able to discover where the Four Masters found it. Nothing can be more certain than that both Ware and the Four Masters are wrong in ascribing the foundation of this monastery to Donnell, son of Teige Mac Carthy, for he lived a century later, having died in the year 1468. Teige, the father of this Donnell, was, according to tradition, the original founder of this monastery, and this is corroborated by the fact that he is called *Tadhg Mainistreach*, i. e. Teige of the Monastery, in the authentic pedigrees of the Mac Carthys. But the

Four Masters have lost sight of all chronology in placing the erection of this monastery under the year 1340, after ascribing it to Donnell the son of Teige, prince of Desmond, inasmuch as Teige his father did not, according to themselves, become king or prince of Desmond till the death of his father in 1391, that is, fifty-one years after its supposed erection by his son Donnell! The fact seems to be, that the foundation of the monastery was laid some years previously to 1440, by Teige Mainistreach (not by Donnell, as Ware has it), and that the work was completed by his son Donnell in 1440. For some curious notices of the modern state of the ruins and tombs of this abbey, see an interesting article by Mr. Petrie in the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. pp. 409-11.

Clann ualghairg uí Ruairc, doinnall, aed, giollacriort γ Ruairi do  
dol for cpeich dionnroigib cathail mic afoa breifnig co ndsnerat cpeach  
air. Concobar mac donnchaða riabairg mhc Maighnra mic Muircsirtairg  
muimnigh do marbað leo an la cfoa γ pocharde imaille ppiyr. Conað í  
rin cédpola muintipe Ruairc γ cloinne Muircsirtairg muimnig ppiya apoile.  
Cathal mac afoha breifnig do thoraigheacht a chpeche iarrin go pug  
ap cloinn ualghairce uí Ruairc. Ro pfpad iorgal amnur stoppa. Doinnall  
ua Ruairc (aon rogha na breifne daðbar tiðearna) do marbað don chur  
poin go pocharoi moir imaille piy. Giollacriort ua Ruairc γ mac Con-  
pnamia do gabail iar maiðm for a muintip. Taðg mac Ruairi mic cathail  
ui Concobair do baói illaim ag ua Ruairce do leigh amach ap compuar-  
laccad giollacriort uí Ruairc.

Aoð mac peðlimið uí concobair do gabail do pið Connacht, γ a cor i  
ccairlén Ropra commain da choiméd. Coccoð mór γ combuairðreað deipighe  
eitip ua concobair γ mac diarmada tpep an ngabail rin gur po milleað  
mopán eatopra da zach taob. Suaracht γ gepgabaoð opagail dua Conco-  
bair iarrin dionnroigib tucc mac diarmada chuicce don copann gor  
cuireað go haimeonach é i mbaile an motairg ipreach, γ pít do cñgal dóib  
pe apoile apa haithle.

SiúrtaRuao mac goipdealbairg do marbað do cathal mac diarmada gall.

Cathal mac diarmada gall, aon rogha a chinib ina aoip pñn ap goil  
ap ghairceaoð ap tpeipi ap talcaipe do marbað la donnchað riabach mac  
Maileacloinn chappairg Mec Diarmada tpe cheilg i liop Sealbairg i cloinn  
Concobair.

\* *The sons of Ualgarg O'Rorke.*—The descendants of this Ualgarg took the surname of Mac Ualghairg, and are still numerous in the county of Leitrim, where they anglicise the name Magolrick or Magoalrick.

"*Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach.*—He seems to have been the principal leader of the turbulent Clann-Murtough O'Conor at this period. His line of descent is given as follows in the pedigree of the O'Conors preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72: "Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught [A.D. 1279],

son of Conor Roe, son of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland." This Cathal had seven sons, Owen, Hugh, Rory, Manus, Conor Roe, Cathal Roe, and Murtough, who are the last generation of the pedigree of the Clann-Murtough given in the Book of Lecan, from which it looks highly probable that the tribe disappeared from history soon after.

\* *Took a prey from him.*—This passage is given more clearly in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which, however, it is incorrectly entered under the year 1337.



The sons of Ualgarg O'Rourke<sup>v</sup>, Donnell, Hugh, Gilchreest, and Rory, went upon a predatory excursion against Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach<sup>w</sup>, and took a prey from him<sup>x</sup>. Conor, the son of Donough Reagh, son of Manus, son of Murtough Muimhneach, and many others, were slain by them on the same day. This was the first rupture between the O'Rourkes and the race of Murtough Muimhneach. Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, afterwards went in pursuit of the prey, and overtook the sons of Ualgarg O'Rourke. A fierce battle was fought between them, in which Donnell O'Rourke (only choice of Breifny for a materies of a lord), and many others with him, were slain. Gilchreest O'Rourke and Mac Consnava were taken prisoners, after the defeat of their people. Teige, the son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor, who had been imprisoned by O'Rourke, was liberated as the condition of the ransom of Gilchreest O'Rourke.

Hugh, the son of Felim O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the King of Connaught, and sent to be confined in the Castle of Roscommon. A great war and disturbance arose between O'Conor and Mac Dermot, in consequence of this capture, and much destruction was caused by them on both sides. O'Conor was in jeopardy and extreme peril on the occasion of an incursion which Mac Dermot made against him into Corran, when he was forcibly driven into [the Castle of] Ballymote<sup>y</sup>, where they afterwards concluded a peace with each other.

Jordan Roe Mac Costello was slain by Cathal Mac Dermot Gall.

Cathal Mac Dermot Gall<sup>z</sup>, the only choice of his tribe for his prowess, valour, might, and puissance, was treacherously slain by Donough Reagh, the son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, at Lis-sealbhaigh<sup>a</sup> in Clann-Conor.

<sup>v</sup> Into [the castle] of Ballymote.—This passage is rendered as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1340. Hugh Mac Felym O'Conor was taken by Terlagh O'Conor, King of Connaught, and committed to the Castle of Roscommon to be safely kept; for which cause there grew great debate between the King of Connought and Mac Dermott. Mac Dermott, in a skirmish between him and the said King, chased him into the castle

of Ballenmotte, which saved the King's life: and afterwards they grew to a composition of peace.”

<sup>z</sup> *Cathal Mac Dermot Gall*.—He was chief of Airteach, in the north-west of the county of Roscommon; and it is stated in the Annals of Ulster that he extended his sway over the adjoining territory of Sliabh Luga, *an t-<sup>u</sup>apao a lam láidne*, i. e. by the power of his strong hand.

<sup>a</sup> *Lis-sealbhaigh*, now Lissalway, in the parish

Μαгнаρ mac cathail mic doimnaill uí choncobaip do marbað la cathal mac aedha bpeipniḡ uí Concobaip.

Ḃrian occ macc Shampadháin do marbað le teallach ndúinchadha.

Eoghan ua heðim tiḡearna ua ppiacrach aiðne do marbað la a braithepiḃ pém.

Eoghan mac Sepprað mecc Raḡnaill, ḡ afoh ua maóilmiadaiḡ do marbað apoile.

Pilib ó duibḡshóáin ollam Connaične décc.

Uilliam mac ḡillibept mic ḡoirdealbaiḡ do marbað ap ḡrḡr ἱr in mbpeipne do tellach eacðac.

Ruaiðri mac maḡnupa uí ḡra décc.

Matḡamain mac andaið uí Raḡhallaiḡ do marbað la hAindpeap mac brian uí Raiḡilliḡ ḡ cpeacha mópa do éenon ḡó ἱrin mbolḡán ara haithle.

Teampall éille Rónain do lorccadh.

Niall ua huḡinḡ ḡaoi ppiðána do báthað.

Concòðar ua doimnaill tiḡearna tpe conaill cona éionol do ðul i connac-taib.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1341.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, cethachatt, a hoén.

Μuirchḡrtaḡ mac an ḡobann abb clochapi décc.

Μαιðm móp do éabairt do mac uilliam bupe ap cloinn Μuirpi dú mar marbað tomár mac Μuirpi, Μuirpi Mac Seonaic puaið ḡ peachtmoghat pḡr maraon piú.

Doimnaill mac dopchað taoipeach cenel duacháin décc.

Donnchað mac meic na hoidechi méḡ pḡannchaða do marbað lá haed mac Taðḡ méḡ pḡannchaða.

O ḡairmilḡaiḡ taoipeac cenél Moáin déḡ.

Cathal mac cḡéḡrḡnaiḡ do marbað do ḡccop.

of Baslick, barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This fixes the position of the O'Mulrenins, who bore the tribe-name of Clann-Conor.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1193, p. 97, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Bolgan*.—A district near Belturbet, in the north of the county of Cavan, coextensive with the parish of Drumlane. In the year 1454, Donnell Bane O'Reilly had the territory of Bolgan, *alias* Drumlahan, in the neighbourhood

Manus, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor, was slain by Cathal, son of Hugh Brefneach O'Conor.

Brian Oge Magauran was slain by the people of Teallach Dunchadha.

Owen O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Owen, son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, and Hugh O'Mulvey, slew each other.

Philip O'Duigenan, Ollav [i. e. Chief Poet] of Conmaicne, died.

William, the son of Gilbert Mac Costello, was slain in a conflict in Breifny by the people of Teallach-Eachdhach.

Rory, the son of Manus O'Hara, died.

Mahon, the son of Annadh O'Reilly, was slain by Andreas, the son of Brian O'Reilly, who afterwards committed great depredations in the [district of] Bolgan<sup>b</sup>.

The church of Kilronan was burned.

Niall O'Higgin, a learned poet, was drowned.

Conor O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, proceeded with his troops into Connaught.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1341.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-one.*

Murtough Mac-an-Gowan<sup>c</sup>, Abbot of Clogher, died.

The Clann-Maurice sustained a severe defeat from Mac William Burke. Thomas Mac Maurice, Maurice, son of Johnock Roe, and seventy men along with him, were slain in the battle.

Donnell Mac Dorcy, Chief of Kinel-Duachain<sup>d</sup>, died.

Donogh, grandson of Mac-na-h-Oidhche Mac Clancy, was slain by Hugh, son of Teige Mac Cany.

O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

Cathal Mac Keheeny was killed by a fall.

of Belturbet, for his appenage. This name is still well known in the country; and Bolgan is given in Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary as an *alias* name for the parish of Drumlane.

<sup>c</sup> *Mac-an-Gowan*, *mac an gobann*, i. e. son of

the smith. This name is generally anglicised Mac Gowan in the north of Ireland, but in Meath and Leinster it is often translated Smith.

<sup>d</sup> *Kinel Duachain*.—More usually called Kinel Luachain, the name of a tribe and territory



Carlén Roppa commain do gabail la toirpdealbác ua cconcobair, 7 aed mac pelim boí i mbraighdshur ann do lezín amach, 7 fuarglaó do éabairt app.

Seaan mág mathgamna do chur a hairgiallaib.

hrian ua ploinn tigeapna tellaig cupnain décc.

Cuconnacht ua cuinn taoipec muintipe giollgam décc.

Diarmait ruad mac corbmaic óig meic diarmata dég i naibitt manaiḡ i manirtip na buille.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1342.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί chéd, cḡrachatt, a dó.

Comhshige coccaó eidir toirpdealbác ua cconcobair 7 concobair mac diarmata tigeapna moighe luirḡ. Emann a bupc dḡrige a ccommbaró meic diarmata in aghaio uí concobair.

Αοdh mac peolmíó uí concobair 7 donnchaó ua binn taoipeac típe bhrúin na Sionna do chop toirpdealbaig uí Choncobair i tteampall oile Finn iar ndol dó do gabail gill cpeche do nonpat muintip binn ap hoibepd a bupc, 7 cuio do galloglaóib uí concobair do marbaó doib immaille pe na conpabal, .i. mac Ruaidrí.

Coccaó coitcéfn dḡrige hi cconnachtaib iar Finn. Clann muirceḡtaig do dol i pann uí concobair ap túr in aghaio meic diarmata, lompuó doib iarom la mac diarmata 7 le mac uilliam. Peall ḡrameamail do dénom do cloinn Muirip iar Finn ina noipectar fein ap cloinn uilliam bupc, 7 tomair

nearly co-extensive with the parish of Oughteragh or Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim.

\* *A ransom was given;* &c.—This entry is differently worded in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is given thus: “A. D. 1341. The castle of Roscommon was taken by Terlagh O’Connor, King of Connought; [it] was betrayed and yealded over to the said Terlagh by Hugh mac Ffelym O’Conor, before mentioned, that was prisoner therein.”

<sup>f</sup> *Muintir-Gilligan*.—A territory in the county of Longford. See note <sup>k</sup>, under the year 1234, p. 270.

<sup>g</sup> *To obtain reprisals*.—Mageoghegan renders this passage as follows in his Annals of Clonmacnoise: “O’Byrne chased King O’Connor into the church of Olfín, where some of his gallowglasses were killed, together with their constable and head, Mac Rory. This was done upon an occasion of King Terlagh coming to O’Byrne’s country to distrain for a prey that O’Byrne took before from Robert Burke, whereof ensued great

The Castle of Roscommon was taken by Turlough O'Connor; and Hugh, the son of Felim, who was a prisoner therein, was liberated, and a ransom was given for him<sup>c</sup>.

John Mac Mahon was banished from Oriel.

Brian O'Flynn, Lord of Teallach-Curnain, died.

Cuconnaught O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan<sup>f</sup>, died.

Dermot Roe, son of Cormac Oge Mac Dermot, died in the habit of a monk, in the Abbey of Boyle.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1342.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-two.*

A war broke out between Turlough O'Connor and Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg; and Edmond Burke rose to assist Mac Dermot against O'Connor.

Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, and Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuinna-Sinna, drove Turlough O'Connor into the church of Elphin, after he had gone to obtain reprisals<sup>g</sup> for a prey which O'Beirne's people had carried off from Hubert Burke. On this occasion some of O'Connor's gallowglasses, and his constable, Mac Rory<sup>h</sup>, were slain by them.

After this a general war broke out in Connaught. The Clann-Murtough [O'Connor], at first took part with O'Connor against Mac Dermot; but afterwards turned over to the side of Mac Dermot and Mac William [Burke]. An abominable act of treachery was committed by the Clann-Maurice at a meeting<sup>i</sup>

and uncommon calamities thro' out the whole province," &c. &c.

<sup>h</sup> *Mac Rory*.—He was the leader of a Scottish band of Gallowglasses from the western islands of Scotland, who were at this period in the pay of the King of Connaught. The Mac Rorys descend from Rory the brother of Donnell, the ancestor of the Mac Donnells of Scotland and Ireland. The Mac Rorys, Mac Donnells, and Mac Dowells, were called the Clann-Samhairle, or Clann-Sorley.

<sup>i</sup> A *meeting*, οἰπεάχαρ, is translated "Assembly" by Mageoghegan. The word is still under-

stood in the north of Ireland. *Ἐποχὴ ἀν οἰπεάχαρ* was the name of a large oak tree which stood at Blackhill, in the parish of Desertmartin, county of Derry, and the people understand that it means "the tree of the meeting or assembly." This word is used to denote the meetings which the Irish held on hills in the open air, to which reference is often made in the old English statutes, in which it is anglicised *Iraghtes*. For a good example of the use of the word the reader is referred to an extract from the Privy Council Book (of 25 Eliz.), quoted in Hardiman's Irish Min-

bupc do mairbaid doib, ⁊ Seoimín a bupc do mairbaid la cloinn Riocaird ar an ccor cefna tria roraileam cloinne Muirir ⁊ uí concobair. Cathal mac giollacriort meic diarmada do mairbaid d'fsgal ua thaidg ar an ccogað cedna, ⁊ Fearghal mac giollacriort fínn mic Corbmaic do mairbaid air béor.

Commarcc crodha do thabairt do mac diarmatta gur na huairlib batar ina párrað dua cconcobair i mbél Acha Slirín dar lingead an tát fair ⁊ diarmaitt mac briain uí fsgail, fsg a aoir do b'fsg do conmaicnib, mac hoibero a bupc, ⁊ concobair mac Donnchaða duib uí éilíge do mairbaid don chup fín.

Seaan mág mathgáimna tighfina oirgiall do dul ar cpeich go haedh mac Rooilb mág mathgáimna, ⁊ a mairbaid ar d'ersó na cpeche, ⁊ a galloclacáib imaille fup do mairbaidh ⁊ do badhað.

Corbmac mac Ruaidrí mic domnaill uí concobair do gabail la concobair mac taidg, ⁊ le Ruaidrí mac cathail uí Concobair. Concobair mac taidg do gabail le briain mac Ruaidrí iarrin, ⁊ a tabairt dó i laim concobair meic diarmada, ⁊ a cor da coméd i ccarrac locha cé.

Domnaill ua dochartaig toirreach arda Miodhair ⁊ triocha cheo tíre hénna, fear lán deimeac, ⁊ d'fghnam décc, ⁊ Seaan ó docartaig do gabail a ionaid.

Síol Muireadhraig uile do iompuð ar toirpdealbac mac afoha mic Eoghain imaille fup na maithib oile batar ga toirnead. Ar iad ar oirfghda do eirig dó an ionbaid fín, Emann mac uilliam bupc, Concobair mac diarmada tighfina maigi luirg cona braitrib, ⁊ cona oipect uile, aod mac afoha breibmíg mic cathal ruaidh uí Concobair, Tadhg mac Ruaidhrí uí choncobhair, Cathal mac afoha breibmíg mic cathail ruaid go rochraidi na breibne ⁊ conmaicne apcna, ⁊ afoh mac felim mic afoha mic Eoghain uí concobair. Tionól dóibriom uile ind agaid uí concobair, ⁊ a athcor go hamdeonac ar a tír ⁊ ar a thalom fepin conad í comairle tucrat a charaid dó iarrin dol do fraigib meic diarmada co hincleithe gan paetugad do mórán d'pior a ndionghad rít fup. Dóid fuapattar clann Muireftraið rghéla na

strelsy, vol. ii. p. 159: "Item, he shall not assemble the Queen's people upon hills, or use any *Iraghtes*. or *parles upon hills*."

<sup>i</sup> *Seoinín*, i. e. little John.

<sup>k</sup> *Beal-atha-slissen*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the beetles. This ford still retains this name, and is on the Abhainn Uar near Elphin, as already stated. See note under the year 1288.



of their own people against the Clann-William Burke: Thomas Burke was killed by them; and, with similar treachery, Seoinin<sup>1</sup> Burke was slain by the Clann-Rickard, at the instigation of the Clann-Maurice and O'Conor. In the same war Cathal, son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, was slain by Farrell O'Teige; and Farrell, the son of Gilchreest Finn Mac Cormac, was slain also.

Mac Dermot, and the chieftains who assisted him, gave O'Conor a fierce battle at Beal-atha-Slisen<sup>k</sup>, where they crossed the ford in despite of him. Dermot, the son of Brian O'Farrell, the best man of the Conmaicni in his time, the son of Hubert Burke, and Conor, the son of Donough Duv<sup>1</sup> O'Healy, were slain on this occasion.

John Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, set out upon a predatory excursion against Hugh, son of Roolv [Rodolph] Mac Mahon; and was slain in the rere of the prey, and his gallowglasses were destroyed by killing and drowning.

Cormac, the son of Rory, son of Donnell O'Conor, was taken prisoner by Conor, the son of Teige, and Rory, the son of Cathal O'Conor; and Conor, the son of Teige, was afterwards taken prisoner by Brian, the son of Rory, and delivered up by him to Conor Mac Dermot, who sent him to be imprisoned in the Rock of Lough Key.

Donnell O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, and of the cantred of Tir-Enda, a man full of hospitality and prowess, died, and John O'Doherty assumed his place.

All the Sil-Murray turned against Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen [O'Conor], and joined the other chieftains who were for deposing him. Of those who rose up against him at that time, the following were the most distinguished, namely, Edmond Mac William Burke; Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, with his brothers, and all their adherents; Hugh, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe O'Conor; Teige, the son of Rory O'Conor; Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, with all the forces of Breifny, and Conmaicne; and Hugh, son of Felim, who was son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor. All these assembled against O'Conor, and banished him by force from his country and lands; whereupon his friends advised him to go secretly, and without acquainting any with his intention, to Mac Dermot, to ascertain if he would make peace with him. But the Clann-Murtough<sup>m</sup> had

<sup>1</sup> *Duv*, dub, black.—This epithet is sometimes anglicised *duff*, and sometimes *doo*.

<sup>m</sup> *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, of whom Hugh,

comaple rin, 7 pior na haidche dáiriðe ina ttiocpað ua concobair do roigiu meic diarmada, ionnup gur inleadau iate fein noime ap bñnaðað baogail na conaire i ngebað co longporit meic diarmata. Aét éina do chuaid toirp-dealbac en triar marcac tapra no gur heirgð do ap tócar an longspuir. Loittri cathal mac aedha breipnið lair po cletóir, 7 gep buathað i naghaid iolair eiriom gona triar oile i mñg na rochaid batap ina aghaid, do chuaid uatha da namdeoin gan fuilugað gan porðfogað air fein ina ap aon dia muintri. Cioð tra acht nochap bpear do mac diarmada toirp-dealbac do beir ip in móiréccñ rin no go ccuala an tñgim, an mairgneac 7 an mallachað mór ga dénam peachnon an longspuir, 7 iap pfaðbail pñél do cuipir daoine cairiri ór ipeal i coinne uí concobair dia breir gur an ccarrac da caomna go pñrað pñin an pñéupað a pñ do dénam. Daoí ó concobair iap rin pectmain, 7 maitha na típe ag tocht ap cuairt chuige, 7 uatha ap pñraileam meic diarmada. Gideað ó nað bpuair mac diarmada cñ na ríthe do dénam téio fein buidñ marcploig ler gur po pafgatar é i Rop comman.

Concobair (.i. concobair puad) mað Eochagáin tighna cenél piachach do marbað la gallaib.

Tomár ua cinga, Muipir mað Eochagáin, Siommon mac concobair mic Siommoin meic giolla appaiti taoipeac do taoipeacáib luigne décc.

Murhað mac tomoltaið uí plannagáin an trñr pñr do bñrr da chinfol do marbað do gallócclachaib meic cathail.

Aodh mac aedha breipnið mic cathail puad uí concobair do pñgað do connachtaib 7 do mac uilliam bupc an céo luan do geimpeað iap naitpñgean

the son of Hugh Breifneach was now the chief leader.

<sup>a</sup> *Intention, comaple.*—The literal meaning of comaple is counsel or advice; but it is often used in the same sense as the Latin *consilium*.

<sup>o</sup> *They posted themselves.*—This part of the passage is better expressed in the Annals of Ulster and of Connaught. It is also somewhat better given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows: "Whereupon he advised with his best friends to come to Mac

Dermot's house, whereof Clanmorthagh having had intelligence lay privily in ambush in his way, as he was passing with four or five horsemen in his companie in the dark of the night to Mac Dermott's house [but he] escaped narrowly by the force of his vallourous and hardy hand" [*taimic uairib aptapað a lama lauire.*—*Ann. Ul.*] "grievously wounded Cathall mac Hugh, Breffneagh (one of these that lay in the ambush), whereof Mac Dermott had no notice until, O'Connor was ferried over into Mac Dermott's

intelligence of this intention<sup>a</sup>, and of the particular night on which O'Connor would come to Mac Dermot; and they posted themselves<sup>3</sup> at the several dangerous passes of the road by which he was to pass to Mac Dermot's fortress. Turlough, nevertheless, accompanied by only three horsemen, passed them all, and was not attacked until he had reached the causeway of the fortress. Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach, was at once wounded by him; and although he and his three attendants were but the few against the many, compared with the great body of men who opposed them, he made his escape without receiving himself, or any of his attendants, the slightest wound or injury. Mac Dermot, in the mean while, did not know the exceeding danger that Turlough was in, until he heard the cries, groans, and imprecations that were uttered through the garrison; but as soon as he had obtained information, he privately dispatched trusty persons to conduct O'Connor to the [castle of the] Rock, to protect him until he should determine whether he could make peace for him. Here O'Connor remained for a week, during which time, by order of Mac Dermot, the chieftains of the country visited him; but Mac Dermot, not having obtained permission [from the other chieftains] to conclude peace with him, he escorted him with a troop of cavalry, and left him at Roscommon.

Conor (i. e. Conor Roe) Mageoghegan, Lord of the Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the English.

Thomas O'Kinga, Maurice Mageoghegan [and] Simon, son of Conor, son of Simon Mac Gillaarraith, one of the chieftains of Leyny, died.

Murrough, son of Tomaltagh O'Flanagan, the third best man of his tribe, was slain by the Gallowglasses of the son of Cathal [O'Connor].

Hugh, the son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor, was inaugurated by the Connacians and Mac William Burke, on the first Monday of winter, after the deposing of Turlough; and the Tanistship of Connaught was

house of Carrick, where being come Mac Dermott heard the Crys and Lamentations made for the hurting of Cahall; nevertheless he kept O'Connor with him for the space of a sevenight, useing him in his house with such reverence as befitted him, giving liberty to such of his friends and

allies to have access to him to converse with him. At last when Mac Dermott could not be licensed to come to an agreement of peace with him, he sent him with safe conduct to the castle of Roscommon, where he left him. Hugh mac Hugh Breafneagh O'Connor was constituted King of



τοῖρρδεαλβαῖς δόις, ἡ ταναῖρετ connacht do thabairt dafδ mac pedlimiδ  
 uí Concobair. Τῖρ noilella do thabairt dφsῖgal mac diarmatta.

Ταδῖ mac tomoltaiḡ mic Muirḡiura meic donnchaiδ dionnarbaδ ar a  
 duṡaiḡ fṡn lá concobar mac diarmatta ἡ la a bṡaiṡṡibh, ἡ é do beṡ i fṡar-  
 paδ τοῖρρδεαλβαῖς uí concobar, ἡ fṡsḡal mac tomaltaiḡ do ḡabail éṡe.  
 hoilella dia éṡ.

Αν ḡiolla dubḡ maḡ uṡṡir do bathaδ fopṡ loch éṡne.

Matha mac maḡnupa bṡuḡaiδ coṡcṡno conaiḡ na po diṡlt fṡṡ dṡeich  
 nouine do tṡuaḡ nδ do tṡén dḡḡ.

Concobair mac Aodha mic doṡnnaill oḡ uí doṡnnaill tiḡsṡna cḡnel cconuill,  
 íochṡair connacht, fṡrmanach cḡnel Moáin ἡ mṡṡi heḡḡain, Soṡeach dionḡ-  
 maḡa dairṡṡiḡe Eṡenn ar chṡuṡ, ar chéill, ar oṡneac, ar oṡṡṡṡeṡ, ar  
 ḡṡaoṡ, ar ḡliocur, ar mṡṡṡṡaiḡe, ar móṡṡcṡṡaiδ, ar cṡoḡacṡt, ar calma-  
 ṡar, ar cṡabaṡ, ἡ cṡoṡṡeṡle, do maṡbaδ la a deapṡṡaṡṡair Niall ó doṡnnaill  
 iar ṡṡabairṡ ammaṡṡṡ oṡḡe fṡṡṡ ina longṡoṡṡ fṡn i Muṡbach, ἡ Niall fṡṡṡṡṡ  
 do ḡabail a ionaṡ.

Flann ḡḡ ó doṡnalláin ollamṡ connacht i nuán do écc.

Doṡnall ó cṡṡṡeṡḡ fṡoi fṡṡṡaiδ do maṡbaδ la huṡṡ diarmatta ḡar  
 ma ccaṡḡ.

Tomar mac ḡiollacṡṡḡḡḡ fṡoi ar eṡneac ἡ ar cṡḡṡṡṡ do écc.

Diarmur albanac do maṡbaδ la cloṡṡ Maṡṡṡṡ meic fṡṡṡṡṡ.

Connought by Mac William Burke and Con-  
 noughtmen, the first Monday of Winter, and  
 also Hugh mac Ffelym was made Tanist of  
 Connought. The territory of Tyreallella was  
 granted to Fferall Mac Dermott, Teig mac  
 Tomulty mac Dermott [being] deposed thereof,  
 and banished by Connor Mac Dermoda, where-  
 upon Teig joyned with Terlagh O'Connor."

<sup>1</sup> *He went over to.*—Literally, "he was along  
 with Turlough O'Conor." Mageoghegan renders  
 it: "Whereupon Teig joyned with Terlagh  
 O'Conor."

<sup>2</sup> *Gilladur*, an ḡiolla dubḡ, i. e. *juvenis niger*.  
 This name is variously anglicised Gillduff, Gilly-  
 duff, Kilduff; and, in the surname of Mac Gilla

duibh, often shortened to Illduff.

<sup>3</sup> *Matthew Mac Manus.*—According to the  
 Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he dwelt  
 on Lough Erne. The head of the family of  
 Mac Manus of Fermanagh had his residence at  
 Belle Isle, in Upper Lough Erne, which is still  
 called Ballymacmanus by the natives. This  
 family is a branch of the Maguires, and is to be  
 distinguished from Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail,  
 who descended from Manus, the son of Turlough  
 More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

<sup>4</sup> *Murbhach.*—There is a place of this name  
 about three miles to the south-west of the town  
 of Donegal. See note <sup>b</sup> under the year 1272,  
 p. 417.—See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Cus-*

given to Hugh, the son of Felim O'Conor. Tirerrill was given to Farrell Mac Dermot.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice Mac Donough, was banished from his own patrimony by Conor Mac Dermot and his kinsmen; whereupon he went over<sup>p</sup> to Turlough O'Conor; and Farrell, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot] took possession of Tirerrill after him.

Gilladuv<sup>q</sup> Maguire was drowned in Lough Erne.

Matthew Mac Manus<sup>r</sup> a general and wealthy Brughaidh [farmer], who never rejected the countenance of man, whether mean or mighty, died.

Conor, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Kinel-Connell, Lower Connaught, Fermanagh, Kinel-Moen, and Inishowen, and worthy heir to the monarchy of Ireland by reason of his personal form, wisdom, hospitality, renown, discretion, and ingenuity, magnanimity, intellectuality, valour, prowess, and his piety and charity, was slain by his brother, Niall O'Donnell, who attacked him by night in his own fortress at Murbhach<sup>s</sup>: and Niall himself assumed his place.

Flann Oge O'Donnellan<sup>t</sup>, Ollav of Connaught in poetry, died.

Donnell O'Coinleisg, a learned historian, was slain, a short time before Easter, by the Hy-Diarmada<sup>u</sup>.

Thomas Mac Gilla Coisgligh<sup>v</sup>, celebrated for his hospitality and prowess, died.

Pierce Albanagh was slain by the sons of Meyler Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

*toms of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 297, where the daughter of O'Donnell is called "the woman of Murbhach."

In the margin of the copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 11, the following words are added to the above passage in the hand-writing of Roderic O'Flaherty, author of the *Ogygia*: "In ostio domus suæ apud Findrois a Niello, filio Patris sui combustæ corruit.—O'Mulconry."

<sup>t</sup> O'Donnellan.—This family had a small district in Hy-Many, called Clann-Breasail; but our annalists have preserved no account of them as chieftains of that district. The only

notices of the name to be found in the Annals relate to poets. For a short account of the celebrated persons of the family of O'Donnellan of Ballydonnellan in modern times, the reader is referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 167.

<sup>u</sup> *Hy-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Concannons of Kiltullagh in Hy-Many in the county of Galway.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1201, p. 131, *supra*.

<sup>v</sup> *Mac Gilla choisgle*.—This name is still common in the county of Fermanagh, and in the neighbourhood of Clones in the county of Monaghan, where it is anglicised Cuskly, and, sometimes, Cosgrove.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1343.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mλε, τpί chéd, ceathpachatt, a τpί.

Seaan Mac Eoaigh eppcop conmaicne décc.

Iohanner ó Laithim eppcop cille halaid, 7 cathal mac an laetanaigh abb na τpinoitte décc.

Donnchaó clepech ó Maoilbrenaid canánaó copaid oile pinn do marbaó dupcup roighde le muinir hoibepó mic dabitó duinn meic uilliam.

Staine inghn uí brian bñ τοιρpδεαλβαigh uí concobair pigh Connacht décc.

Cathal ó Maadaáin paóí einigh 7 oirpδεαpcair a chenél péin do marbaó la cloinn Ricairt.

Deubáil inghn aótha uí doínnail do thoideacht ap cuairt co hinir doighpe dpechain meic diapmaóa, 7 galap a hécca do gabáil annpim co bpuair báp 7 po haónaiceaó go huapal onópach i mainprip na buille, 7 noch a τtainicc poimpe dia cinead aoinbñ pug barr a maíτppa.

Dubcáblaigh inghn meic diapmaóa bean uí bripn décc.

Muircértaoh ua brian τιgeapna τuaómuíman decc, 7 diapmaíττ ua brian do gabáil an τιgeapnair, 7 a athcop ap a plaitér la brian ua mbrian, 7 maíthe τuaómuíman do umluγaó do brian iarpin.

Tomap macc Shamraohain τaoipeaó teallaigh eachdaó décc.

Uilleac mac Riocairó mic uilliam léit, macaom gall epeann in eneach 7 in lngnom décc.

Maíom móp pua ccloinn pópair 7 pua ccloinn piocairó pop uib maine óu in po marbaó aóinér décc duairib maineach im Concobair cñpbaó ó cheallaigh.

\* *Mac Eoaigh*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 252, he is set down under the name of John Mageoi, as Bishop of Ardagh, from the year 1331 to 1343.

\* *O' Laithimh*.—This name is now usually anglicised Lahiff, but some have rendered it Guthrie, from an erroneous notion that it is derived from laetaigh, i. e. of the slough or puddle. In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 650, this bishop is incorrectly called John O'Laitin. In the

Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, his name is written iohanner ollaitaim (the *τ* and *m* left unaspirated), and his death placed under the year 1340.

† *Inis Doighre*.—This is probably the island in the river Boyle now called Inishterry. See the Ordnance Map of the County of Roscommon, sheet 7.

‡ *Nobly and honourably interred*, go huapal onopaó.—This is the Irish mode of expressing "She



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1343.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-three.*

John Mac-Eoaigh<sup>w</sup>, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], died.

Johannes O'Laithimh<sup>x</sup>, Bishop of Killala, and Cathal Mac-an-Liathanaigh, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity, died.

Donough Cleireach O'Mulrenin, a Canon chorister of Elphin, was slain with one shot of an arrow by the people of Hubert, son of David Donn Mac William [Burke].

Slaine, daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, died.

Cathal O'Madden, the most distinguished of his own tribe for hospitality and renown, was slain by the Clann Rickard.

Dearbhail, daughter of Hugh O'Donnell, came on a visit to Mac Dermot to Inis-Doighre<sup>y</sup>, where she was seized with a fatal sickness and died, and was nobly and honourably interred<sup>z</sup> in the monastery of Boyle. There never was born<sup>a</sup> a woman of her tribe who surpassed her in goodness.

Duvcowlagh, daughter of Mac Dermot, and wife of O'Beirne, died.

Murtough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, died; and Dermot O'Brien assumed the lordship, but he was banished from his chieftainship by Brian O'Brien; and the chieftains of Thomond then submitted to Brian.

Thomas Magauran, chief of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Ulick, the son of Richard<sup>b</sup>, son of William Liath [Burke], the most illustrious of the English youths of Ireland for hospitality and expertness at arms, died.

The Hy-Many suffered a great defeat from the Clann-Feorais [Berminghams], and the Clann-Rickard, on which occasion eleven of the chieftains<sup>c</sup> of Hy-Many, together with Conor Cearbhach<sup>d</sup> O'Kelly were slain.

was buried with great pomp and solemnity."

<sup>a</sup> *There never was born.*—The literal translation is: "There came not before her of her tribe any woman who surpassed her in goodness."

<sup>b</sup> *Ulick, son of Richard.*—This agrees with the text of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster; but in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is given as follows:

"A. D. 1243. Ulick mac Ulick mac Richard mac Ulick, surnamed Ulick Leigh, chief of all the English of Ireland for bounty and prowess, died."

<sup>c</sup> *Chieftains.*—Mageoghegan renders it: "where Connor Karavagh O'Kelly, with eleven princes' sons of that family were slain."

<sup>d</sup> *Cearbhach*, i. e. the gamester or gambler.

Νιάλλ ó domnaill do cop ar a plaistéir la haengur ua ndomnaill 7 le domnaill (i. domnaill dub) ua mbaoighill, le hua ndochartaig le ngrt aodha peamair uí néill, 7 le cloinn truibne, 7 aengur mac concobair mic aodha mic domnaill óig do chop hi ttiúgrnur típe conaill.

Clann Muiréscirtaig do diochur ar an mbreffe la hualgarz ua Ruairc le torpdealbác ua Concobair, 7 la Taðs mág Raúnaill co ndeáprat zo típ aodha dionnpoigíó uí domnaill, 7 tug aengur (i. ó domnaill) típ aodha doib. Tachar do teccmaíl iarrin eoir aongur 7 Níall (i. in achad mona) 7 clann muiréscirtaig deirge la haongur in aúaid Néill, maídm do thabairt leo for mall gona muinir. Ainúilsr ua baoigill taoíreac thípe ainmireac cona mac, Eogan mac Airt uí domnaill 7 pochaidé oile do marbaó an tan rin, 7 aengur do breit buaða.

Dauid mág oipechtóigh comorba Patraicc décc.

Eóin mág duibne airchideochain opoma leathain do écc.

Concobair mac diarmata tiúgrna muige luirz tuile opdoin, 7 oipeachair cloinne maolpuanaid moir mic taioz mic catail mic concobair do ecc nra tigh féin pectmain nra ramain dia raúairn ar aoi laite peactmuine iar mbreit buaða o doman 7 o deman, 7 a adnacal i mainmritir na búille, 7 Fúrgal mac diarmata a úrbpachair fñn do oipnead ina ionad.

Ruaidri mág craithe ollam leithe moza le dan do ecc.

<sup>e</sup> *Achadh mona*, i. e. bog-field, now Aghawoney, a townland in the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See the Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets 36 and 45.

<sup>f</sup> *Tir-Ainmirech*, i. e. the territory of Ainmire, son of Sedna. This was not O'Boyle's original territory, for, previously to the arrival of the Mac Sweenys from Scotland, he was chief of the Tri-Tuatha, in the north-west of the barony of Kilmacrenan. Tir-Ainmirech was the ancient name of the present barony of Boyleagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

<sup>g</sup> *David Mageraghty*.—This name agrees with that in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster at the year 1342; but he is called O'Hiraghty by Grace and Pembroke, who state that he died

in the year 1337. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 81, and Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 131. According to a note in O'Flaherty's hand-writing, in the College copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, this David died in the year 1346.

<sup>h</sup> *Mulrony More*.—He was the brother, and, according to some genealogists, the eldest brother of Aedh an gha bhearnaigh, or Hugh of the broken Spear, O'Connor, King of Connaught, who was slain in the year 1067. From this Mulrony the Mac Dermots and Mac Donoughs derived their tribe name of Clann-Mulrony.

<sup>i</sup> *Teige*, i. e. Tadhg an eioh ghil, or Teige of the White Steed, King of Connaught, who was slain in the year 1030.

<sup>j</sup> *Cathal*.—He was King of Connaught, and

Niall O'Donnell was driven from his principality by Aengus O'Donnell, Donnell Duv O'Boyle and O'Doherty, by the power of Hugh Reamhar O'Neill and the Mac Sweenys ; and Aengus, the son of Conor, son of Hugh Oge, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell.

The Clann-Murtough [O'Conor], were driven out of Breifny by Ualgarg O'Rourke, Turlough O'Conor, and Teige Mac Rannall. They passed into Tirhugh to O'Donnell ; and Aengus (i. e. the O'Donnell), made them a grant of the territory of Tirhugh. Some time afterwards a battle was fought at Achadhmona<sup>c</sup> between Aengus and Niall ; and the Clann-Murtough rose up with Aengus against Niall, and they defeated Niall and his people. In this battle Aindiles O'Boyle, chief of Tir-Ainmirech<sup>f</sup>, with his son, Owen, son of Art O'Donnell, and many others, were slain, and Aengus gained the victory.

David Mageraghty<sup>g</sup>, coarb of St. Patrick, died.

John Mac Duibhne, Archdeacon of Drumlahan, died.

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, fountain of the splendour and pre-eminence of the race of Mulrony More<sup>b</sup> the son of Teige<sup>i</sup>, son of Cathal<sup>j</sup>, son of Conor<sup>k</sup>, died at his own house a week before Allhallowtide, on a Saturday, after having overcome the world and the devil, and was buried in the abbey of Boyle. Farrell Mac Dermott, his own brother, was installed his successor<sup>l</sup>.

Rory Magrath<sup>m</sup>, Ollav of Leth-Mogha in poetry, died<sup>n</sup>.

died in the year 1009.

<sup>k</sup> *Conor, ConcoBap*.—He was King of Connaught, and the progenitor after whom the O'Conors of Connaught have taken their surname. He died in the year 972. From this it appears that the Mac Dermots of Moylurg are virtually O'Conors, and that their real name is Mac Dermot O'Conor. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 213, note <sup>k</sup>.

<sup>l</sup> *His successor*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“ Connor Mac Dermodda, prince of Moylurg, the fountain and well-spring of all goodness of the family of Clanmolronie, and the son of Teig mac Cahall mac Connor, died in his house on Saturday, seven days before Alhallontide, and

was buried in the abbey of Boyle ; in whose place succeeded his own son as prince of Moylorge, named Fferall mac Connor.”

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains a quotation from a contemporaneous poet, who asserted that this Conor Mac Dermot excelled all the chieftains of the Irish race of his time in wisdom, valour, hospitality, and bounty. It also states that the Farrell or Fferall was his brother, not his son, as Mageoghegan makes him.

<sup>m</sup> *Rory Magrath*.—He was chief poet and historian to O'Brien in Thomond.

<sup>n</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record that Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, was restored to his kingdom, and that peace was concluded between him and Mac Dermot.



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1344.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, миле, три чѣд, ceathrachatt, a ceathair.

Eppcob luigne décc.

Murchaδ mac maolmuaδ uí fghra abb na buille 7 aδbar eppcoip luigne do écc.

Niocól maccpaíτ comorba τφρmainn dabeoucc decc.

Αρτ mór mac corbmaic uí maoleaclainn pι mίde do mαrbaδ la corb-mac mballac ua maoleachlainn, 7 é pφn do gabail a ionaδ.

Αοδh mac Rooilb meg Mathgamna τιγεapna oirgiall décc, 7 Murchaδ óg mág matgamna do gabáil an τιγεapnair na δeoíδ, 7 a écc hι cinn peacht-mainne. Maγnur mac Eocha mic Rooilb még mathgamna do gabáil an τιγεapnair iarrin.

Uilliam mac matgamna még Raγnaill do mαrbaδ la macaib cathail meg paγnaill.

Mathgamain mac γiollacpιορτ clepiz meic diapmata do mαrbaδ la muinntip nelige ap an ccoipφliab.

δpian mac Ruaiδpι még uíδip décc.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1345.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, милѣ, три чѣд, ceathrachatt, a cúig.

γiolla na naom ó cianáin abb leapa gabail do écc.

Τοιρpδεalbach mac aοδha mic eoγhain uí concobair Rí Connacht do mαrbaδh dupcαp do pοιγιηττ (i. ip in poγmar) ι pφioδ opαδha hι muinntip eolair iap ndol do cονγnaí δó lá ταδhγ maγ Raγnaill ι naγaíδ cloinne Muipcφpαιγ muimniz uí concobair co loc aipinδ. Clann Muipcφp-

<sup>o</sup> *Intended bishop*, aδbar eappoiz, i. e. *Materies Episcopi*, i. e. *Episcopus in fieri*. In *Ma-geoghegan's* translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* he is called "Murrogh mac Bryen of the Chalices of the mass."

<sup>p</sup> *Termon-Daveog* is now called *Termon Magrath*, and is situated in the south of the county

of Donegal, near Pettigoe. See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1196, p. 104.

<sup>2</sup> *Ballagh*, ballac, i. e. freckled.

<sup>3</sup> *Muintir-Healy*, i. e. the family of O'Healy. This passage is entered in the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* as follows, under the year 1341:

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1344.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-four.*

The Bishop of Leyny [Achonry] died.

Murrough, son of Molloy O'Hara, Abbot of Boyle, and intended Bishop<sup>o</sup> of Leyny, died.

Nicholas Magrath, coarb of Termon-Daveog<sup>p</sup>, died.

Art More, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, was slain by Cormac Ballagh<sup>a</sup> O'Melaghlin, who installed himself in his place.

Hugh, son of Roolbh [Rodolph] Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, and Murrough Oge Mac Mahon next assumed the lordship, but died in a week afterwards; and the lordship was then assumed by Manus, son of Cochy, son of Rodolph Mac Mahon.

William, the son of Mahon Mac Rannall, was slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Rannall.

Mahon, the son of Gilchreest Cleireach Mac Dermot, was slain on the Coir-sliabh [the Curlieu Mountain]; by Muintir-Healy<sup>r</sup>.

Brian, son of Rory Maguire, died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1345.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-five.*

Gilla-na-naev O'Keenan, Abbot of Lisgabhail<sup>s</sup>, died.

Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor, King of Connaught, was killed in Autumn by one shot of an arrow, at Fídh doradha<sup>t</sup>, in [the territory of] Muintir-Eolais, after he had gone to Loch-Airinn<sup>u</sup> to aid Teige Mac Rannall

"Anno Domini 1341. Maēa mac gillcīpīrē clepīg mic diarmada do mapad le muintir n-Éilíoe ar in coirliab." Here it is to be noted that clepīg, which is a cognomen of gillcīpīrē, is in the genitive case singular to agree with it.

<sup>s</sup> *Lisgabhail*, now Lisgool, on the margin of Lough Erne, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>t</sup> *Fídh doradha*, now Fedaro, a townland in the parish of Annaduff, barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32. The territory of Muintir-Eolais comprised the barony of Mohill, and all that level portion of the county of Leitrim, south of the range of Slieve-an-ierin.

<sup>u</sup> *Loch Airinn*.—This name is still in use, but

ταις, ἡ ἀν χυῖο οἰλε δὸ μυντιρ εὐλαῖρ δια leanmain ḡο ριοῖ δὸραδῆα, ἡ ἀ μαρβαῖ ἀρ ḡυρτίρ na ρριδεόγζε, ἡ nochā ττορχαῖρ δὸ ḡαιοδεαλαῖβ ρε ἡατῆαῖ ροῖμε ἰμῑςῖν ρḡel buḡ mó ἱαρ, ἡ Αῖοῖ mac ττοῖρρδεαλβαῖς δὸ ριοḡαῖ ἱνα ἰοναττ.

ḡρῖαν ua ρῑρḡαῖλ δῑςḡαῖδβαρ τῑςεαρῖνα na ἡανḡαῖλε δεcc. Ρεαρ na ρο τῡἰἰἰ ἰμδεαρḡαῖ ἰμ ní δα βῑυαῖρ ἱρ ἰν ἰμβῑτ, co ρυḡ buaῖδ o ḡoḡan, ἡ o deḡan.

Αῖοῖ ὁ Νέἰἰἰ δὸ δῡἰ coblaḡ ἀρ loch eachach, ἡ clann aēḡa buῖde co na ττοῖονῑḡ δὸ βῑεῖτ ραῖρ, ἡ δαοῖνε ἰοḡḡa δὸ lot ἡ δὸ ἡαρβαῖδ ῑταρῖα. Αῖτ ḡῑḡa τεαρῖνα aēḡ ἱna longaῖβ uaῖδḡἡἡἡ δια naῖμδεοῖν.

Maḡnuρ ὁ ρῑοῖνῖ line δὸ μαρβαῖδ la doḡḡnall doḡḡ, ἡ la bῑḡan o néἰἰἰ.

Coρbmac mac Ruαῖḡῑr ὑῖ ḡoḡḡoβαῖρ δὸ écc.

Coρḡmac mac Muῖρḡῑῑῑῑῑῑ meῖc lochlann δὸ ἡαρβαῖδ la macaῖβ uaḡḡaῖρḡ meῖc ρῑρḡaῖλ.

### ΑῖῑS CRIOST, 1346.

Αῖοῖρ Cῑρῑορτ, míle, τῑrí chéḡ, ḡῑῑḡḡachat, a ρé.

Coccaḡ δὸ ρáρ εῖῑῑr ua Ruαῖρḡ, .i. uaḡḡaῖρḡ, ἡ Ruαῖḡῑr mac caḡḡaῖλ ὑῖ ḡoḡḡoβαῖρ. Taḡḡar δὸ ḡῑḡḡaῖλ ῑτορῖα ἡ caḡḡaῖρḡe locha ḡἡle, ἡ Spaineaḡ

it is generally anglicised Rinn Lough, or Lough a Rinn, which is that of a lake situated a short distance to the south of the town of Mohill, in the barony of Mohill and county of Leitrim. The ruins of a small castle of the Mac Ranalls are still to be seen on the margin of this lake.

<sup>w</sup> *The rest.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is bloḡ do muḡḡḡḡῑῑ Eo-luῖρ, i. e. “Some of the Muinter Eolais,” which is better.

<sup>x</sup> *Gurtin na Spideoige*, i. e. the little garden or field of the robin redbreast. This name is now forgotten. The place so called was in the immediate vicinity of Fedaro townland. In an inquisition taken in the year 1631, Federree and Cornespodoge are mentioned as in the barony of Mohill and county of Leitrim.

<sup>y</sup> *There had not fallen.*—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“A. D. 1345. Terlagh O’Connor, King of Connaught, after he had reigned twenty-one years, was killed by the shoote of an arrow in Ffyedorowe in Moynter-Eolas, being [having] purposely gone thither to assist Teige Mac Ranell against Clann Mortagh, at Logh Aryn, whom the said Clann Mortagh and the rest of the inhabitants of Moyntir Eolas pursued to Fydorowe, and there, at a place called Gortyn Spideoge, was killed by an arrow, as aforesaid. There was not a greater exploit done by an arrow since Neale of the Nine Hostages was killed by Eochie mac Enna Kynseallagh at the Tyrhian seas; in whose [i. e. Terlagh’s] place Hugh Mac Terlagh was



against the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor. The Clann-Murtough and the rest<sup>w</sup> of the Muintir-Eolais pursued him as far as Fídh Doradha, and killed him at Gurtin-na-spídeoige<sup>x</sup>. For a long time before there had not fallen<sup>y</sup> of the Gaels, any one more to be lamented than he. Hugh, son of Turrough, was inaugurated King in his place.

Brian O'Farrell, worthy materies of a lord of Annaly, died. He was a man who never earned censure<sup>z</sup> on account of anything he ever acquired, even up to the hour when he overcame the world and the devil.

Hugh O'Neill went with a fleet on Lough Neagh, and the Clann-Hugh-Boy<sup>a</sup>, with their muster, overtook him, and many persons were wounded and killed [in the contest] between them; but Hugh made his escape, in despite of them, in his ships.

Manus O'Flynn<sup>b</sup> Line [i. e. of Moylinny], was slain by Donnell Donn and Brian O'Neill.

Cormac, the son of Rory O'Conor, died.

Cormac, son of Murtough Mac Loughlin, was slain by the sons of Ualgarg, son of Farrell [O'Rourke]<sup>c</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1346.

### *The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-six.*

A war broke out between O'Rourke, i. e. Ualgarg, and Rory, the son of Cathal O'Conor; and an engagement took place between them in Calry-Lough-

constituted King of Connaught."

<sup>w</sup> *Earned censure*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, "páinic gan aen gúe ácmorain ó égrib 7 ó ollamnaib Éirenn," i. e. "he passed through life without any reproach from the literati or chief poets of Ireland." The meaning is, that he had been so generous to the poets that none of them attempted to lampoon him.

<sup>a</sup> *Clann-Hugh-Boy*, i. e. the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill, who was slain in the year 1283. They possessed, at this period, an extensive territory

to the east of Lough Neagh in the present counties of Down and Antrim, and which was called Clann Aodha Buidhe,—*Anglice*, Clannaboy,—from their tribe-name.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Flynn*.—This name is now usually anglicised O'Lyn, by aspirating the initial f, which seems to have been also the mode of pronouncing the name at a very early period. See note<sup>a</sup> under the year 1176, pp. 24, 25.

<sup>c</sup> Under this year O'Flaherty adds, in the College copy, the following passages from the Annals of Lecan :

pop ua Ruairc 7 a gallocclaíca uile do marbhad, .i. mág buirpce [7] mac neill camm co na muinir. O Ruairc do leanmáin do Ruairí ua cconcobair 7 do cloinn ndonnchaid ara haithle, 7 a marbhad la maolpuanaid mac donnchaid, 7 po buð móiréct epíde.

Ceithre meic cathail mic an éaoich méz Ražnaill do gabail ap loc an rguir do chonchobar mag Ražnaill, Tomaltac mág Ražnaill da mbpeit lair co Cairiol corcepaigh, 7 a marbhad dó ann rin.

Cuulað mac cathmaoil toípeac cenél pīpaðhaiz do marbhad la domnall mac catmaoil.

Maidm la brian mág mažgamna pop žallaid žo páinicc epí éet cfin in airímh díd.

Niall ó domnall, clann Muirchírtaiž, mac peðlimið uí concobair, 7 Muiržír mac diarmata do lñmáin Ruairí mic cathail žo cúl maoile žo tēužrat maidm fair, 7 pop cloinn ndonnchaid annrin žup cuirpead ár oppa, 7 a corpeachad ara haithle díd žo mbaoí a lop đaothain cpeach lair.

Mac diarmada žall do marbhad tpe peill ina tiž pém la cloinn Uailopin meic žoirdealbaid 7 corpmac caoch mac pínžin do marbhad díd maille ppir.

Concobair ua bīpn do marbhad.

Iomar mac Muirchada uí pīžgail do marbhad la brian mac tižearnain, 7 la cloinn meic Muirchírtaiž.

Art mac tomáir uí Ruairc do marbhad la domnall mag tižearnain.

“Odo O’Roirk Rodericum filius Cathaldi O’Conor apud papa coillead deprædatus, in templum cille hoiriz confugit, et templo incenso occiditur.—MS. L.”

“Amlaus (Donaldus reor) O’Flaherty occidentalis Connaciz dominus obiit.—MS. L.”

“Jacobus O’Corcraín, Archidiaconus Brefiniz, et Florentius O’Corcraín insignis Cytharædus obierunt.”—MS. L.

<sup>d</sup> *Calry-Lough-Gill*, calpaize loca žile, was a territory in the county of Sligo, bordering upon Lough Gill. The name is still preserved in Calry or Colry, a parish bordering upon this lake.

<sup>e</sup> *Gallowglasses*.—The Irish of the middle ages

trained two kinds of infantry; one, called gallowglasses, were armed with an iron helmet, a coat of mail and a cuirass, and carried in one hand a fine-edged battle-axe, like that used by the ancient Gauls, of whom Marcellinus speaks in his 19th Book; the other were light-armed, and are called by Henry of Marleburgh Turbiculi, by others Turbarii, and popularly kerns: they fought with javelins tied with strings, darts, and knives called *skeynes*. In an Act passed in the fifth year of Edward III., c. 25, among the articles to be observed in Ireland the sixth was “against the leaders and supporters of kerns and the people called idlemen, unless on the confines

Gill<sup>d</sup>, in which O'Rourke was routed, and all his gallowglasses<sup>e</sup> slain, i. e. Mac Buirce, and Mac Neill Cam<sup>f</sup> with their people. O'Rourke was afterwards pursued by Rory O'Connor and the Clann-Donough, and was killed by Mulrony Mac Donough. This was a lamentable deed<sup>g</sup>.

The four sons of Cathal, the son of the Caech [Monoculus] Mac Rannall, were taken prisoners on Loch-an-Sguir<sup>h</sup> by Conor Mac Rannall. Tomaltagh Mac Rannall afterwards brought them to Caisiol Cosgraigh, where they were put to death by him.

Cu-Uladh Mac Cawell, chief of Kinel-Farry, was slain by Donnell Mac Cawell.

A victory was gained by Brian Mac Mahon over the English, and three hundred of their heads<sup>i</sup> were counted [after the battle].

Niall O'Donnell, the Clann-Murtough [O'Connor], the son of Felim O'Connor and Maurice Mac Dermot, pursued Rory, the son of Cathal [O'Connor] to Cul-Maoile [Coloony], where they defeated him and the Clann-Donough with great slaughter. They afterwards plundered them, and carried off abundance of booty.

Mac Dermot Gall was treacherously killed in his own house by the sons of Waldrin Mac Costello; and Cormac Caech Mac Fineen was slain along with him.

Ivor, the son of Murrough O'Farrell, was slain by Brian Mac Tiernan and the Clann Murtough.

Art, son of Thomas O'Rourke, was slain by Donnell Mac Tiernan.

of the enemy's territory, and at their own expense."—*Ware's Antiquit.* c. xxi.

"The gallowglass succeeded the horseman, and he is commonly armed with a skull, a shirt of mail, and a Gallowglass axe," &c. &c.—*Barnabie Riche's New Irish Prognostication*, p. 37.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Buirce*, &c.—The Four Masters have omitted the 7, ḡḡḡ, which renders this passage obscure, but the Editor has restored it from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. Mac Buirce and Mac Neill Cam were Scots, and captains of gallowglasses employed in O'Rourke's service.

<sup>g</sup> *Lamentable deed*.—This entry is more briefly but far more correctly given in the Dublin copy

of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is stated that the killing of O'Rourke is the most lamentable event that had occurred in Ireland since the killing of Cormac Mac Cullennan.

<sup>h</sup> *Loch-an-Sguir*, now Lough Scur. It is situated in the parish of Kiltubbrid, in the barony and county of Leitrim, near the village of Keshcarrigan. There is an island in this lake called Castle Island, on which stand the ruins of a castle called *Cuipleán Seóin*, or John's castle, and another island called Prison Island on which, according to tradition, Mac Rannall was wont to confine his prisoners.

<sup>i</sup> *Three hundred heads*.—This is very rudely



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1347.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, ceatpachatt, a Seacht.

Maolmaíodóg ó táiclig oipicél locha hegne do écc.

Giolla na naom mac Seappraíð mic giolla na naom uí fírhail tigeapna na hangaile cñh copanta conmaíneac ap goil ap gairccíð, ap eneach, 7 ap oiprdeapcur do écc i ccluan lip béic iar mbeit athaíð imchian in aipdén-nur na hangaile dó 7 é do bpeit buaíð ó ðoman 7 ó ðíman. Cathal mac mupchaíð mic giolla na naom uí fírhail do gabail tigeapnair na hangaile iarom.

Muirgiur mac diarmata do marbaíð la Seaan ruad mac dauid a bupc.

Taóg mág Raгнаill taoíreach muinripe heólair do gabail do cloinn Muircírtaiğ.

Uilliam Mac dauid do marbaíð do taóg ruad mac diarmata gall i mbaile an topair.

Tomar mac artain tigeapna ua neachíðac ulaíð do chpochaíð la gallaib.

Eoghan ua madaíðain taoíreach Sil nanmchaíðha décc 7 Mupchaíð a mac do gabail cñnair Sil nanmchaíðha.

Áinğur mac gaíðra uí Madaíðain do écc.

Teampall chille Rónáin do chop ruar ðearğal ua ðuibğionnáin.

Finguala ingñ meic pingin bñ fírhail uí ðuibğionnain décc.

Enrí mac aíðha buíðe uí neill, pionğuala ingean Maoilpeaclainn uí Raigillig, 7 an giolla ðub mac gille Mochua decc.

Donnchaíð mac aedha óig uí fírhail décc.

Siópaíð ó cuipnín paíí píleaíð 7 ollam na bpeírne epíðe do ecc.

stated by the Four Masters. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: "Maóm la brian mağ mağamna ap gallaib ða panic tpi c. ceann co laíair," i. e. "a defeat was given by Brian Mac Mahon to the English, of whose heads three hundred were brought in his presence."

<sup>i</sup> *Cluain-lis-Bec*.—See other references to this place at the years 1282 and 1322.

<sup>k</sup> *Mac David Burke*.—He was chief of the territory of Clanconow or Clanconway, on the west

side of the river Suck in the barony of Ballinroe and county of Galway. See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1225.

<sup>l</sup> *Ballintober*, baile an topair, i. e. the town of the well. This is the Ballintober in the county of Roscommon, which is usually called by the annalists baile topair ðpíðe, i. e. the town of St. Bridget's well, to distinguish it from baile topair páopuig, now Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. Mac Dermot Gall was Chief of Airteach, in the county of Roscommon.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1347.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-seven.*

Maelmaedhog O'Taichligh, Official of Lough Erne, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, chief protector of the Conmaicni, for his prowess, valour, hospitality, and renown, died at Cluain-lis-bec<sup>l</sup>, after having been for a long time Chief of Annaly, and after having gained the victory over the world and the devil. Cathal, the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, assumed the lordship of Annaly after him.

Maurice Mac Dermot was slain by John Roe Mac David Burke<sup>k</sup>.

Teige Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was taken prisoner by the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor].

William Mac David [Burke] was slain at Ballintober<sup>l</sup> by Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall.

Thomas Mac Artan, Lord of Iveagh<sup>m</sup>, in Ulidia, was hanged by the English.

Owen O'Madden, Chief of Sil-Anmchadha, died; and Murrough, his son, assumed the chieftainship of Sil-Anmchadha<sup>n</sup>.

Aengus, the son of Gara O'Madden, died.

The church of Kilronan was re-erected by Farrell O'Duigenan<sup>o</sup>.

Finola, daughter of Mac Fineen, and wife of Farrell O'Duigenan, died.

Henry, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill; Finola, daughter of Melaghlin<sup>p</sup> O'Reilly; and Gilladuv Mac Gillamochua, died.

Donough, the son of Hugh Oge O'Farrell, died.

Siry O'Curnin<sup>q</sup>, a learned poet and Ollav of Breifny, died.

<sup>m</sup> *Lord of Iveagh*.—The Mac Artans did not retain this dignity long, for the Magennises appear henceforward as lords of this territory.

<sup>n</sup> *Sil-Anmchadha*.—This is pronounced Sheel-Anmchy: for its situation and extent see note <sup>k</sup> under the year 1178, p. 44, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *O'Duigenan*.—This passage is better given from O'Mulconry's Annals, by O'Flaherty, in the College copy, H. 2. 11, thus:

"Finola, daughter of Owen Mac Fineen, and

wife of Farrell Muimbneach O'Duigenan, Erenagh of Kilronan, died."

<sup>p</sup> *Melaghlin*, Maolpeaclaínn. — This name, which is sometimes written Maolpeaclaínn, and Maoleaclaínn is usually anglicised *Malachy*, but with what degree of propriety may be questioned, as it signifies the servant or devotee of St. Seachlainn or Secundinus, disciple of St. Patrick.

<sup>q</sup> *O'Curnin*.—The Annals of Lecan, as quoted

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1348.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéu, cſthpachatt a hocht.

Giolla na naom̃ ua cianain abb lſpa gabail do écc.

Niall garb̃ ua dom̃naill tigiſna tpe conaill, iar braſgbail mór nimpſna dó hi tigiſnup̃ 7 nia tigiſnup̃, do marb̃að la Maſhnuſſ meablach ua ndom̃naill tpea cheilg̃ 7 p̃iongail (.i. i por̃t inſi Saim̃er). Ba cup̃ cpodha connap̃t copnam̃ach an ti niall go rin, 7 ba liach a aoideað amlaib̃ rin. Aongup̃ mac concobair uí dom̃naill baol in impeapain p̃ri niall do gabail an tigeapnair.

Cathal ó pſrgail tigeapna na hanſaile décc.

Maoleachlann mág oipeachtaig̃ taoipeað muinſipe poðuib̃, 7 Donnchað maſ braðaiſg̃ taoipeach cuile briſde décc.

Com̃eip̃ghe éccað̃ eioip̃ pſrgal mac diarmada 7 Ruaiðri mac cathail mic dom̃naill uí concobair. Longpor̃t meic diarmada do loſceað la Ruaiðri. Mac diarmada do thionol a chapad̃ ara haite co ndeachpatt̃ i ndiað̃ Ruaiðri go a longpor̃t go baile an m̃otaiſg̃ ſup̃ po loſceað̃ an baile leó eioip̃ cloic̃ 7 crañ, 7 ni po cuipeað̃ na naſhaib̃ ſup̃ tillſett̃ dia tigihib̃ doſiðri. Tuſrat mac uí Ruairc baol i mbraiſdeanup̃ ip̃ in mbail̃ ar̃p̃ immaile pe gach braſaib̃ oile ba p̃fuairſett̃ ann.

Clann peopair do ionnarb̃að la hémann a búrc̃ ſup̃ bo heig̃n do Mac peopair toct̃ dia cótuſað̃ go teaſ̃ uí concobair.

by O'Flaherty in the College copy of these Annals, call him "a learned poet and musician;" and add, that he died "in religione et peregrinatione."

<sup>r</sup> *O'Keenan*.—His death has been already entered under the year 1345.

<sup>s</sup> *Murderously*, i. p̃iongail.—Properly means the murder of a kinsman.

<sup>t</sup> *Meabhlach*, i. e. the deceitful.

<sup>u</sup> *Inis-Saim̃er*.—At Ballyshannon. See note b under the year 1197, p. 111.

<sup>w</sup> *Melaghlin Mageraghty*.—In the Annals of Ulster he is called "impep̃ in em̃ig̃, p̃eiz̃meoip̃ na p̃eile 7 diðneoĩp̃ na ðaennaçta, i. e. the

emperor of hospitality, the servant of generosity, and the shelterer of benevolence." And it is added, that the professors of poetry and the sciences were grieved and broken-hearted on hearing of the death of this kind chieftain.

<sup>x</sup> *Cuil-Brighde*.—This, which is more generally written Cuil Brighdein, was the name of Mac Brady's territory, comprising the district round Stradone, in the county of Cavan. See other notices of it at the years 1378 and 1412. The name Mac Brady is now always made Brady, without the prefix Mac.

<sup>y</sup> *Mac Dermot's fortress*, longpor̃t meic diarm-



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1348.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-eight.*

Gilla-na-naev O'Keenan<sup>r</sup>, Abbot of Lisgabhair, died.

Niall Garve O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, after having experienced much contention, before and during the term of his lordship, was treacherously and murderously<sup>s</sup> slain by Manus Meabhlach<sup>r</sup> O'Donnell, his kinsman, at the port of Inis-Saimer<sup>u</sup>. Niall was a brave, puissant, and defensive hero till then, and it was a sorrowful thing that he should have died in such a way. Aengus, the son of Conor O'Donnell, who had been in contention with Niall, assumed the lordship.

Cathal O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Melaghlin Mageraghty<sup>w</sup>, Chief of Muintir Rodiv, and Donough Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil Brighde<sup>x</sup>, died.

A war broke out between Farrell Mac Dermot, and Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor. Mac Dermot's fortress<sup>y</sup> was burned by Rory. Mac Dermot afterwards assembled his friends, and they pursued Rory to his fortress at Ballymote, and burned the town, both stone and wooden edifices, and they did not meet any opposition until they reached home<sup>z</sup>. They took away the son of O'Rourke, that was in captivity in the town, together with every other captive they found there.

The Clann-Feorais [the Berminghams], were banished by Edmond Burke, and Mac Feorais<sup>a</sup> was compelled to go to the house of O'Conor for his support<sup>b</sup>.

mada.—This was not the castle in Lough Key commonly called Cappairg Coeca Cé, or the rock of Lough Key; but a fortification situated on Longford hill, now enclosed in Lord Lorton's demesne.

<sup>z</sup> *Until they reached home.*—This is the literal translation; but the idea intended to be conveyed is, that they returned home without having met any opposition. The words, as constructed in the original Irish, might imply that they did receive opposition on their return home;

but although this is obviously not the meaning intended, the Editor has thought proper to preserve the order of the original construction, to give the reader an exact idea of the style of the original.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Feorais*, i. e. the head of the Berminghams.

<sup>b</sup> *Support.*—O'Flaherty adds from the Annals of Lecan, in II. 2. 11 (Trinity College, Dublin):

“Gelasius Mac Tigernan obiit.—MS. L.”

“CIn cluice multos e vita sustulit.—MS. L.”



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1349.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-nine.*

Hugh O'Rourke defeated Flaherty O'Rourke, Donough O'Donnell, and the people of Dartry; and Hugh Mac Clancy<sup>c</sup>, Chief of Dartry<sup>d</sup>, Gilchreest Mac Clancy, Loughlin, son of Aindiles O'Boyle, and many others, were slain in the engagement.

John Duv Mac Donnell was slain by Manus, son of Eochy Mac Mahon.

Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, a learned poet, died.

Another contest arose between Mac Dermot and Rory O'Connor. Mac Dermot assembled all the English and Irish whom he found to aid him, together with the Clann-Murtough and the Kinel-Connell, against the son of Cathal<sup>e</sup>. Rory moved before these, and they drove him to Clann-Fermaighe, but the entire body of them, both English and Irish, were unable to take him. They afterwards returned without acquiring power or obtaining hostages; and Rory then mustered a force and burned, wasted, and plundered the greater part of Moylurg.

A great plague [raged] in Ireland, and more especially in Moylurg, by which great numbers were carried off. Matthew, the son of Cathal O'Rourke, died of this plague<sup>f</sup>.

Donough Reagh, the son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, was taken prisoner by Cormac Bodhar<sup>g</sup> Mac Dermot, who led him to Airteach; and he was killed in secret murder<sup>h</sup> by the people of Airteach, i. e. by the son of Gilchreest Mac Taichligh and O'Kearney.

Richard O'Reilly, Lord of East Breifny, and the son of the Earl, died.

Gilbert O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-Ratha<sup>i</sup>, was slain by the sons of Brian O'Flanagan.

Moylurg and all Ireland in general, whereof the Earle of Ulster's grandchild died: also Mathew mac Caball O'Royrek died of it."

<sup>g</sup> *Bodhar* (pronounced *boweer*), i. e. the deaf. From this the Hiberno-English word *bother* is supposed to have been formed.

<sup>h</sup> *Secret murder*.—This is written *duin-athaide* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in

which this passage is entered under the year 1346. In a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 315, p. 288, this term is thus defined: "*Ḍuin-athaide*, n. *marbāo duine i ffeall, ra cōpp do folcāo iap rín*, i. e. *Duin-athaide*, to kill a man in treachery, and to conceal his body afterwards."

<sup>i</sup> *Tuath-ratha*.—Now anglicised Tooraah. It



Μυρῆςτᾶχ ριaccάνᾶχ μάς αονγυρα δο μαρβαδ λά α βράιερῖς buδδέιν.

Ρυαῖορι ua cαthain τιγῆρᾶ·na cραοῖβε, γ αἰρῖ cιανᾶcτα δο ἔcc.

Αοδ ua Ραγᾶλλαῖγ δο ἔcc.

Αν γιolla caέch μάς δορχαῖο δο ἔcc.

Μυρῆγῆρ mac donnchaῖο ταοίρεᾶc an cοραινᾶ ρεαρ λάν θαῖνε, γ beneᾶc δο ἔcc.

Μαιδᾶm μόρ δο ἔαβαιρ lap an λυρτῖρ γ la γallaῖς na Μῖδε ap ua Μαοι·leachloinn γ ap γαιοῖδαῖς na Μῖδε δῦ ι νοορχαταρ ροχαῖδε δια μαῖτῖς.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1350.

Αοῖρ Cρῖορτ, mile, τῖρί chéu, caoccat.

Uilliam ó dubda Eppcop chille hAladh, ρῆρ τόγβαλα ceall γ neimíoh, Saoí diaoh, δερᾶch, δaonnachtaῖc δο ἔcc.

Αοoh (ι. ρί connᾶcτ) mac αfoha βρέῖρᾶcch uí cōncobaῖρ ρῖρ α ράῖτῖ ua concobaῖρ δο μαρβαδ la haῖδ ua ρυαῖρ ι μοῖγᾶ angaῖohe.

Ρῆργᾶl ua ρυαῖρ mac ualγaῖρcc δο μαρβαδ δο mac cαtharl cleῖρῖγ meic donnchaῖo.

δρῖan mac διαρᾶαα αῖβαρ τιγεαρᾶ μαῖγᾶe λυρcc δο μαρβαδ ι Ρορ comman la muῖτῖρ an eppcop uí ρῖnaῖcτα θαon upchar ροῖγᾶe co τῆγ·maῖρεᾶc, γ an ρεαρ ap ap cuῖρεᾶc an τρoῖγεᾶc δο chaῖτῆm (Ρυαῖορι an τρεompa ó donnchaῖo) δο cῖορρβαδ ρο cῖττόῖρ ma épaic.

is still the local name of a district in the county of Fermanagh, lying between Lough Melvin and Lough Erne, and comprising the parishes of Inismacsaint and Boho. See note <sup>9</sup> under the year 1260, p. 379.

<sup>k</sup> *Kinsmen*, βράιερῖς. — In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this is rendered "brothers," thus:

"A. D. 1348. Mortagh Riaganach Magenos was killed by his own brothers."

<sup>l</sup> *Ard-Keanaghta*.—The prefix *ard* here is evidently a mistake.

<sup>m</sup> *A defeat was given*.—This is the literal translation. It would be better expressed in English

as follows:

"A great victory was gained by the Justiciary and the English of Meath over O'Melaghlin and the Irish of Meath, and many of the Irish chieftains were slain."

<sup>n</sup> *Man*, ραοι.—The word ραοι, which is rendered doctor by Colgan, has the same meaning in the ancient Irish as *duine uasal* has in the modern. It might be translated "gentleman" throughout, but the Editor has translated it by "learned man," "eminent man," or "distinguished man" throughout.

<sup>o</sup> *Magh-Angaidhe*.—This is probably the place in Breifny, now called Moy, *alias* Newtown-

Murtough Riaganagh Magennis was slain by his own kinsmen<sup>k</sup>.

Rory O'Kane, Lord of Creeve and Ard-Keanaghta<sup>l</sup>, died.

Hugh O'Reilly died.

Gilla-Caech Mac Dorcy died.

Maurice Mac Donough, Chief of Corran, a man full of intelligence and hospitality, died.

A great defeat was given<sup>m</sup> by the Lord Justice and the English of Meath to O'Melaghlin and the Irish of Meath, in which many of their chieftains were slain.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1350.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty.*

William O'Dowda, Bishop of Killala, founder of many churches and sanctuaries, and a godly, charitable, and humane man<sup>n</sup>, died.

Hugh (i. e. the King of Connaught), the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, and who was called the O'Conor, was slain in Magh-Angaidhe<sup>o</sup> by Hugh O'Rourke.

Farrell O'Rourke, the son of Ualgarg, was slain by the son of Cathal Cleirach Mac Donough.

Brian Mac Dermot, materies of a lord of Moylurg, was accidentally slain at Roscommon with one shot of a javelin<sup>p</sup> by the people of Bishop O'Finaghty<sup>q</sup>; and the man who was charged with having cast the dart (Rory-an-t-Seomra O'Donohoe<sup>r</sup>), was immediately mangled<sup>s</sup> as an *eric* [retaliation] for him [Brian].

Gore.—See Ordnance map of the county of Leitrim, sheet 26.

<sup>p</sup> *Of a javelin*, *poigeoe*.—The Irish word *poigeab* or *paigeab*, which is cognate with the Latin *sagitta*, generally signifies a shaft or arrow; but it sometimes also denotes a javelin not discharged from a bow, but thrown by the hand.

<sup>q</sup> *Bishop O'Finaghty*.—He was John O'Finaghty, Bishop of Elphin, called John of Roscommon, in his Patent of restitution to the temporalities, 1st March, 1326. In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops he is erroneously called *John*

*O'Findsa*, an error which arose from mistaking the contracted writing of the name, *o fīnoīā*, in the Annals of Ulster or of Lough Kee.

<sup>r</sup> *O'Donohoe*.—He was evidently one of the sept of O'Donnchadha of Hy-Cormaic in Moinmoy. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 76, note <sup>w</sup>.

<sup>s</sup> *Was mangled*, *do cioppbað*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is “*do cioppbað 7 do mapbað ann*, was mangled and killed for it.”

Ἰριαν mac doimnaill mic brian puaid uí brian do marbaid tpe feill la macaib lorcáin meic ceoach. Ar dó ro paidaí

Truaigh aon mac doimnaill dala,  
Truaigh oighir brian boraína,  
Truaigh a dul mar na rasoilead  
Truaigh clann éoch da choimmaioisín.

Τοιρδεαλβαδ écc ó brian do marbaid ré bpeap ndécc do cloinn ceoach i ndioḡail a migníoma, a bsríonn ḡ a ceoí do bein díob beór.

Ruaidrí mac cathail mic doimnaill uí éoncobair do marbaid i fell i ngarrda na riongaile ar bpeclíab la cloinn ríḡail meic donnchaí ar porconḡra aśha mic toiρrδεαλβαίḡ.

Αὐδ mac τοιρρδεαλβαίḡ daiρiogad do mac uilliam bupc ḡ do éuaíab connacht, ḡ aéδ mac peídlimíð do ríogad díob ina aḡhaíð.

Cúcoicpiche mór mág eochaḡáin tígíḡna cenél ríachach, aod mac am-laoib meḡuídor, ḡ Muirḡr mac donnchaída décc.

Αονḡhur puad ua dalaíḡ ríaoi epeann i ndán, ḡ aonḡhorp ua heoḡora díḡhḡsar dāna décc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1351.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, trí chéð, caoccat, a haon.

Μαινερτιρ Ruir oirbealaíḡ in eppcoiboiδεcτ tuama do óñom do bpaítríð .S. rpanrēir.

Eoḡhan na lathaiḡi mac Suibne do marbaid lá Maḡhur ua ndoimnaill.

Rílib mág uídor taoipeac muintipe phcoḡacáin, ḡ Enna ó plannaḡáin taoipeach tuaithe ratha décc.

<sup>†</sup> *Pity his going, &c.*—i. e. Pity he perished by a death unlooked for.

<sup>u</sup> *The Clann-Keogh.*—These were evidently the family that gave name to Ballymakeogh, in the territory of Owney, in the county of Tipperary, which afterwards belonged to the head of the Ryans of that neighbourhood.

<sup>w</sup> *Garrdha-na-fiongaile*, would be now anglicised Garrynafinely, but the name is obsolete.

<sup>x</sup> *Brecshliabh.*—Now anglicised Bricklieve,—a

mountain in the baronies of Tirerrill and Corran in the county of Sligo, lying between Lough-na-leiby and Kesh-corran.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiackrach*, p. 481, and map prefixed to the same. See this mountain again referred to at the year 1512. Bricklieve townland and castle are shewn on the Ordnance map of the county of Sligo, sheet 34.

<sup>y</sup> *The inhabitants of the Tuathas*,—i. e. the O'Hanlys, Mac Brannans, O'Monahans, and their



Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Brian Roe O'Brien, was treacherously slain by the sons of Lorcan Mac Lorcan. Of him was said :

Pity the only son of Donnell of the meeting ;  
 Pity the heir of Brian Borumha ;  
 Pity his going<sup>c</sup> as was not expected ;  
 Pity the Clann-Keogh should triumph over him.

Turlough Oge O'Brien killed sixteen of the Clann-Keogh<sup>u</sup> in revenge of this evil deed, and despoiled them, besides, of their lands and cattle

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor, was treacherously slain at Garrdha-na-Fiongaile<sup>w</sup> on Brecshliabh<sup>x</sup>, by the sons of Farrell Mac Donough, at the instigation of Hugh, the son of Turlough.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, was deposed by Mac William Burke and by the people of the Tuathas<sup>y</sup> of Connaught ; and Hugh, the son of Felim, was inaugurated by them in opposition to him.

Cucogry More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, Hugh, the son of Auliffe Maguire, and Maurice Mac Donough, died.

Aengus Roe O'Daly, the most learned of the poets of Ireland, and Aengus O'Hosey, a good poet, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1351.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-one.*

The monastery of Ros-Oirbhealagh<sup>z</sup>, in the diocese of Tuam, was erected for Franciscan friars.

Owen-na-Cathaighe Mac Sweeny was slain by Manus O'Donnell.

Philip Maguire, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain<sup>a</sup>, and Enna O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha<sup>b</sup>, died.

correlatives, who dwelt round Slieve Bann in the east of the county of Roscommon. See note <sup>d</sup> under the year 1189, p. 86.

<sup>a</sup> *Ros-Oirbheallaigh*.—Rop Oirbeallaigh, now Rosserelly, on the river of Ross, near Headford, in the barony of Clare,<sup>e</sup> and county of Galway, where the extensive ruins of a monastery still remain in good preservation.

<sup>a</sup> *Muintir-Pheodachain*.—A well-known district in the barony of Maheraboy in the county of Fermanagh. It had belonged to the family of Mac Gillafinnen before this Philip Maguire wrested it from them, and they recovered it soon after. See note <sup>d</sup> under the year 1281, p. 435.

<sup>b</sup> *Tuath-ratha*.—See note <sup>e</sup> under the year 1349.



Hugh, son of Turlough, having again acquired power, the hostages of Connaught were delivered up to him ; and Hugh, son of Felim, was banished from the country.

Hugh O'Rourke, on his return from Croagh-Patrick<sup>c</sup>, was taken prisoner by Mac Philbin<sup>d</sup> Mac William Burke ; in consequence of which act Mac Dermot rose up against the Clann-Philbin. Great ravages and depredations were mutually committed by them on account of it.

Mahon Mac Consnava was slain by the sons of Donough Mac Consnava.

A general invitation was given at Christmas by William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly<sup>e</sup>, to the learned of Ireland, travellers, the poor and the indigent, and they were all served to their satisfaction, both good and bad, noble and ignoble, so that they were all thankful to him and his son, Melaghlin.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1352.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-two.*

Hugh, the son of Turlough O'Connor, assumed the government [of Connaught] again<sup>f</sup>, in despite of all the English and Irish who were opposed to him.

Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by Cathal, the son of Hugh the Breifneach O'Connor and the Clann-Murtough, and a great slaughter was made of the gallowglasses of the Mac Sweenys on the occasion<sup>g</sup>.

Hugh O'Mulrenin and his two sons were slain by Hugh, the son of Felim O'Connor.

mas holydays, and gave contentment to each of them at the time of their departure, so as every one of them was well pleased, and extolled William for his bounty, one of which assembly composed certain Irish verses in commendation of William and his house, which begin thus:

“Fíliú Epeann go haoimzeac.

[The poets of Erin to one house.]”

For an account of the descendants of this William, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 104, 105, 106.

<sup>f</sup> *Assumed the government of Connaught again.*  
—This, and the passage next following it, are

rendered by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1352. Hugh mac Terlagh O'Connor tooke upon him the name of King of Connought, in spite of such of the English and Irish race as opposed him.

“Hugh O'Royrck, prince of the Brenie, was killed by Cahall mac Hugh Breaffneagh O'Connor and Clann Mortagh, and a great slaughter of the Gallowglasses belonging to the families of the Mac Swynes was also made.”

<sup>g</sup> *On the occasion, an tan rín.*—Literally, at that time.



Αονγυρ mac concobair mic afoha mic domnaill óig uí domnaill tigeapna típe Conaill fíri beóda borppaóac, 7 aon ba fírrí fhgnom 7 uairle 1 nultuib immón amm roin do marbaó la Magnur ua ndomnaill. Felim ua domnaill. do gabáil a ionaid 7 Seasan mac Concobair uí domnaill do beir acc cogad fírrí in an tigeapnar.

Combac baile an dúin la hasó mac toirpdealbairg uí concobair.

Concobar mac Muirgíra meic donnchaíó peicéim coircino daor gaca cñpve, Dabucc diolmain mac uillie umail cñm cñthpne 7 diolmainec conacht; tomár mág Raгнаill, 7 tadhg mac Siacapa uí ceallairg décc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1353.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρί chéd, caoccat, a τρί.

Εόιν ua cairpve comarba tígírnairg cluana heóair décc.

Γορmlat ingín uí domnaill bñn uí neill décc, 7 nochá paibe in én aimpirí pñia bñn po buó mó clú, 7 oirpdearcur iná ipi.

Αοdh mac Ruaidrí uí neill décc.

Mathgamain mac giolla na naom uí fírgail tígírna na hangaile décc.

Ταδg mág Raгнаill ταιορεac muinripe heólair do marbaó la cloinn tSeppnaíó meg paгнаill.

Αοdh mac toirpdealbairg do aitépioγad 7 mac bpanáin do [dá] cōngmair ip in τίρ.

Μaineττιρ cille conaill in eppcopóitteét cluana fírrta hī connactuib do thógbáil do bpaithpib .S. ppanpeir la huilliam ua cceallairg tigeapna ua Maine.

<sup>b</sup> *Baile-an-duin*, i.e. town of the *dun* or earthen fort, now Ballindoon, a village remarkable for the ruins of a monastery, situated near Lough Arrow, in the barony of Tirerrill and county of Sligo.

<sup>i</sup> *Was demolished, combac*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, “*commac baile in duin la hasó mac toirpdealbairg hui concobuir, 7 dié bo 7 caepac ann*. The demolition of Ballindoon by Hugh, son of Turlough O’Conor, and cows and sheep were destroyed there.” The word *comac* is

explained *bpíreac*, i. e. breaking, by O’Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

<sup>k</sup> Under this year O’Flaherty adds the following entries from the Annals of Lecan and of O’Mulconry, in H. 2. 11 (Trinity College, Dublin):

“*Odo O’Roirk, aobór aiporíg ó mbpium, filios Murcherti apud Gleann gaible spoliat, et Majo proximo a Cathaldo, filio Odonis Brefinii et Tadæo filio Roderici O’Conor, et aliis necatur*.—MS. L.”

Aengus, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, a vigorous and high-spirited man, the most distinguished in Ulster at this time for prowess and nobleness, was slain by Manus O'Donnell. Felim O'Donnell assumed his place ; but John, the son of Conor O'Donnell, warred [contended] with him for the lordship.

Baile an Duin<sup>h</sup> was demolished<sup>i</sup> by Hugh, son of Turlough O'Conor.

Conor, the son of Maurice Mac Donough, general patron of men of all arts ; Dabuck Dillon, the son of Ulick of Umallia, Chief of the kerns and of the Dillons of Connaught ; Thomas Mac Rannall, and Teige, the son of Siacus O'Kelly, died<sup>k</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1353.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-three.*

John O'Carbry<sup>l</sup>, Coarb of Tighernach of Cluain-eois<sup>m</sup>, died.

Gormlaith, daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of Hugh O'Neill, died ; and there was not in her time a woman of greater name and renown.

Hugh, the son of Rory O'Neill, died.

Mahon, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Teige Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Geoffrey Mac Rannall.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, was deposed ; and Mac Branán detained him in the country.

The monastery of Kilconnell, in the diocese of Clonfert, in Connaught, was founded for Franciscan friars by William O'Kelly<sup>n</sup>, Lord of Hy-Many.

<sup>h</sup> Flathbertus O'Roirk dominus Brefniæ obiit.—*O'Mulconry*, 1353."

<sup>i</sup> "Matthæus Magdorchaidh cæsus per filios Murcherti.—MS. L." "Dermitium mac Ce-  
ceapnag.—MS. L."

<sup>j</sup> "Finola filia Domini Mac Dermott obiit.—MS. L. et *O'Mulconry*."

<sup>k</sup> "Tadæus filius Siacusi O'Kelly obiit.—MS. L. and *O'Mulconry*."

<sup>l</sup> *John O'Carbry*.—The name of this John O'Carbry is inscribed on the *cumhdach*, or case

of St. Patrick's copy of the Gospels given to St. Mac Carthenn of Clogher.—See the account of the ancient Irish Reliquary, called the *Domnach-Airgid*, printed in the eighteenth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, Antiquities, p. 16, and plate at p. 24.

<sup>m</sup> *Cluain eois*.—Now Clones, a small town in the barony of Dartry in the county of Monaghan, where a monastery was founded by St. Tighernach in the sixth century.

<sup>n</sup> *William O'Kelly*.—On this date, ascribed to

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1354.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, mile, τρί chéd, cáoccat, a ceathair.

Αν τεppcob ó lachtnáin, .i. eappcop connacht, 7 Seaan ua fínacta eappcop oile pind décc.

Mac Murchada do báruḡad la ḡallaib, 7 coccaó mór do fáir deipide eitir ḡallaib 7 ḡaoidelaib.

Ruðraide ó mópda tighfna laoiḡiri do marbhad la a bḡaiteirib fñn 7 la a lucht ticche.

ḡrian ó dubda flaithecfñn típe riachrach décc, 7 a mac domnall do ḡabáil a ionaid.

ḡrian mac afoh móir uí neill, Cathal mac néill uí Ruairc Seppraio mág paḡnaill, Seppraio ua paḡhallaiḡ, Siḡriucc macc Sampadain, 7 Pñḡall macc eochaḡain taoipeach ceneóil riachaó do écc.

Ruaidiri mac Seaan mecc mathḡamna do marbhad i longpopt méḡ mathḡamna.

Maioḡm mór do tabairt la cloinn afoha buide uí néill, 7 la ḡallaib dúine dealḡan ar aod ua néill i dponḡ mor do marbhad ir in maioḡm hiriñ.

Depporḡaill inḡñ uí concobair, Peolimid mac cathail uí concobair 7 hoibepd a bupe do écc.

Flaithebfñtach mac ḡiolla finnein 7 a bḡaiteir do marbhad la a muinḡir pém.

Murchaó mac catail uí fearḡail 7 Taohḡ mac Seanlaih do écc.

Saḡbḡfñthaó mac Maolíoḡa duinn meic afoḡaín ollam connaircne do écc i nniḡ clothpam.

Maolpeaclainn mac Riébeartaḡ ollam fearmanac i noán décc.

the erection of the abbey of Kilconnell, O'Flaherty writes the following remark in the College copy of the Annals of the Four Masters (H. 2. 11):

"Quare perperam 1414 Waræus in Ant. Hib. habet, cum fundator ipse in summa senectute A°. 1381, decesserit, 74 annis post mortem patris A°. 1307 mortui."

It is quite evident, however, that the William

O'Kelly intended by Ware is William, the grandson of this William Boy, who died in 1420, and who was the ancestor of the O'Kellys of Aughrim.

° *O'Laghtnan*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called "O'Laghtna, Bishop of Twayme [Tuam] and Connought." Ware does not mention him in his list of the Archbishops of Tuam.

p *Of Leix*, laoiḡire.—This territory comprised



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1354.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-four.*

O'Laghtnan<sup>o</sup>, Bishop of Connaught, and John O'Finaghty, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Mac Murrough was put to death by the English ; in consequence of which a great war broke out between the English and Irish.

Rory O'More, Lord of Leix<sup>p</sup> was slain by his own kinsmen and household.

Brian O'Dowda, Chief of Tireragh, died, and his son, Donnell, assumed his place.

Brian, the son of Hugh More O'Neill ; Cathal, the son of Niall O'Rourke ; Geoffrey Mac Rannall ; Geoffrey O'Reilly ; Sitric Magauran ; and Farrell Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

Rory, the son of John Mac Mahon, was slain in Mac Mahon's fortress.

Hugh O'Neill received a great defeat<sup>a</sup> from the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill<sup>r</sup>, and the English, in which many were slain.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of O'Conor ; Felim, the son of Cathal O'Conor, and Hubert Burke, died.

Flaherty Mac Gillafinnen and his kinsman, were killed by their own people.

Murrough, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, and Teige Mac Shanly, died.

Saerbhreathach<sup>s</sup>, son of Maelisa Donn Mac Egan, Ollave of Conmaicne, died on Inis Cloghrann<sup>t</sup>.

Melaghlin Mac Rithbheartaigh<sup>u</sup>, Ollav of Fermanagh, in poetry, died<sup>w</sup>.

the greater part of the Queen's county. See note <sup>f</sup> under the year 1196, pp. 105, 106, *supra*.

<sup>a</sup> *Received a great defeat*.—Literally, "A great defeat was given by the Clann-Hugh-Boy O'Neill and the English of Dundalk to Hugh O'Neill, and a great number was slain in that defeat." It is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1354. The O'Neals of Clannaboye, with the help of the English of Dundalk, gave a great overthrow to Hugh O'Neale [and the people of Tyrone], and made a great slaughter of them."

<sup>r</sup> *Race of Hugh Boy*.—This tribe as well as

their country, in the counties of Down and Antrim, is called the Clannaboy by English writers.

<sup>s</sup> *Saerbhreathach*.—This name is usually latinised Justinus, and anglicised Justin. It signifies "the noble judge."

<sup>t</sup> *Inis Cloghrann*.—An island in Lough Ree, belonging to the county of Longford. See note <sup>i</sup> under the year 1193, p. 98, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *Mac Rithbheartaigh*.—This name is still extant in Fermanagh, and usually anglicised Mac-Crifferty. It is to be distinguished from O'Rafferty and Magroarty.

<sup>w</sup> Under this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1355.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, μίλε, τρίς χέδ, caoccat, a cúicc.

Concobair mac congnáma eppcop na bréirne ó dhuim éliab go cfnannur mac gallgaoiðil ppioir na trinoide, 7 mac cathail abb Sruethra décc.

Donnchað mac pelim mic afoha mic doinnall óig uí doinnall do mārbað ag tabairt gormlaeta ingine afoha puaið méz uioir (.i. mág uioir) ap éccin lair, 7 donn mac mupchaða ap é po mārð eipioim i longporc méz uioir.

Doinnall mac Seasain uí ffrigail tigeapna na hAngaile décc.

Diarmait ua maoslmiaðaiḡ taoíreach muintipe cfrballain do mārbað la muintip birn 7 rochaide do muintip eolair imaille ppir.

Cathal ó cuinn taoircað muintipe giollgáin do mārbað do cloinn tSeasain, 7 do cloimð afoha 7 coiglar ua braitheirib imaille ppir.

Corbmac mág Raḡnall taoircað muintipe heolair do mārbað la cloinn ioḡair méz raḡnall.

Ffrigal mac fearḡail mic muircefrtaiḡ móir mic congalaig méz sochagáin taoircað cenel riachach déz.

Mupchað mac cathail uí ffrigail, Oepbporḡaill ingfn uí ffrigail, 7 tadhḡ mac afohagáin raói i peineachar décc.

Maiðm do tabairt do gallaib iarthair connacht por mac uilliam, 7 móráin do mārbað dia muintip.

11, the following entries from the Annals of Lecan, and of O'Mulconry, which he has translated into Latin :

"Amlaus filius Dermittii O'Ffarell a Mac Oirebeard Cæsus.—MS. L."

"Lasaria (beapbporḡaill,—C. Eén), filia Domini O'Conor Odonis obiit.—MS. L."

"Odo filius Cormaci buioir occisus a filiis Donchadi pñaiḡ.—O'Mulconry."

"Odo Magshamhradhain (Magauran) ab O'Foelan cæsus.—O'Mulconry, et MS. L. ad 1355."

"Giolla iopa mac aoda do écc.—MS. L." [Gilla-Isa Mac Aedha, died.]

"Diermitius O'Curnin, aoda ollamian na

bpeirne, et Magister Lucas O'Curnin obierunt."

\* *Sruthair*, now corruptly called in Irish mai-nitip Spúille, and anglicised Abbeyshrule, a well-known place in the barony of Shrule, in the south of the county of Longford.

† *Donn*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the slayer of O'Donnell is called doinnall mac mupchað.

\* *Muintir-Birn*, i. e. the O'Beirnes of Tir-Briuin, a territory lying between Elphin and Jamestown in the county of Roscommon. The Muintir-Eolais were the Mac Rannalls and their correlatives, who were seated in the southern or level portion of the county of Leitrim, on the opposite side of the Shannon.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1355.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-five.*

Conor Mac Consnava, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], from Drumcliff to Kells, died.

Mac Gallgael, Prior of the [monastery of the] Blessed Trinity, died.

Mac Cathail, Abbot of Sruthair<sup>x</sup>, died.

Donough, the son of Felim, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, was slain as he was carrying off Gormait, daughter of Hugh Roe Maguire (i. e. the Maguire), by force. It was Donn<sup>y</sup> Mac Murrough who slew him in Maguire's fortress.

Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Dermot O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Carolan, and many of the Muintir-Eolais, were slain by the Muintir-Birn<sup>z</sup>.

Cathal O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan<sup>a</sup>, and five others, were slain by the Clann-Shane and the Clann-Hugh<sup>b</sup>.

Cormac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Ivor Mac Rannall.

Farrell, the son of Farrell, son of Murtough More, son of Congalagh Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

Murrough, the son of Cathal O'Farrell; Dervorgilla, the daughter of O'Farrell; and Teige Mac Egan, a man learned in the Fenechas<sup>c</sup>, died.

The English of West Connaught defeated<sup>d</sup> Mac William [Burke], and killed many of his people.

<sup>a</sup> *Muintir-Gillagan*.—A district in the county of Longford, for the extent of which see note <sup>x</sup> under the year 1234, p. 270, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Clann-Shane and Clann-Hugh*.—These were septs of the O'Farrells. The Clann-Hugh were located in the barony of Longford, adjoining the district of Magh Treagh, and the townlands of which they were possessed are specified in an inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

<sup>c</sup> *The Fenechas*, i. e. the old laws of Ireland,

commonly called the Brehon Laws by English writers.

<sup>d</sup> *Defeated*.—Literally "a defeat was given by the English of West Connaught to William Burke, and many of his people were killed." Mageoghegan renders it as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1355. The English of West Connought gave an overthrow to Mac William, and killed divers of his people."



Emann mac uilliam mic Riocaird do marbað la riol nanmchaða.

Maðm mór do thaðairt la Riocaird ócc ar lucht tige meic uilliam, .i. Emann ⁊ ar riol nanmchaða dar marbað stiaíma mac Siurptáin enrí mac Ríibín ⁊ ré fir décc duairlís ril nanmchaða.

Níall mág mathgama do marbað la cloinn tpeaain még mathgama.

Áduc mac uidiín do marbað la hoirtéirib.

Deich nuain do bpeit in aóinfect daon éaoirib.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1356.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί chéd, caoccat, a Sé.

Fhígal mac pepprað még Ragnall Þriomaið Arðamaða, ⁊ fíri ionaid Patraicc décc.

Nicol mac catharaigh eppcop oirgiáll décc.

Solam ó meallán maor cluig an fíachta dég. Fecín coitcín do cliairib epeann eíðe.

Áod mac toirpdealbairg uí concobair, Rí connacht do marbað i mbaile locha deacair la donnchað carrað ua ceallairg, ⁊ la cloinn meic an baird ar forailín maineac i ccionaid inífine Seóimin a burc bñ uí cheallairg do bñit leir ar aíteað, ⁊ ar elód poime rin.

<sup>a</sup> *The Sil-Anmchadha*, i. e. O'Maddens in the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

<sup>f</sup> *Were brought forth*, do bpeit.—This verb is applied in Irish to the parturition of all animals. Mageoghegan renders the passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1355. One sheep had ten lambs this year."

<sup>g</sup> Under this year O'Flaherty has the following note on the chronology of the Irish annalists about this period, in the College copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, H. 2. 11:

"Quæ habentur in MS. L. ab anno 1355, ad 1373, inclusive, per annos 19, uno anno posteriora sunt, quam ut in his et O'Mulconry Annalibus præter pauca, quæ suis locis notabo."

He also adds the following entries from the Annals of Lecan, of O'Mulconry, and of Clonmacnoise:

"Hiberni Lageniæ retulerunt victoriam de Anglis Dublinii.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Tuamia .i. tuaim da gualann, cremata a Cathaldo óg O'Conor et a Mac William (i. e. Edmundo de Burgo).—*O'Mulconry*, et War: in Tuam præsul. 1356, et Cod. Cluain. 1355."

"Rex Galliæ cum filio in Angliam captivi ducti 5. Febr. 1355-6, Cod. Cl."

"Una ovis decem agnos hoc anno peperit."—C. Eén.

<sup>b</sup> *Mac Rannall*.—This is evidently a mistake of the Four Masters, as we know from the public records that the Primate of Armagh was Richard

Edmond, the son of William, son of Richard [Burke], was slain by the Sil-Anmchadha<sup>e</sup>.

A great defeat was given by Richard Oge [Burke], to the household of Mac William (i. e. Edmond), and to the Sil-Anmchadha, in which Stephen Mac Jordan, Henry Mac Philbin, and sixteen of the chiefs of Sil-Anmchadha, were slain.

Niall Mac Mahon was slain by the sons of John Mac Mahon.

Aduc (Mac Quillin) was slain by the people of Oirthear.

Ten lambs were brought forth<sup>f</sup> at once by one sheep<sup>g</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1356.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-six.*

Farrell, the son of Jeffrey Mac Rannall<sup>h</sup>, Primate of Armagh, and representative of St. Patrick, died.

Nicholas Mac Cahasy<sup>i</sup>, Bishop of Oriel [Clogher], died.

Solomon O'Mellan, the keeper of the Clog-an-Eadhachta<sup>k</sup>, died. He was the general patron of the clergy of Ireland.

Hugh, the son of Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, was slain at Baile-Locha-Deacair<sup>l</sup> by Donough Carragh O'Kelly and the sons of Mac-an-Ward, at the instigation of the Hy-Many. This was in revenge of his having some time before carried off privately and clandestinely the daughter of Seoinin Burke, the wife of O'Kelly.

Fitz-Ralph, who was certainly not one of the Mac Rannalls. See Prince's *Danmonii orientales illustres*, p. 294, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 81. The Editor has not been able to discover this entry in any of the older Irish Annals, and believes it to be a blunder.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac Cahasy*, *mac caṡaraṡ*.—This name is now made Mac Casey and Casey simply.

Ware writes the name *Mac Catasaid*, without aspirating the *t* or *d*. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 184, where it is stated that this bishop succeeded in 1320, and died in Autumn, 1356.

<sup>k</sup> *Clog an Eadhachta*, i. e. the bell of the testa-

ment. It is called *clog an úbácta* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and by the Four Masters at the year 1425, q. v. It was evidently so called because it was mentioned in an ancient document called the *úbáct*, or Testament of St. Patrick. This bell still exists in excellent preservation, and is now in the Cabinet of George Petrie, Esq., Author of the Essay on the ancient ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland. It had belonged to the church of Donaghmore, near Dungannon in Tyrone.

<sup>l</sup> *Baile Locha Deacair*, i. e. the town or townland of Loch-Deacair. This is now anglicised Balloughdacker, and is the name of a townland

Αοδ mac peðlimið uí concobair do gabail lain riçe connacht iapom.

Concobair mac ταιδς uí cheallaiğ do marbað la ταιδς mac diarmada uí cheallaiğ.

Τοιρðealbach mac afoha bpeipniğ uí concobair do marbað la cloinn ndonnchað.

Diarmad mac diarmada mécc captaiğ 7 donnchað a mac do marbað la mac uí Suilleabáin.

Μόρ mğñh uí concobair décc, bñh uí fñrğail ipðe.

Μuirçñrtaç mac Seacain uí neill do marbað la Pilib mág uioir.

Ðubğhall mac Suibne do marbað do ðomnall ua concobair.

Ruaðri mac afoha uí Choncobair, 7 ðomnall mac afoha bpeipniğ uí Choncobair décc.

Donnchað mac Conmapa mac τοιριğ do bññr illeth moðha ma aimprip fén do marbað la riol mbriain.

Donnchað ppiopreac do marbað la dið dia muintip fñn tria cheilğ.

Ξεapoiττιn triel do ðápuğað la muintip Riğ Saxan ap paitche áta cliaτ.

Μurçhað mac briain uí néill do écc.

Felim mac afoha mic ðomnaill óicc tiğñna éipe conaill do marbað la mac a ðeapbbpatahri fñn Seacan mac concobair uí ðomnaill, 7 Seacan do gabail tiğeapnari tiipe conaill ðan impeapain.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1357.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, míle, τpi chétτ, caoccatτ, a Seacτ.

Clement ó ðuibğñnáin biocaipe cille Ronáin décc. Saccapτ na pionnac atbeptí ppið.

Μağnur mág mathğamna tiğñna oipğiall, Lochlann mac Muirchñrtaiz

containing a lough, in the parish of Athleague, barony of Killian, and county of Galway.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheets 20 and 33.

<sup>m</sup> *Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, who are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

<sup>n</sup> O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "25 Janu-

arii, 1355-6, Sir Mauricius Filius Thomæ Comes Desmonia, et Hibernia Justiciarius, obiit.—*Cambd. annal. O'Mulconry*, 1355, MS. L. 1356."

"Fercarius O'Fallon dynasta de Clann-uadach, obiit.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Ξεapoiττιn trial do éappaing (nó do ðapuccað do muintip riğ Saxan ap paitce áta cliaτ, a regis quibus a Daltonis traditus.—



Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, then assumed the entire government of Connaught.

Conor, the son of Teige O'Kelly, was slain by Teige, the son of Dermot O'Kelly.

Turlough, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, was slain by the Clann-Donough<sup>m</sup>.

Dermot, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, and Donough, his son, were slain by the son of O'Sullivan.

More, daughter of O'Conor, died. She was the wife of O'Farrell.

Murtough, son of John O'Neill, was slain by Philip Maguire.

Dowell Mac Sweeny was slain by Donnell O'Conor.

Rory, son of Hugh O'Conor, and Donnell, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, died.

Donough Mac Namara, the best son of a chieftain in Leth-Mogha in his time, was slain by the O'Briens.

Donough Proisteach was treacherously slain by two of his own people.

Gearoidin Tyrrell was put to death on the green of Dublin by the people of the King of England.

Murrough, the son of Brian O'Neill, died.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], Lord of Tirconnell, was slain by the son of his own brother, viz. John, son of Conor O'Donnell, and John then assumed the lordship of Tirconnell without opposition<sup>n</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1357.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-seven.*

Clement O'Duigenan, Vicar of Kilronan, died. He was called Sagart-na-Sinnach<sup>o</sup>.

Manus Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel; Loughlin, son of Murtough; and Farrell

MS. L. 1356, *et Cod. Cl.*"

"Justitiarius Dublinii, obiit.—(Sc. Sir Thomas Rokesby, Cambd. 1356, 1357). MS. L."

"Dominus Bermingham ab Anglis cæsus.—*O'Mulconry*, 1357, & MS. L."

<sup>o</sup> *Sagart-na-Sinnach*, i. e. priest of the Foxes.

It is not easy to determine why he was so called, as he does not appear to have had any connexion with the Sinnachs, or Foxes, chiefs of Teflia, in Westmeath.

uí Choncobair, ⁊ Fírgal muimneac uá duibghinnán ollam conmaicne ⁊ cloinne maolpuanaid éir ⁊ tuar dég.

Seaan mac briain uí Raḡallaiḡ do marbað la ḡallaið.

ḡrian mac ḡiollacriort uí Ruairc ⁊ Maḡhnur buide maḡ Shampaðain do marbað ⁊ rúta meic uíðilin la haoð ó néill.

Donnplébe mac císbaill raormaiḡirtir ríḡma ⁊ airpheteach do buð fírr iná aimpír fén décc.

Síth coitcheḡn eitir an dá chathal, cathal mac aodha bréirniḡh ⁊ cathal ócc mac catail mic domnaill.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1358.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί cheð, caoccatτ, a hochτ.

ḡrian mac cathmaoil eppcop uirḡiall decc.

Maḡhnur mácc uíðir do marbað la cloinn cathmaoil.

Domnall uá hḡḡra tighíḡna luighe décc lá cáḡḡ.

Concobair ó hainliḡe taoireach éneél doḡtha mic aḡḡyura décc, iar mbreith buaða ó domhan ⁊ ó ðeamhan dó.

Maíðm do thabairτ daodh uá néill for airḡiallaið, ⁊ for fírraið manac dú in ro marbað aéð mac caba, ⁊ mac an eppcop uí ðuðda (.i. maolac-loinn) co rochariðis imaille fpiú.

Maíðm móri do thabairτ dua morða for ḡallaið átha eliaé, ⁊ dá fíchiττ décc do marbað ar én lathair lair óið.

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Mulrony, Lower and Upper.*—The Lower Clann-Mulrony were the Mac Donoughs, who were seated in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo; and the Upper Clann-Mulrony were the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

<sup>q</sup> *The Route.*—This is still the name of a territory forming the northern portion of the county of Antrim. The name is supposed to be a corruption of Dal Riada.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1029, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 63.

<sup>r</sup> *Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach.*—He was the chief leader of that sept of the O'Conors called the Clann-Murtough. His pedigree is

thus given in the Book of Lecan: "Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, son of Conor Roe, son of Murtough Muimhneach (the ancestor of the Clann-Murtough), who was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

<sup>s</sup> *Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal.*—He was at this time the chief leader of the O'Conors of Sligo, and the most heroic that hitherto appeared of that sept of the O'Conors. He was the son of Cathal, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell, Tanist of Connaught, who was son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas,

Muimhneach O'Duigennan, Ollav of Conmaicne and Clann-Mulrony, Lower and Upper<sup>p</sup>, died.

John, son of Brian O'Reilly, was slain by the English.

Brian, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, and Manus Boy Magauran, were slain in the Route<sup>q</sup>, Mac Quillin's territory, by Hugh O'Neill.

Donslevy Mac Caroll, a noble master of music and melody, the best of his time, died.

A general peace was ratified between the two Cathals, namely, between Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach<sup>r</sup>, and Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal<sup>s</sup>, son of Donnell<sup>t</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1358.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-eight.*

Brian Mac Cawell, Bishop of Oriel [Clogher], died.

Manus Maguire was slain by the Clann-Cawell<sup>u</sup>.

Donnell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died on Easter day.

Conor O'Hanly, Chief of the Race of Dofa, son of Aengus, died, after gaining victory over the world and the Devil.

A victory was gained by Hugh O'Neill over the people of Oriel and Fermanagh [in a battle], in which Hugh Mac Cabe, Melaghlin, the son of the Bishop O'Dowda<sup>w</sup>, and many others were slain.

A great defeat was given<sup>x</sup> to the English of Dublin by O'More; and two hundred and forty of them were killed by him on the field of battle.

son of Brian Luighneach, the ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo, who was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

<sup>p</sup> O'Flaherty adds to this year in H. 2. 11:

"Comes Desmonia transfretando submersus. O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl."

"Fedlimius O'Donell et filius ejus Ragnallus capti.—Cod. Cl."

"A Joanne O'Donell cæsi.—O'Mulconry, 1356, *supra*."

"Mathgamanius Galbo Maguir obiit.—MS. L."

<sup>q</sup> Padinus mop O'Mælchouary Archiantiquarius Connaciæ obiit ætate post mortem Odonis O'Conor domini sui.—MS. L."

<sup>u</sup> *The Clann-Cawell*, i. e. the family of Mac Cawell, who were located in the present barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>w</sup> *The Bishop Q'Dowda*.—He was William O'Dowda, Bishop of Killala, who died in 1350.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 117.

<sup>x</sup> *A great defeat was given*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version



Τοιρρδεαλβας mac αβδα na ριοδβαιδε υί νελλ γ mac αιτηριu meic ρεο-  
ρur δέcc.

Γιοτθ μόρ δρβρταιν ι epich coiρρpe ιρ in Samρaδ co nap mó ρiaδuball  
ma γac cloc de.

Senicin mac uιδilin apδconpabla cuiγio ulaδ do écc.

Mac γiolla ίopa υί plannaγáin do mapbaδ la Magnur mac caτail mic  
αβδα bρéipmiz.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOCT, 1359.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι ched, caoccatτ, anaoi.

Copbmac mac cάρταiz τιγθina deapinuman, γ Domnall mac ταυδγ υί  
ματγamna δέcc.

Μαιδm μόρ do θαβαιρτ do caτal óγ mac caτail υί concobair occ áth  
Snaiz ap Sheaan mac concobair υί domnaill, γ ap conallchaib. Sheaan ó  
docharταiz ταιορeac apda miodhair, Eoghan connachtach, Τοιρρδεαλβac  
mac Suibne do γabáil do mac υί Concobair don chur ρoin, γ δaoíne iomda do  
mapbaδ laip.

Matha macc Shampadham adbar τοιρiz τεallaiγ eachδac do lot an lá  
ρo γ α écc da bithin iap pochtain a τηγhe ρín dó. Cathal boδap mac  
cathail υί ρuairc, γ maolpeachlainn ó γairmleaδaiγ do comthuitim ρe  
apoile ap an ccoccaδ ccθna ρo iap mbpéit ρloiγ do ρiδiri do chathal ó

of the Annals of Clonmacnoise : "A. D. 1358. O'More, of the Contrey of Lease, gave a great discomfiture to the English of Dublin, where were killed of them 240 persons."

<sup>γ</sup> *Hugh na Fidhbhaighe*, i. e. Hugh of the wood.

<sup>2</sup> *Wild apple*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1358. There was a great shower of hail in the Summer-time of this year in the territory of Carbreγ ; every stone thereof was no less than a crabb."

To this entry O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

"Et sementes clientum Cathaldi Og O'Conor multum corrupit.—MS. L."

<sup>a</sup> *Manus*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, he was the fourth son of Cathal.

<sup>b</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, H. 2. 11 :

"Matthæus filius Thomæ O'Roirk obiit.—MS. L. 1357, *O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl. et C. Ecin*."

"Murchertus filius Tigernani O'Roirk obiit. MS. L."

"Caτt inγean uι cheallaiγ bean muipγpa mic Donnchaδa δéγ [i. e. Caτt, daughter of

Turlough, the son of Hugh na Fidhbhaighe<sup>y</sup> O'Neill, and the son of Andrew Mac Feorais [Birmingham], died.

A heavy shower [of hail] fell in Carbury in the summer, each stone of which was not smaller than a wild apple<sup>z</sup>.

Senicin [Jenkin] Mac Quillin, High Constable of the province of Ulster, died.

The son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan was slain by Manus<sup>a</sup>, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor<sup>b</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1359.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-nine.*

Cormac Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond, and Donnell, the son of Teige O'Mahony, died.

A great victory was gained at Ballyshannon by Cathal Oge<sup>c</sup>, the son of Cathal O'Conor, over John, the son of Conor O'Donnell, and the Kinel-Connell. John O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, Owen Connaghtagh, and Turlough Mac Sweeny, were taken prisoners on this occasion by the son of O'Conor, and many persons were slain by him. Matthew Magauran, materies<sup>d</sup> of a lord of Teallach Eachdhach was wounded on that day, and died of his wounds after his return to his own house. During the same war Cathal Bodhar, the son of Cathal O'Rourke, and Melaghlin O'Gormly, fell by each other's hand in the same war<sup>e</sup>. This occurred when Cathal O'Conor marched with a second army

O'Kelly, and wife of Maurice Mac Donough, died.]—MS. L."

<sup>c</sup> *Cathal Oge*.—He was the son of O'Conor Sligo, and the most heroic of the O'Conors at this period.

<sup>d</sup> *Materies of a lord*, αὐτῶν τῆς ἰσχύος.—Ma-geoghegan translates this, "next successor of Teallaghaagh," in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. Thus:

"A. D. 1359. Cahall Oge O'Connor gave an overthrow to the Inhabitants of Tyreconnell at Belaseanie, where John O'Dochortie, Cheiftain of Ardmire, and Terlagh Mac Swynie were

taken, and a great many others slain besides. Mathew Magawran, next successor of Teallaghaagh, was hurt in the same place, from thence was conveyed to his house, and died of the wound. The said Cahall went to the lands of O'Gormley, where Cahall (surnamed the deaf) O'Ruwyrek was killed by Melaughlyn O'Gormley."

<sup>e</sup> *During the same war*.—Cathal Oge, the son of O'Conor Sligo, made great efforts to conquer Tirconnell at this period; and it is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1356 [*recte* 1359], that he became prince

concobair go tír énaill go rangatar dponz da muinntir duteaíó uí gairmle-  
nais im éathal boðar ua Ruairc.

Muircristach mac tomair uí fíoinn line aóðar tigearna ua tuirtre do  
marbaó daóó mac brian mic aóðha buíde uí néill.

Órian mac donnechaíó aóðar tígírna ua nailella do marbaó do mac  
ríneá doipeacht uí gáðra.

Enrí mac uilicc mic Riocaird a búrc décc.

Murchaó ócc mac mathgánna aóðar tigearna corco baiceind do mar-  
baó la ríol mbrian.

Maghnar ua dubda mac tigearna ua fiaéarach 7 Aóó mac Concobair  
meic aóðaccáin décc afn roza brítheaman eireann.

Domnall mac taidg uí mathgánna do marbaó.

Art mac Amlaoib uí Ruairc do marbaó la Mág aínzura.

#### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1360.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρί chéd, a reaccatt.

Maolruanaíó mac an chammuinélaiz uí baioigill τοιρεαó na τρι τυαé,  
ραοι οιρδερε ar eineach, ar uairle, ar chéill ar corccur, 7 ar comairge  
décc.

Amlaoib mac Seappraíó még Raghnaill do marbaó.

Sir Roibírd Sabaoír 7 diarmaiτt ó hainlige décc.

Ror commain, daiminir, Slicceé, Mainirir lfra gabail, pioðhnach 7 druim  
liar do lorccaó.

Seaan mac giollacriορτ uí Ruairc do marbaó daéó mág ðorchaíó.

Diarmait ua brian ðaίέpiozáo do mac a brathar buóðein.

of Tircconnell: "Rí, tpe conaill do gabail  
do mac i Concobuir." The Four Masters, how-  
ever, who had the Annals of Ulster before them,  
have suppressed this passage, thinking that it  
would derogate from the glory of the O'Donnells!

This passage is given from the Annals of  
Lecan by O'Flaherty, in the margin of H. 2. 11,  
as follows. It should be observed, however,

that it was in Irish in the original, and that the  
Latin is O'Flaherty's translation:

"Cathaldus Og filius Cathaldi O'Conor et  
Odo móp O'Neill diem statuunt ad sspuao  
verum Odo bellis implicitus ad statum diem  
non pervenit: quo comperto Johannis O'Donell  
Tircconallie dominus cum copiis inter sspuao  
et Doriam conflatis Cathaldum Domini O'Conor



into Tirconnell, and a party of his people arrived in O'Gormly's territory under the command of Cathal Bodhar O'Rourke.

Murtough, the son of Thomas O'Flynn Line<sup>f</sup>, heir-apparent to Hy-Tuirtre, was slain by Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Brian Mac Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, was slain by Mac Seancha, one of the adherents of O'Gara.

Henry, the son of Ulick, son of Richard Burke, died.

Murrough Oge Mac Mahon, heir apparent to the lordship of Corco-Vaskin, was slain by the O'Briens.

Manus O'Dowda, son of the Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, and Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Egan, the choicest of the Brehons of Ireland, died.

Donnell, son of Teige O'Mahony, was slain.

Art, the son of Auliffe O'Rourke, was slain by Magennis<sup>g</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1360.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty.*

Mulrony, son of the Cammhuinelach [the Wry-necked] O'Boyle, Chief of the three Tuathas, a man illustrious for his hospitality, nobleness, wisdom, conquests, and protection, died.

Auliffe, son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, died.

Sir Robert Savadge<sup>h</sup> and Dermot O'Hanly died.

Roscommon, Devenish, Sligo, the monastery of Lisgool, Fenagh, and Druimlias<sup>i</sup>, were burned.

John, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, was slain by Hugh Mac Dorcy.

Dermot O'Brien was deposed by the son of his own brother.

filium paucis ad fœdus ferendum comitatum aggreditur: verum Cathaldus victor (ut supra) Tirconallie dominium ea vice adeptus est. Eugenius Wardens, ollam tunc concill, in hac pugna occubuit.—MS. L."

<sup>f</sup> *O'Flynn Line*, i. e. O'Lyn of Moylinny, Chief of Hy-Tuirtre. This family was soon after dispossessed by that sept of the O'Neills called the Clannaboy, who took possession of all

Hy-Tuirtre.—See note <sup>2</sup> under the year 1176, pp. 24, 25, *supra*.

<sup>g</sup> *Magennis*.—He was Chief of Iveagh, in the county of Down.

<sup>h</sup> *Savadge*.—This family was seated in *Arps Ulaob*, now the Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.

<sup>i</sup> *Druimlias*, now Drumlease, an old church in ruins, near the east extremity of Lough Gill,

Διαρματ mac donnchaða πιαβαῖς meic διαρματα do mapbað la catal  
óð mac cathal uí concobair.

Ingfn τοιρρθεαλβαῖς uí concobair bfn φήγαῖλ uí Raigillḡ do mapbað  
dearḡar.

Όροικητε clochaelta do ðenam la catal óð ó cconcobair ar abaimn fpa  
dapa.

Φήγαῖλ mac Seapppað mēð Raḡnaill ḡ tuathal ua pionácta décc.

Naomhacc ó duibḡnnan décc.

Cathal mac an caoich mēð Raḡnaill do mapbað.

Ḣiolla na naom ó connmaḡ ollam túaðmumán le fḡnm décc.

Mac πḡð Saḡan do tocht in Epno.

Art mac ḡiolla πιαβαῖς mēð afḡḡura do mapbað la cloinn an trábaoiḡḡ  
ḡ la mac Muipcḡrtaḡ Riḡḡánaḡ mēð aonḡura i meabail.

Sluaḡeð la cathal i tír namalḡaða ḡur po mill tḡḡhe ḡ tḡmpla iomða.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1361.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τḡí chéð, Seapccat a háon.

ðemðecht ua mocháin aipchinðeach cille hacpacht décc.

Art mac Mupchaða Rí laḡfn ḡ ðomnall πιαbach πιοḡḡḡamna laḡean

in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

<sup>j</sup> *Eas-dara*, i. e. Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>k</sup> *O'Connmhaigh*.—This name is now locally pronounced in Irish as if written O'Connúḡa, and anglicised Conway, without the prefix O.

<sup>l</sup> *The son of the King of England*.—He was Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. He landed in Dublin with a body of 1500 men on the 15th of September, and held the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for nearly three years, when he returned to England; and, though during that period he achieved nothing worthy of notice in Ireland, he was in the course of the three years following twice intrusted with the same office. It was during his

administration, in the year 1367, that the memorable Parliament was held at Kilkenny, which passed the celebrated Statute known generally by the name of the Statute of Kilkenny; an ordinance which contains some enactments full of that penal spirit which kept the aborigines of this island in a state of warfare with the English Pale for centuries after. This Statute was edited for the first time, with a translation and notes, for the Irish Archæological Society, by James Hardiman, Esq., Author of the History of Galway, and requires no comment here. For some curious particulars respecting Lionel and his officers, the reader is referred to Davis's Discovery, pp. 23, 24; and to Grace's Annals of Ireland, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 153.

Dermot, son of Donough Reagh Mac Dermot, was slain by Cathal Oge, son of Cathal O'Conor.

The daughter of Turlough O'Conor, and wife of Farrell O'Reilly, was killed by a fall.

A bridge of lime and stone was built by Cathal O'Conor across the river of Eas-dara<sup>l</sup>.

Farrell, the son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, and Tuathal O'Finnaghty, died. Naevag O'Duigennan died.

Cathal, son of the Caoch Mac Rannall, was slain.

Gilla-na-naev O'Connhaigh<sup>k</sup>, Chief Professor of Music in Thomond, died.

The son of the King of England<sup>l</sup> came to Ireland.

Art, son of Gillareagh Magennis, was treacherously slain by the sons of Savadge and the son of Murtough Riaganagh Magennis.

Cathal (O'Conor) marched with an army into Tirawley, and destroyed many of its houses and churches<sup>m</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1361.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-one.*

Benedict O'Mochain, Erenagh of Killaraght<sup>n</sup>, died.

Art Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and Donnell Reagh, heir apparent

<sup>m</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Ḡiolla annriar mac Maoilpóil en daoí Epeann pe timpánaict, ar doḡarḡain 7 ar oḡóḡem, do éḡ : [i. e. Gilla Andreas Mac Maelpoil, the only clown of Ireland for tympan-ship, penury, and bad music, died.]—MS. L."

"Filia O'Gairmleodha uxor Magni Eoganaḡ O'Donell, et ejusdem mulieris mater filia O'Ca-han obierunt.—MS. L."

"Joannes filius Sinicin Mac Uidhilin occisus.—O'Mulconry." "A filio Savagii in dolo.—MS. L."

"Mac Riḡ Saḡan do tóict i nEḡinb.—MS. L., 8 Sept. 1361, *Dublinii appulit* ;—*Cambd.*

*Annal.* ; 1360, *Cod. Cl.*"

"Sluaḡḡeao leḡ (i. le Caḡal óḡ ó Conco-ḡair) do cum Sir Eḡann a buḡc, 7 ḡar aḡḡ cḡic mic Uilliam co carlen na leḡmpe : " [i. e. an army was led by him (i. e. by Cathal Oge O'Conor) to Sir Edmond Burke, by which he plundered Mac William's country as far as the castle of Lehinch.]—MS. L."

<sup>n</sup> *Killaraght*.—Cill aḡḡaict, i. e. church of Athracht, a virgin, who took the veil from St. Patrick ; it is the name of a parish in the ba-rony of Coolavin, in the south of the county of Sligo, where the memory of this virgin is still held in great veneration.



do gabail la Mac riḡ Saxon ina tigh fein tre cheilg, ⁊ a nécc ar a haitle ina mbraighdeanar.

Copbmac ballac ó maoleachlainn Rí mīde, Donnchaḡ ua lochlainn tigh-eapina corcomḡruadh, cathal ⁊ muirchḡritach da mac aḡha mic eoḡain, Dubócḡ ingḡn aḡha mēḡ uīḡir bḡn cōncōnnaḡt mic pīlīp mēḡ maḡḡamna, Tomar maḡ tighḡnain taoipeacḡ teallaiḡ dunchaḡa, Niocol ó pīonaḡta Tuathal ó Máille, iadḡrīde dēḡ uile.

Sīp émann a búpc, Remann mac bupcaḡ an muine, Uater Stonḡún ⁊ Gillebert mac maolīp dēcc.

Cluithe an riḡ i nérīnn uile co comcoitḡionn ⁊ Rīrḡepḡ Sauaoīp dēcc da bīḡhīn.

Mac Raīc ua pīnd ollam pīl Muirḡdaḡ i pīnn ⁊ i tiompánaḡt dēcc.

Cpeacha mopa do denam la Mac uīlliam bupc, ⁊ la Mac pēopar, ⁊ la gallaib cōnnaḡt uile ar cātal óḡ mac cātal uī cōncobair ḡo po cpeachpat, ⁊ ḡo po aīḡḡrīc luīḡne ⁊ típ pīachpaḡ. Sluaḡḡeacḡ la cātal īḡīttain do dīoḡail i nḡeapḡḡat ḡo po aīpc oīḡēḡt meīc pēopar, ⁊ cḡīoch emainn meīc hoībepḡ ḡup po mill ⁊ ḡup po loīc an típ ḡo lēīp.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1362.

Αοίρ Cḡīopḡ, mīle, tḡī chéd, Searccaḡ, a dó.

O beollam comapḡa ḡpoma clīab, ḡīolla an coīmḡeacḡ mac Muḡḡpoin oīpcīndēc cille an iomaīpe Oīpeachḡtach mac bḡanain oīpcīndēach oīle pīnd

° *Sir Edmond Burke*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Hospitalitate, fortitudine, prudentia, peritia et justitia clarissimus hic Edmundus [vocatur] in Libro Mic Fīrbīrīḡ."

What O'Flaherty here calls *Liber Mic Fīrbīrīḡ*, is evidently the copy of the *Chronicon Scotorum* in the handwriting of Duaid Mac Fīrbis, now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

° *Burke of Muine*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called "Redmond Burke of the Moniemore."

° *Cluithe an riḡ*.—This passage is given as

follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but entered under the year 1158:

"A. D. 1158. Cluīcē in riḡ do beīc co tīuḡ īp in mbliacḡam pī i nḡpīnn. Rīrḡepḡ Saḡaoīp dēc dē."

"A. D. 1158. The game of the King was thick [i. e. rife] this year in Ireland. Richard Savadge died of it."

It is thus given by Mageoghegan, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the correct date:

"A. D. 1361. The King's Game was used generally throughout Ireland. Richard Savadge thereof died."

to the throne of Leinster, were treacherously made prisoners by the son of the King of England. They afterwards died in prison.

Cormac Ballach O'Melaghlin, King of Meath; Donough O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe; Cathal and Murtough, two sons of Hugh, son of Owen [O'Conor]; Dublióg, daughter of Hugh Maguire, and wife of Cuconnaught, son of Philip Mac Mahon; Thomas Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan]; Nicholas O'Finnaghty, and Tuathal O'Malley, all died.

Sir Edmond Burke<sup>o</sup>, Redmond, son of Burke of Muine<sup>p</sup>, Walter Staunton, and Gilbert Mac Meyler, died.

Cluithe an righ<sup>a</sup> [was rife] throughout all Ireland in general, and Richard Savadge died of it.

Magrath O'Finnaghty, Chief Musician and Tympanist to the Sil-Murray, died.

Great depredations were committed by Mac William Burke and Mac Feorais [Birmingham], and by the English of all Connaught, upon Cathal Oge, son of Cathal O'Conor; and they ravaged and wasted Leyny and Tireragh. An army was led by Cathal afterwards, to take revenge for what they had done; and he plundered Mac Feorais's people and the territory of Edmund Mac Hubert [Burke], and spoiled and destroyed the whole country.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1362.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-two.*

O'Beollan, Coarb of Drumcliff; Gilla-an-choimhdhe Mac Mughroin, Erenagh of Cill-an-iomaire<sup>r</sup>; Oireachtach Mac Branán, Erenagh of Elphin; Aengus

O'Flaherty, in H. 2. 11, glosses "*cluithe an righ*," by "*.i. an plaid*," i. e. the plague.

This must have been a name for some epidemic disease; but the Editor has not discovered anything to prove what was the exact nature of it, or why it was called *Cluithe an righ*, or "the King's Game." The scrofulous disease called the King's evil, is so called for no other reason

than because it was commonly believed to be cured by the royal touch; and it may be safely conjectured that the name *cluithe an righ* for this plague had its origin in some similar notion.

<sup>r</sup> *Cill-an-iomaire*.—Cill an iomaípe, i. e. the church of the ridge, now Killanummery, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

Αόνγυρ mac an ócclaoich aipchindeac chille hairið, o fírgħara biocairne iomtha, ⁊ Muirchað manach mac ταιðγ décc.

Eoghán fionn ua concobair mac rið Connacht Maolpuanaíð ó dubda, ⁊ a bñ inġean meic donnchaíð, Níall macc Shampaðain ταιοipeac̃ tealaið eachdach Diarmait mac Seasain uí fírgail tiġearna na hanġaile, Cairpre ó cuinn ταιοίpeac̃ muintipe ġiollġain, Domnall mac Ruaidri uí ceallaið, Tomaltach ua bñn, Muircheartach donn macc oipeachtaíð, eóghan ua máille, diarmait a ínac tiġearnaða umaill iadrom do écc.

Cúcoigepiche mað eochagáin, mac diarmada meġ eochagáin, ⁊ Muirir mac muircŕitaið meġ eochagáin décc.

Cathal óγ ⁊ mac feðlimið uí concobair do ġabail cairlen baile an topair.

Sluaíġeað aobal mor la rið connac̃t aod̃ mac feðlimið, ⁊ la catál óγ ua cconcobair ir in miðe ġyr po loiġġŕŕt co haġair miðe. Cill cannoíð do loiġceað leo ġo cceiġrið tŕmplaib décc ina mbatar forlongpoit aġ ġallaib, ⁊ uile iomða do tŕnoñ forpa don chur rin, a nompoð plán dia tiġhið iapañ.

Ταðġ mac concobair mic τοιρρδεαλβαíð uí bñain do mārbað la cloinn coilén.

Cathal óγ ó concobair an tén riogħdairna ba mó allað, ⁊ oiprdearcur nearc, ⁊ maðachur, eneach, ⁊ ſhġnoñ in aon aimpir rið do écc, ⁊ Sluġeac̃ do pláigh.

<sup>s</sup> *Cill-airidh*.—This is called cill airið in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and the same spelling is used by the Four Masters at the years 1333 and 1416. The name is now anglicised Killerry, and is that of a parish near Lough Gill, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 486, and map to the same.

<sup>t</sup> *Of Imaidh*, iomēa.—This name is latinised Imagia by Colgan, and anglicised Imay by Roderic O'Flaherty. The name is now usually written Omey, and is that of an island on the coast of Connamara, in the north-west of the county of Galway. Guaire, the hospitable King of Connaught, bestowed it on St. Fechin, who founded an abbey on it in the seventh century.

Imagia was a parish church in the time of Colgan (1645).—See his *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 140, 141; see also O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 113, where he says, "St. Fechin erected an abbey therein, but now the parish church is only extant, whereof St. Fechin is patron, the 20th of January worshipped." Colgan had a manuscript Irish life of St. Fechin, which belonged to this church.

<sup>u</sup> *Ballintober*.—This is the first notice of this castle occurring in these Annals. For some account of the present state of the ruins of it see note <sup>h</sup> under the year 1311, p. 500.

<sup>v</sup> *Kilkenny*, i. e. Kilkenny west, in a barony of the same name in the county of Westmeath.



Mac an Oglaoich, Erenagh of Cillairedh<sup>s</sup>; O'Fergus, Vicar of Imaidh<sup>t</sup>; and Murrough, the monk, Mac Teige, died.

Owen Finn O'Connor, son of the King of Connaught; Mulrony O'Dowda and his wife, daughter of Mac Donough; Niall Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw]; Dermot, son of John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly; Carbry O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan; Donnell, son of Rory O'Kelly; Tomaltagh O'Beirne, Murtough Donn Mageraghty, Owen O'Malley, and Dermot, his son, Lords of Umallia, died.

Cucogry Mageoghegan, the son of Dermot Mageoghegan, and Maurice, the son of Murtough Mageoghegan, died.

The castle of Ballintober<sup>u</sup> was taken by Cathal Oge and the son of Felim O'Connor.

A very great army was led by the King of Connaught, Hugh, son of Felim, and Cathal O'Connor, into Meath, which they triumphantly desolated by fire. They burned the church of Kilkenny<sup>v</sup> and fourteen other churches, in which the English had garrison. Many other injuries they also did them [the English], after which they returned in safety to their homes.

Teige, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, was slain by the Clann-Coilen<sup>w</sup>.

Cathal Oge O'Connor, a Roydamna<sup>x</sup> of more fame, renown, strength, heroism, hospitality, and prowess, than any in his time, died of the plague at Sligo.

This passage is given somewhat better in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1362. Hugh mac Felym O'Connor, King of Connought, and Cahall Oge O'Connor, marched with their forces to Meath, burnt and destroyed all places where they came, to [as far as] the hill of Cnock-Aysde in Kynaleaghe. Of that journey they burnt 14 Churches, and the church of Kilkenny, in Machairie Kwyrcknie [Maacute Cuipcne]; committ'd many outrages upon the English of Meath, and were so many that it were hard to recoumpt them; returned at last to their houses in safety."

<sup>w</sup> *The Clann-Coilen*, i. e. the Mac Namaras,

who were otherwise called Hy-Caisin. They were seated in the county of Clare, between the River Fergus and the Shannon.—See note <sup>f</sup> under the year 1311, pp. 498, 499, *supra*.

<sup>x</sup> *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*, or one who, from his descent, personal form, and valour, might be elected a king. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1362. Cahall Oge O'Connor, the hardiest and man of greatest valour of any nobleman of his time, died of the plague at Sligeagh, the 3rd of November."

This Cathal Oge was the son of Cathal, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell, Ta-

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1364.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, míle, τρι chéu, Seapccat, a ceathap.

Αοδh ua néill Rí éinél neoḡain an taon ḡaoiḡeal do bḡḡir ina aimir  
d'écc iar mbuaíḡ mochtá, ḡ nemiḡ áḡ ḡ oirpḡearcair.

Diapmaíḡ ua bḡiaín tiḡearna cusaḡmunán, Maoileachlaimn mac mupchaíḡ  
mic ḡiolla na naoín mic aḡḡa mic amlaoib̄ tiḡḡirna na hangaile, Dēpbail  
inḡean uí ḡomnaill bḡn mēḡ uíḡir, Maipḡpēḡ inḡḡn uatēir a bupc bḡn aḡḡa  
mic pēḡlimiḡ uí concobaír, ḡomnaill mág uíḡir taoíreach clonne pḡḡaile,  
ḡiolla na naoín ua ḡuibḡaḡoipeann ollam corcomḡruaḡ le bḡḡḡinnap,  
Aipḡpḡic inḡean bḡiaín uí Raḡallaḡ bḡn bḡiaín meic tiḡearnáin d'éḡ.

ḡomnaill mac Ruaiḡpí uí céallaiḡ aḡbaír tiḡearna ó Maíne do éḡ.

ḡiolla na naoín mac ḡobann na pēél paoí pḡḡchaḡa, Diapmaíḡ ó pḡinḡin  
ollam éneel conaill pē pḡḡchap, ḡ Maipḡpēḡ inḡḡn uatēir a bupc bean aḡḡa  
mic pēḡlimiḡ uí concobaír pí Connacht d'éḡ.

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1365.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, míle, τρι chéu, Seapccat, a cúḡ.

Paíḡín ó congáile pḡḡpún ḡ aipchinneach Ropra aipḡir d'écc.

Ruaiḡpí mac ḡomnaill uí néill do mḡapḡaḡ ḡaon upcḡar pōḡḡe la Maoi-  
leachlaimn mac an ḡḡipir meic caḡmaoíl.

sechlunnius filius Murgesi Mac Donogh; Fer-  
gallus Mac Conḡnaíḡa; et Odo Mac Maḡnupa,  
obierunt.—MS. L."

"Diermitius mac laíme .i. mac mic Diap-  
maba meḡ Capḡaiḡ, cāsus.—MS. L." [Dermot  
Mac Laimhe, i. e. son of the son of Dermot Mac  
Carthy, was slain.]

<sup>f</sup> *After gaining the palm.*—This passage is  
given somewhat differently as follows in Ma-  
geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-  
macnoise :

"A. D. 1364. Hugh O'Neale, King of Ulster,  
the best King of any province in his time, died,

after good penance, as a good Christian."

<sup>g</sup> *O'Duḡdavoran.*—This name is now short-  
ened to Davoran. The head of this family was  
originally seated at Lisdoonvarna, in the south-  
west of the barony of Burren, in the county of  
Clare. There are still many respectable persons  
of the name in the county.

<sup>h</sup> *Na Sḡel*, i. e. of the tales or stories.

<sup>i</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the two fol-  
lowing obits in H. 2. 11 :

"Niellus Maḡ Caḡadan occisus a Mac Diap-  
maba ḡall.—MS. L."

"Brannus O'Broin insignis Cytharædus obiit.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1364.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-four.*

Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, the best man of the Irish of his time, died, after having gained the palm<sup>f</sup> for humanity, hospitality, valour, and renown.

Dermot O'Brien, Lord of Thomond; Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, son of Auliffe [O'Farrell], Lord of Annaly; Derbhail, daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of Maguire; Margaret, daughter of Walter Burke, and wife of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor; Donnell Maguire, Chief of Clann-Fergaile; Gilla-na-naev O'Duvidavoran<sup>g</sup>, Chief Brehon of Corcomroe; and Affrica, daughter of Brian O'Reilly, and wife of Brian Mac Tiarnan, died.

Donnell, son of Rory O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died.

Gilla-na-naev Mac Gowan, [surnamed] na Sgel<sup>h</sup>, a learned historian; Dermot O'Sgingin, Ollav of Tirconnell in History; and Margaret, daughter of Walter Burke, and wife of Felim O'Conor, King of Connaught, died<sup>i</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1365

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-five.*

Paidin O'Congaile<sup>j</sup>, Parson and Erenagh of Ross-Airthir<sup>k</sup>, died.

Rory, the son of Donnell O'Neill, was killed with one shot of an arrow<sup>l</sup> by Melaghlin Mac-an-Girr Mac Cawell.

—*O' Mulconry*, 1365, MS. L. 1364, C. C. 6." [i. e. Bran O'Byrne, a celebrated harper, died.]

<sup>j</sup> *Paidin O'Conghaile*.—In modern times this name would be anglicised Paddy Conneely. The name O'Conghaile, which is pronounced as if written O'Conaoile, is to be distinguished from O'Congalaig, which is pronounced O'Connálaig, and now always anglicised Connolly, without the prefix O.

<sup>k</sup> *Ross-Airthir*.—This name is more usually written *Rop oirpín*, and is now anglicised Ros-

sorry. It is situated on the west side of the narrow part of Lough Erne, a short distance to the south of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>l</sup> *One shot of an arrow*.—This might be also rendered "one cast of a javelin." The passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1365. Rowrie mac Donnell O'Neale was killed by Melaughlyn mac Engyrr Mac Cathmoyle by the shott of an arrow."



Peðlimið an einiḡ mac doimnaill uí concobair tiḡearna corcomoruaid  
raoí ḡan aitébe neimigh, ḡ nḡgnomha décc.

Tomar mac Murchaða uí ríḡail déḡ.

Ionborigið do thabairt do cloinn ḡoirdealbaid ar luḡnið dia po marbað  
corbmac ua heḡra ḡ reirpar do maithib a chinead imaille rriir.

Aoð mac diarmaða do dul i muintir eolair, Cpeacha móra do dénom  
orra, ḡ nochar cpeacha ḡan dioḡail iadriðe, uair do marbað corbmac mac  
diarmaða ruaid biaaé coitcíoimn connacé, dá mac tomaltaiḡ uí birn, .i.  
Maoleachlainn dall ḡ ḡiollacriort (imaille re rochariðib oile) la heolap-  
achaid i ttopaiḡeacht a cpeach. Ro ḡabrat beór diarmait mac diarmatta,  
ḡ maolpuanaid mac donnchaid riabaid iar maiðm a muintire.

ðrian mac matha meic tiḡearnán tairpead teallaiḡ dunchaða, aon ba  
mó ág oirðearcur clu ḡ cñnar do tairpeadaid brieirne do écc. Ar do po  
raidead

ðrian mac tiḡearnán na ttriir,  
Re a eineach nri cóir coimmeap,  
Ro lean ḡan ríoch an ríele  
ðuð nḡn cpioch a caithreime.

ðrian mac afoha meḡ maḡánna do ḡabail tiḡearnair oirgiall. Cleam-  
nar ðforailñ do ar Somairle mac Eom duib meic doimnaill (aðar tiḡearna  
nri ḡall, ḡ arðconrubal cuiḡið ulað). Ḥo tuc air ingean uí Raḡallaiḡ do  
leiḡñ, ḡ a ingñ rñn do ttabairt. Niri bo cian iar rin ḡo tuc Maḡ ma-

<sup>m</sup> *Felim-an-einigh*.—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1365. Felym Aneny, in English called Felym the bountifull, son of Donnell O’Connor of Corcomroe, died.”

<sup>n</sup> *Unebbing*.—The word aitébe is explained by Michael O’Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words, as follows : “Αιτέβε .i. τραḡαδ, no laḡ-  
duḡhaðh na mapa. Aithbhe, i. e. the ebbing or lessing of the sea.”

<sup>o</sup> *Muintir-Eolais*, i. e. the Mac Ranalls and their followers in the southern or level portion of the county of Leitrim.

<sup>p</sup> *Not with impunity*.—Literally, “but these were not depredations unrevenged.”

<sup>q</sup> *Mac Tiernan*.—This name is now always anglicised Kiernan, in the barony of Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan, where it is very common.

<sup>r</sup> *Brian, the son of Hugh Mac Mahon*.—This story is very differently told in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows :

“A. D. 1365. Bryan mac Hugh Magmahon tooke upon him the principallitye of the con-  
treys of Uriel, tooke to wife the daughter of Sowarle mac Eon Duffe Mac Donnell, archcon-

Felim an-einigh<sup>m</sup>, son of Donnell O'Connor, Lord of Corcomroe, a man of unebbing<sup>n</sup> hospitality and prowess, died.

Thomas, son of Murrough O'Farrell, died.

An attack was made by the Clann-Costello upon the people of Leyny, on which occasion Cormac O'Hara, and six of the chiefs of his tribe along with him, were slain.

Hugh Mac Dermot made an incursion into [the country of] the Muintir Eolais<sup>o</sup>, and committed great depredations upon them, but not with impunity<sup>p</sup>; for Cormac Mac Dermot Roe, General Biatach of Connaught; the two sons of Cormac O'Beirne, Melaghlin Dall and Gilchreest, and many others, were slain by the Muintir Eolais, who went in pursuit of the prey. After the defeat of their people, Dermot Mac Dermot and Mulrony, son of Donough Reagh, were taken prisoners.

Brian, the son of Matthew Mac Tiernan<sup>q</sup>, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], the most distinguished for valour, renown, fame, and power, of the sub-chieftains of Breifny, died. Of him was said :

Brian Mac Tiernan of the battles,  
Whose hospitality was incomparable;  
He followed generosity without hatred,  
And heaven was the goal of his career.

Brian, the son of Hugh Mac Mahon<sup>r</sup>, assumed the lordship of Oriel. He sued for an alliance by marriage with Sorley, son of Owen Duv Mac Donnell, heir to the lordship of the Insi-Gall, and High Constable of the province of Ulster; and he induced him to put away O'Reilly's daughter, and espouse his

stable and head of the galloglasses of Ulster; was procured to put away the daughter of O'Reillye that was formerly married to him. Not long after Sowarle invited his said sonne-in-law to his house, and being conveyed to an inner roome therein, as though to pass the time in conversation and drinking of wine, was filthily taken by his said Father-in-law, and committed him to a strong place on a lough to bee kept, for which cause Sawarle was banished from out of the whole country."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, however, Brian Mac Mahon is made the perpetrator of this horrid deed, and it is added that Somairle was the son of Eoin Dubh, who was the son of Alexander, heir to the kingdom of Insi Gall. Alexander, the father of Eoin Dubh, was the son of Aengus More, who was the son of Donnell, the progenitor of the Mac Donnells of Scotland, who was the son of Randal, who was the son of Somhairle, the progenitor of all the Clann-Sorley, namely, the Mac Donnells,

ḡamna epim ar cuipead chuige, 7 iar mbith d6ib athad ag 6l tapla impsrain scoppa. Iadair brian a lam a ina thimeciollrom, 7 tucc pdeara a cngal go daingn dorgaolte, 7 a chup ir in loch bas in compogur gur po baithad 6 pochst6ir. Domnall mac aodha uí n6ill cona braitrib, brian mac enpí uí n6ill go matib cloinne aoda buide, 7 toirpdealbac mor mac domnall cona paibe da chinead i nultuib do thionól hi cinn apoile iarrin. Dul d6ib d6n lám 7 d6n aonta go hairgialluib co pangattar hi compocraib Ráta tulach longport meḡ matḡamna. Rabad do pochain pompa co brian gur teicheirtar, 7 go po fagbad an baile fár folam ara ccionn. Iadrom do leanmain meḡ matḡamna, 7 6psin 7 maitha an t6pe do beir hi timceall a ccuib, 7 a cclthra da ccup po daingean an t6pe. Maíom do 6abairt por airgialluib annin, a n6de, 7 a minnle do buan díob. Maḡ matḡamna datchup ar a duad p6irin i nucht muinntipe maolm6rda iarrin, 7 a bean 7 a ingn do ḡabail.

Cúconnacht 6 Raigillig tigfina breipne do dul ir na braitrib, 7 a thigearnar do fagbail aga d6rbpacthar pilib.

Aod mac Neill uí domnall (.i. aodair tigearna t6pe conuill) do marbad la domnall mac Muircertais uí concobair. Tadḡ mac maḡnura uí concobair do bpsit ar domnall an la c6na, 7 bripad do 6abairt air, 7 dromḡ da muinntir do marbad im aod mac concobair mic tadḡ.

Roiberd mac uatín baip6 do 6cc.

Mac p6ḡ ḡaxan do fagbail epenn.

Mac Dowells, Mac Rorys, O'Gnimhas (now Agnews), and Mac Eoins of Ardnamurchon.

<sup>s</sup> *This being accordingly done.*—This sentence is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. It is far better given in the Annals of Ulster as follows:

“ḡarp ar a aile rin co tuc cuigi ina t6c f6in 6 dol fina, 7 map do psil in rin d6agbail ir e cuip6 psair gur iad brian fein a da lam tairir 7 a ḡabail co do6pac domia6ac 7 a toḡbail amac 7 uathad da muinntir ina f66air, gur cnapled 7 gur cnglad a 6opa 7 a lam a d6 6eile, 7 gur cuip6 a loc 6, 7 ni fer a pḡela o rin amac. Do l6ḡed fon t6p,

7 ḡac ina6 a ppsit a muinntir do marbad 7 do hairḡed iat. Maipḡ domai 7 talam 7 uip6 inap folchad in t6apclann poceneoil .i. aodair p6ḡ innri ḡall, mac eoin duib mic alaxandair.”

“Shortly after this he invited him to his own house to drink wine; and when he expected to get the wine, the treatment he received was this: Brian himself folded his arms about him, and seized him roughly and disrespectfully, and carried him out, with a few of his people along with him; and his hands and legs were crippled and tied to each other, and he was thus cast into a lake, and no further tidings of him were



own. Not long after this Mac Mahon invited him [Mac Donnell] to a feast, and they continued drinking for some time. Anon a dispute arose between them; whereupon Brian threw his arms about him [Sorley], and ordered that he should be fast and strongly fettered, and cast into a neighbouring lake: [and this being accordingly done<sup>s</sup>] he was at once drowned. Upon this Donnell, son of Hugh O'Neill, and his brother, Brian, son of Henry O'Neill, with the chief of Clannaboy<sup>t</sup>, and Turlough More Mac Donnell, with all of his tribe in Ulster, assembled together, and, with one accord, marched into Oriel as far as the confines of Rath-Tulach<sup>u</sup>, the mansion-seat of Mac Mahon. Intelligence of this having reached Brian, he fled, leaving the town empty and desolate to them. They, however, pursued Mac Mahon, who, with the chiefs of his territory, was engaged placing their herds and flocks in the fastnesses of the country. The men of Oriel were defeated, and deprived of their arms and cattle<sup>w</sup>. After this Mac Mahon was banished from his own country to Muintir-Maelmora<sup>x</sup>, and his wife and his daughter were made prisoners.

Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, retired among the friars, and resigned his lordship to his brother Philip.

Hugh, the son of Niall O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, was slain by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor. On the same day Teige, the son of Manus O'Conor, encountered Donnell, and defeated him, with the loss of a great number of his people, among whom was Hugh, the son of Conor, son of Teige.

Robert Mac Wattin<sup>y</sup> Barrett, died.

The son of the King of England left Ireland.

heard. Parties were dispatched throughout the country, and wherever his people were found they were killed and plundered. Wo to the world, the land, and the water where this noble offspring was submersed, i. e. the materies of a king of the Innsi Gall, the son of Eoin Dubh, son of Alexander."

<sup>t</sup> *Clannaboy*, in the original *Clann Aoðabúioe*, i. e. the descendants of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

<sup>u</sup> *Rath-Tulach*.—This was a place in the barony and county of Monaghan, but the name is now obsolete.

<sup>w</sup> *Cattle*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that they were pursued as far as Lough Erne, where they were deprived of their flocks and herds by the men of Fermainagh, as well as by the forces who pursued them.

<sup>x</sup> *Muintir-Maelmora*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Reillys of the county of Cavan, then called East Breifny.

<sup>y</sup> *Robert Mac Wattin*.—O'Flaherty remarks in H. 2. 11, that he is called *Robuḡ mac uatín*, in the Annals of Lecan, in which his death is entered under the year 1366, and that he is

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1366.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, τρί chéu, Seapccat aDé.

Ερρεορ pátha both, .i. mac Maengail do écc.

Cathal mac aóha bpeipmiz mic catail puaió, Mañnur ócc a mac, 7 Muircéirac mac dáil pe docair, Muirgiur ó maolcuile, diarmaid mac Siomóin, 7 diarmaid mac giolla bñraig do marbaó i fell la fearaib manac ar rpat fear luirg, 7 cpeacha aóble do denam óoib ar cloinn Muircéirac, 7 iad do denom rioða pe muintir Ruairc, 7 do maicm a pfoltanair óoib ar ulc pe cloinn Muircéirac, 7 muintir Ruairc do denam an ceona ppiurom. Mac Ruaidri uí concobair do gabail ionaid cathail iapom. Muintir Ruairc do dúl for imirce a ccomóail pñi manach. Dreipr timchill do denom dógbair cloinne muircéirac gup ro marbpat cathal mág flannchaid taoipeac darterraige.

Muircéirac mac Rañnall mic Rañnall móir mēg rañnall aóbar toírig gan ppearabra do marbaó i fell lá Maoileacloinn mág rañnall taoipeac muintire heolair, 7 maoileacloinn fein décc i ccionn dá mñr da éir rin.

Copbmac donn mág caréairg tigeapna ó ccairbre, 7 ó reachóach muman do marbaó i fell da brathair mac domnall na ndomnall.

Concobair ua concobair tigeapna ciarraige luacra do marbaó do brana-chaid.

Ruaidri mac muircéirac uí concobair do bathaó for rionann.

Maidm do thabairt la taóð mac mañnura uí concobair ar peaan ua

called tigeapna bairéac [i. e. Lord of the Barretts] in O'Mulconry's Annals.

\* *Mac Maengail*.—His name was Patrick.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 272. The name is still extant in the county of Donegal, where it is anglicised Mac Monigal.

\* *Strath-Fear-Luirg*, i. e. the strath or holm of the men of Lurg, an ancient territory, now a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh. It is probably the place called Stranahone, in this barony.—See Ordnance map of Fermanagh, sheets 2 and 6.

<sup>b</sup> *Excursion*.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this excursion was made by the O'Rourkes into Breifny, by which is meant that part of Breifny in which the Clann-Murtough O'Conor had established themselves, and from whence they had driven out the original proprietors.

<sup>c</sup> *Melaghlin*.—O'Flaherty adds to this entry in H. 2. 11: "Qui Malsechlunnius Conmacniorum fulcrum et columen erat.—MS. L."

<sup>d</sup> *Carbery*.—A large district in the south-west of the county of Cork.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1366.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-six.*

The Bishop of Raphoe, i. e. Mac Maengail<sup>z</sup>, died.

Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, and Manus, his son, and also Murtough Mac Dail-re-docair, Maurice O'Maeltuile, Dermot Mac Simon, and Dermot Mac Gilla-Bearaigh, were treacherously slain at Srath-Fear-Luirg<sup>a</sup> by the people of Fermanagh, who, to annoy the Clann-Murtough, made peace with the O'Rourkes, and forgave them all their past hostilities; and the O'Rourkes agreed to their proposals. The son of Rory O'Conor after this assumed the place of Cathal. The O'Rourkes went on a migratory excursion<sup>b</sup>, accompanied by the people of Fermanagh; but the youths of the Clann-Murtough attacked and surrounded them, and killed Cathal Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry.

Murtough Mac Rannall, the son of Randal More Mac Rannall, [who was] a materies of a chieftain without dispute, was treacherously slain by Melaghlin Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais. Melaghlin<sup>c</sup> himself died in two months afterwards.

Cormac Don Mac Carthy, Lord of Carbery<sup>d</sup>, and of Ivahagh of Munster<sup>e</sup>, was treacherously slain by his relative, the son of Donnell na-n-Domhnall<sup>f</sup>.

Conor O'Conor, Lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra<sup>g</sup>, was slain by the Branaghs<sup>h</sup>.

Rory, son of Murtough O'Conor, was drowned in the Shannon.

A victory was gained by Teige, the son of Manus O'Conor, over John

<sup>a</sup> *Ivahagh of Munster.*—This was the ancient name of the country of O'Mahony Finn, otherwise called O'Mahony the Western. In the manuscript entitled *Carbriæ Notitia*, its extent is described thus: "The whole peninsula from Ballydehab to Dunmanus bay is called Ivagh, and did formerly belong to O'Mahone Func, the best man of that name. The whole of this territory paid tribute to Mac Carthy Reagh for several centuries; but before the English Invasion, both it and the whole of Carbery had belonged to O'Driscoll.

<sup>f</sup> *Na-n-Domhnall.*—Mageoghegan renders this "Donnell of the Donnells." He was probably so called from having many men of the name Donnell among his household.

<sup>g</sup> *Ciarraighe-Luachra.*—This was the original name of a territory comprising about the northern half of the present county of Kerry.

<sup>h</sup> *Branaghs.*—This was the name of an English family seated in the neighbourhood of O'Kerry. O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, makes the α in bránacáib long, and adds "familia scilicet Anglica ei vicinâ.—O'Mulconry."





O'Donnell and his gallowglasses. Many were slain in the conflict ; and Mac Sweeny and many of the chiefs of Tirconnell were taken and led away prisoners.

An army was mustered by Donnell O'Neill and the Clann-Donnell, i. e. Turlough, the son of Donnell, and Alexander, his son; and they marched against Niall O'Neill. They expelled Mac Cawell from the country, upon which he went over to the side of Niall O'Neill. They came up with the rear body of Mac Cawell's people and their cattle ; and, having worsted them, they took their cattle from them.

Randal, son of Alexander, the heir to Clann-Alexander, arrived at this time from the Inis-Gall [the Hebrides], to assist Niall O'Neil. The kerns of both parties met close together, i. e. the troops of the Clann-Donnell. And Randal sent messengers to Turlough and his son Alexander, with their people, to request of them to permit him to pass in honour of his seniority, and for sake of their mutual relationship; but this request was made light of by the others, for they advanced to the ford, which they saw him [Randal] crossing. Here they gave each other a fierce and stubborn battle, in which countless numbers were killed and wounded on both sides. One of Randal's sons was killed by Turlough in the heat of the conflict ; and Turlough's son, Alexander, was taken prisoner by Randal's people, who meditated putting him to death at once; but Randal did not consent to this, for he said that he would not be deprived of his son and his kinsman<sup>i</sup> on the one day.

A great war broke out between the English of Connaught. Mac Maurice was banished from his territory by Mac William ; and Mac Maurice fled for protection to the Clann-Rickard. Mac William, Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught, and William O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, marched with an army to Upper Connaught against the Clann-Rickard, and remained there nearly three months engaged in mutual hostilities, until at last Mac William subdued the

his companye. At last the son of Randolph was killed, and Alexander Mac Donell was taken by Randolph's Company, whome the company would kill in revenge of Randolph's son, but they were not suffered by Randolph himself, who worthilie said to them that were so intended to

kill Alexander, that he wou'd not loose his son and kinsman together, and that he thought the killing of his son a sufficient loss, and not to suffer his own men to kill his kinsman too. Also there was great slaughter of Donell O'Neale's people in that pressence."

cloinne Riocairp do éabairt ar a laim, ⁊ a tóidect po buaid ccorḡair dia tīr iarom.

Seaan mac goirdealbair ḡgearna plebe lughha décc.

Huigin triaal ḡgearna fñi tulach do marbað la cloinn peopair.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1367.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, mile, tpi chev, Seapccat aSeacht.

Αν τεppcop (i. maolpeaclaunn) ó fñḡail, i. eppcop Αρδachað, Saoí gan earbað i ccrabað, i noñic, i ndoñnachc, ⁊ i neagna, ⁊ Malachiar mag uðir airchideochain oirḡiall do éḡ.

Cúconnacht ua Raghallaig tḡḡna breifne no ḡur tpeicc í ar ðia do dul i clepéct, ⁊ pilib do ḡabail a ionað.

Clann muircḡair do tect ar imepce ḡo mag nīpe. Ionnoḡið do tḡabairt ðoib i muig luig. Ða hiað ba hoirḡða ar an riobal rin, Taðḡ mac Ruairi uí concobair. Fearḡal mac tḡḡnain ḡgearna tḡallaig ðúnchaða, ⁊ diarḡait mag Raḡnaill ḡgearna muinḡipe heólair, ⁊ ḡallocclaða iomða ina bparpað. Longpoρt aodha meic diarḡaða do loḡað leó. Fñḡal mac diarḡata ḡgearna maigḡe luig do breit opḡa, ⁊ Aoð mac diarḡaða immaile fpiρ. Tachar do tabairt ðoib, ⁊ ðaoine iomða do marbað eatḡupḡa leat ar leat. Iompóð do taðḡ ó Concobair ⁊ do Mháḡ Raḡnaill iarpin ḡan cpeich ḡan cōmaidh.

Maðm do éabairt la ðoñnall mac Muircḡair uí Concobair, la muinḡip Ruairc ⁊ la cloinn ndoñnchað cona ccñtḡñin congḡala ar taðḡ mac maḡnupḡa uí Concobair poρ tḡair ḡeótuile an tḡaoír. ḡalloglaig mic maḡnupḡa

<sup>κ</sup> *Fer-Tulach*.—Now the barony of Fertullagh, in the south-east of the county of Westmeath. This was Tyrrell's country, from the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion till their forfeiture in 1641; but previously to their arrival it was the patrimonial inheritance of the O'Dooleys, as we learn from these Annals at the years 978, 1021, 1144, and from O'Dugan's topographical poem, in which O'Dooley is thus mentioned:

“ O’Duḡlaigḡe pa ðioḡaunn pazh

Ri b-peap ð-tḡiaḡ-uḡal ð-tulach.”

For some account of the migration of the O'Dooleys to Ely O'Carroll, where they are yet numerous, see Duaid Mac Firbis's pedigree of O'Melaghlin.

<sup>l</sup> Under this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

“ Magister Florentius mac an oḡlaoié obiit.  
O'Mulconry.”



Clann-Rickard; whereupon the hostages of these latter were delivered up to him, and he returned to his country in triumph.

John Mac Costello, Lord of Sliabh Lugha, died.

Huggin Tyrrell, Lord of Fer-Tulach<sup>k</sup>, was slain by the Clann-Feorais [Berminghams<sup>l</sup>].

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1367.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-seven.*

The Bishops O'Farrell (i. e. Melaghlin), Bishop of Ardagh, a sage not wanting in piety, charity, humanity, or wisdom; and Malachias Maguire, Archdeacon of Oriel [Clogher], died.

Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny until he resigned the lordship for the sake of God, took holy orders; and Philip assumed his place.

The Clann-Murtough came upon a migratory excursion to Magh-nisse<sup>m</sup>, and made an incursion into Moylurg. The most illustrious of those who set out on this incursion were Teige, son of Rory O'Conor; Farrell Mac Tiernan, Lord of Teallach Dunchadha; and Dermot Mac Rannall, Lord of Muintir-Eolais: these were accompanied by many gallowglasses. They burned the fortified residence of Hugh Mac Dermot; but Farrell Mac Dermot and Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, opposed them; and a battle ensued, in which many were slain on both sides. Teige O'Conor and Mac Rannall then returned, without having gained either booty or consideration.

A victory was gained by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, the O'Rourkes, and the Clann-Donough, with their retained kerns, over Teige, the son of Manus, on Traigh Eothuile an t-Saoir<sup>n</sup>. The gallowglasses of the son of

"Joannes Mac Costellow Dominus Sleib luğa obiit."

"Dermitius Ua Heitige dominus Mac Oglaich obiit.—*Mac Firb.* (1397. MS. L.)"

"Wilielmus mac an peapruin (i. e. filius Rickardi de Burgo Rectoris de Loghreagh. *Annal: domini Mac William*) filii Wilielmi de Burgo, occisus per Clannrickardios in monasterio Conga. *Mac Firb.* (1367. MS. L.)"

"Conchavarus (filius Cathaldi. MS. L.) do-

mini O'Farrell filius obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Jordanus Dexeter, Albia filia O'Flannagan uxor Cathaldi filii Donaldi, et Mac Connara, dynasta de Cloinn Colen decesserunt.—*Mac Firb.* (1367. MS. L.)"

<sup>m</sup> *Magh Nisse*, now the name of a level district lying in the county of Leitrim, immediately to the east of Jamestown and Carrick-on-Shannon.

<sup>n</sup> *Traigh Eothuile an t-Saoir* is the name of a

do marbad ann dechneabar ⁊ reacht ffricit ro rímead dibride do muðugad im domnall mac Somairle im domnall óg a mac im an dá Mac Suibne im mac an eppcoip uí dubda ⁊ pa uilliam mac Síthig.

Dearbáil ingean Maolruanaid móiri meic diarmaida bhn ualgairce uí Ruairc do marbad la cloinn Muircfritaiḡ.

Maolpeaclainn mac Seappraid meic giollapatraice, ⁊ dponḡ dia muinuir do marbad ⁊ fell la gallaib.

Taḡ mág Shamraðain, ⁊ Aengurr mac an dḡánaig mḡ Shamraðáin décc.

Taḡ ⁊ lochlainn da mac aongura Ruaid uí dalaiḡ, ⁊ Maolmaire óg maḡ crait déḡ.

Maḡ Muirir na mbriḡ, Eoghan mac Ruaidrí uí cheallaiḡ, Muircfritach mac Muircfritaiḡ uí concobair, ⁊ bebhinn inghn ualgairḡ uí Ruairc bhn tomaltaiḡ meic domnchaða décc.

Ionroigid do éabairt la cloinn Muircfritaiḡ for ffruid manach dar airccrft iur móir, loch mberraid, ⁊ Seanadh mac Maḡnura, ⁊ édaíla iomda do thabairt leo, ⁊ tillead plán dóib do Ríoiri.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1368.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, τρί chéu, Seapccat, a hocht.

Comarba Maodócc ⁊ aircdeocain na bpeirne fear lan do pat an Spioratu naoim décc iar mbreit buada ó doman ⁊ ó deamon.

great and well-known strand, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>o</sup> *The son of the Bishop O' Dowda.*—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11, that his name was "Cosnam-hach," and quotes "MS. L."—See also *Genealogies, Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 117, note <sup>c</sup>.

<sup>p</sup> *Na-m-Brigh*, i. e. of Bryze, or Brees, a well-known castle in the parish of Mayo, barony of Clanmorris, in the bounty of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482.

<sup>q</sup> *Inis-mor, Loch m-Bearraid.*—These names

are now obsolete. Inis-mor was the name of an island in Upper Lough Erne, near Belle-isle; and Loch m-Bearraid was the name of a branch of Lough Erne.

<sup>r</sup> *Senad-Mac-Manus.*—This place is now called Ballymacmanus by the natives, but it is more generally known by the name of Belle-Isle. It is a very beautiful island in the Upper Lough Erne, and is now the property of the Rev. Gray Porter of Kilskeery.

<sup>s</sup> O'Flaherty adds the following passages to this year in H. 2. 11:

"Donaldus, filius Murcherti O'Conor cum

Manus, one hundred and fifty in number, were slain; as were also Donnell, son of Sorley, Donnell Oge, his son, the two Mac Sweenys, the son of the Bishop O'Dowda°, and William Mac Sheehy.

Derbhail, daughter of Mulrony More Mac Dermot, and wife of Ualgarg O'Rourke, was killed by the Clann-Murtough.

Melaghlin, the son of Geoffry Mac Gillpatrick, and a party of his people, were treacherously slain by the English.

Teige Magauran and Aengus, son of the Deacon Magauran, died.

Teige and Loughlin, two sons of Aengus Roe O'Daly, and Mulmurry Oge Magrath, died.

Mac Maurice na-m-Brigh<sup>p</sup>; Owen, son of Rory O'Kelly; Murtough, son of Murtough O'Conor; and Bebinn, daughter of Ualgarg O'Rourke and wife of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, died.

The Clann-Murtough made an incursion into Fermanagh, and plundered Inis-mór, Loch m-Berraid<sup>a</sup>, and Senad Mac Manus<sup>t</sup>; and, after carrying off a great quantity of booty, returned home in safety<sup>s</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1368.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-eight.*

The Coarb of St. Maidoc and Archdeacon of Breifny, a man filled with the grace of the Holy Ghost, died, after overcoming the world and the devil.

Mac Dermott, Hoberto filio Walteri, et Theobaldo filio Wilielmi óg .i. uilleag (de Burgo.—*O'Mulc.*) sub quo Clann-Swiny, duce Tordelvaco Mac Swiny merebantur, Ruarkis et Clann-donoghis, duce Tadao Mac Donogh in Tirfiachriam Mullach Ruadh usque irrui, prædasque egit. Tadaeus filius Magni O'Conor ad Traigh-eothuile cum illis congressus evertitur.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Mac William spoliat Tirolillam: captis O'Hara, Joanne O'Hara et Wilielmo O'Mally.—*Mac. Fieb.*"

"Pax inter Anglos et Hibernos.—*Ibid.*"

"Ιδιρ Ειρινονχαιβ 7 αλβανχαιβ.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Tadaeus filius Magni O'Conor (paulo ante cladem de τραιγ εοθουile et eadem ætate.—MS. L.) victor contra incolas Montis Lughy: cæsis Milone Mac Jordan ουβ, Davide Mac Philip, Seonaco filio Joannis Mac Jordan ουβ, et Wilielmo Mac Jordan Ρουαδ cum multis de Clann-Gosdelvais; et ex parte victoris Murcherto filio Matthæi O'Durnin. Idem Tadaeus violavit fædus cum O'Roik Clann-donnochis fidejussoribus ictum: quapropter Cormacus Mac Donogh ab eo ad Donaldum filium Murcherti



Αὐὸ mac Feðlimið uí concobair Rí connacht cñn gaile 7 garccioð  
gaoiðeal, Luð lampada leithe cuinn 1 naðaið gall 7 earccapad do écc iar  
mbuaið naithrige 1 Rop commain. Ruaiðri mac coirpðealbais do ðabáil  
cñnnair connacht.

Cpioch coirppe do poinn ap ðó eittir mac Maðnura 7 domnall mac  
Muircfertaið.

Þrðgal mac diarmada tiðearna maiðe luirð, leoman uairle 7 ðnðnaia  
a ðimð, Tomaltað mac þearðail meic diarmada tanairi maiði luirð, 7  
Cophmac mac diarmada do écc.

Αὐὸh mac Concobair meic diarmada do ðabail tiðearnair maiðe luirð.

Ruaiðri mac Seonuicc mész eocharáin Seabac uairle 7 engnaia a chimð,  
aon ba þele ó áth chath go hát luain, 7 Tiðearnán mac cathan uí Ruairc  
décc.

Diarmad mac cophmaic duinn mész cáptaið do ðabail do<sup>o</sup> máz captaið  
cairppeac. Α τιοðnacal do gallaið 7 a báruðað doib iarpir.

Dauið ua tuatail do marðað la gallaið átha chath.

Uilliam Saðanað mac Sið Emainn a bupc oiðpe na nuilliamac do écc  
don ðalar þreac 1 nimr cua.

Þiaðra ó floinn aðbar taoirið ril maolpuain, aon do þfðri ba chineað  
þein ina aimir þécc cona mñnai.

O'Conor descivit. Itaque Donaldus, Cormacus, et Tigernanus O'Roik eum apud cñrð mic  
taiðð in ðoillin mic an þipleðinn spoliant. Ille  
prædam apud Dromcliabh assecutus equum a  
Cormaco, et Tadæo oð O'Durnin equum a Do-  
naldo cæsos amisit. Donaldus partem prædæ in  
Brefiniam, et filius Magni fil. Cathaldi O'Dowd,  
et O'Hara aliam ad Mucolt in Lugnia retule-  
runt.—*Mac Fírb.* Eundem Tadæum Dominus  
O'Donell, Clanndonnoghi, et O'Roik apud  
Nemus spissum deprædantur.—*Ibid.*"

"Murchadus þiaðac filius mic Mupchaða  
f. Lucæ ab agnatis cæsus.—*Ibid.*"

"Jonacus Mac Philbin obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Cathaldus filius Imari Mac Tigernan obiit.  
—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Fergallus O'Reylly fortuito cæsus.—*Ibid.*"

"Fedlim O'Reylly obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Ζαπαρþiona ingean tomaið Með þamþa-  
ðain bean maoleaðclainn uí Ruairc do écc.—  
*Ibid.*" [i. e. Lasarina, the daughter of Thomas  
Magauran, and wife of Melaghlin O'Rourke,  
died.]

<sup>1</sup> *Lughaidh Long-handed.*—He was a King of  
the Tuatha de Dananns, and is much celebrated  
in Irish stories for his valour, and particularly  
for his having been the first that instituted the  
Games of Taíltenn in Meath, which continued  
to be celebrated down to the reign of Roderic  
O'Conor, the last monarch of the Irish.—See  
O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 13. This pas-  
sage is translated by Mageoghegan thus, in his  
version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"Hugh Mac Felym O'Connor, King of Con-

Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, King of Connaught, the foremost among the Irish for valour and prowess, and the Lughaidh Long-handed<sup>e</sup> of Leth-Chuinn, against the English and his other enemies, died, after penance, at Roscommon; and Rory, the son of Turlough, assumed the government of Connaught.

The territory of Carbury was partitioned equally between the son of Manus and Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor].

Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, the lion of the nobility and valour of his tribe; Tomaltagh, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg; and Cormac Mac Dermot, died.

Hugh, son of Cormac Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Rory<sup>u</sup>, the son of Johnock Mageoghegan, the hawk of the nobility and prowess of his tribe, and the most hospitable man from Dublin to Drogheda; and Tiernan, the son of Cathal O'Rourke, died.

Dermot, the son of Cormac Donn Mac Carthy, was taken prisoner by Mac Carthy, of Carbery, and by him delivered up to the English, who afterwards put him to death.

David O'Toole was slain by the English of Dublin.

William Saxonagh, the son of Sir Edmond Burke, the heir of the Mac Williams, died of the small-pox on Inis-Cua<sup>w</sup>.

Fiachra O'Flynn, heir to Sil-Maelruain, the best man of his tribe in his time, died; and his wife died also.

naught, a prince both hardy and venturous, worthy to be compared to Lowaie Lawady for prowess and manhood in all his attempts, as well against the English as Irish that were against him, after 12 years reign as King of Connaught, died, with good penance at Roscommon. The territory called Crich Carbyry was, after his death, divided into two parts, whereof one part was allotted to Donnell mac Mortagh, and the other part to the son of Manus O'Connor."

"Rory.—Mageoghegan has the following remark upon this man: "Tho' mine Author maketh this greate account of this Rowrie, that he extolleth him beyond reason, yett his Issue

now, and for a long time past, are of the meanest of their own name."

"*Inis-Cua*, now Inishcoe, a townland extending into Lough Conn, in the south-east of the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 114, n. <sup>p</sup>, and p. 124, n. <sup>a</sup>. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"William Saxonagh, son of Sir Redmond Burke, Heyre of the Mac Williams, died of the *little pox* at Innis-Kwa."

O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11. "i. e. in domo Wilielmi Baret. — *O'Mulconry*."

Slóigeaó móp la Niall ua Néill Rí cinnuil níosan i noirgíallab, 7 maite an coisig uile deirge lair dforbairi ar brian maḡ mathḡamna. Longport do ḡabail doib i meóón an típe. Comtha mópa do thaircín do mág matḡamna óó, .i. leat airgíall do tabairt do niall mac Murchaio mic brian na ccoileac noifppenn, .i. an tigeapna baoi poime ar an típ, 7 comtha aóble oile dua néill buóóéin in íoc meic doinnail. Ua néill do aontuḡaó ríóthána óó ar na comtaib rin. Mac murchaio méḡ matḡamna 7 Alaxandair óḡ mac doinnail tigeapna na ḡalloglac do ḡluarraet dén comaple, trí coirigete cistírne dionnroigíó méḡ mathḡamna ḡan ceaduḡaó dua néill, 7 ammur longpuirt do thabairt doib air. Maḡ matḡamna ḡo líon a tḡlaig do beit ar a ccoiméó, 7 iad armta innlte in a longport ionnur ḡur eirḡedar doibrioín ḡan chairde. Fearthar ḡliaó namnair naithḡeir eatorra. Óuir-tear na mág matḡamna orparóin Ro marbaó mac Murchaio méḡ matḡamna tanairi oirgíall, Alaxandair mac toirpdealbair méc doinnail conrabal na ḡalloglac, 7 Eoghan mac toirpdealbair mic maóleachlóm uí doinnail don cúp rin immaili pe rocaóib ele.

Tomar ua ploinn tigeapna ttuirtpe fírlan deimeac 7 doirpdeaircúr deḡ.

Taóḡ mac Maḡnupa mic caóail mic doinnail uí concobair do ḡabáil tpe cheilḡ do Ruaidrí mac toirpdealbair (dua concobair) ina longport peim i nArd an choillín iar na bpeó leir do córbmac mac donnchaio ḡo tḡḡh uí concobair, 7 a tairberit do doinnall mac Muircheartaigh uí concobair ar a haíte, 7 a marbaó pa deoio la doinnall i ccairlén Sligich. Aet éna ar fíur na ḡmómaibḡ do roigneaó ar mac Maḡnupa uí concobair do ramailtí ḡach olc, ḡur bo peanpocal ruaiténo lá cach nár mḡra ḡabáil no marbaó

<sup>x</sup> *In the very centre*, i ccsírmíóon.—The word used in the Annals of Ulster is, “i mbolḡán in tpe,” i. e. *umbilico territorii*.

<sup>y</sup> *Na g-Coileach n-Oifrin*, i. e. of the chalices of the Mass.

<sup>z</sup> *Without O'Neill's permission*.—The meaning evidently is, that they made this attack upon Mac Mahon without asking O'Neill's permission.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Flynn*, now O'Lyn. This Thomas could not have been lord of all the district of Hy-Tuirtre, for the O'Neills of the race of Hugh

Boy were certainly possessed of the territory of Hy-Tuirtre at this period.

<sup>b</sup> *Teige, son of Manus*.—He was the near relative and rival of Donnell Mac Murtough O'Conor of Sligo. He was of an older branch of the descendants of Brian Luighneach than his slayer, being the son of Manus, who was son of Cathal, King of Connaught in 1324, whose brother, Murtough, was the father of Donnell, the slayer of Teige, and the founder of the family of the O'Conors of Sligo.

<sup>c</sup> *Ard-an-choillin*, i. e. height, or hill of the



A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, King of the Kinel-Owen, who was joined by the chieftains of the entire province [of Ulster], into Oriel, to attack Brian Mac Mahon; and they pitched a camp in the very centre<sup>x</sup> of the territory. Mac Mahon offered him great terms, namely, to cede one-half of the territory of Oriel to Niall, the son of Murrough, son of Brian na g-Coileach n-Oifrin<sup>y</sup>, i. e. he who had been lord over the territory before himself; and other great gifts to O'Neill himself, as eric for [the death of] Mac Donnell. O'Neill consented to make peace with him on these conditions; but the son of Murrough Mac Mahon and Alexander Oge Mac Donnell, Lord of the Gallowglasses, without O'Neill's permission<sup>z</sup>, marched, with one accord, with three battalions of kerns against Mac Mahon, and made an assault upon his fortress; but Mac Mahon and his household, being upon their guard, armed and accoutred within their fortress, they responded without delay to the attack; and a fierce and furious conflict ensued, in which they [the assailants] were defeated by Mac Mahon. The son of Murrough Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel; Alexander, the son of Turlough Mac Donnell, Constable of the Gallowglasses; and Owen, the son of Turlough, son of Melaghlin O'Donnell, together with a great number of others, were slain on that occasion.

Thomas O'Flynn<sup>a</sup>, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre, a man full of hospitality and renown, died.

Teige, the son of Manus<sup>b</sup>, son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor, was treacherously taken prisoner by Rory, the son of Turlough (i. e. the O'Conor), in his [Rory's] own fortress at Ard-an-choillin<sup>c</sup>, after he had been brought thither by Cormac Mac Donough to O'Conor's house. He was afterwards given up to Donnell, son of Murrough O'Conor, by whom he was at last killed in the castle of Sligo. It was afterwards common to compare any evil deed with those acts committed against the son of Manus O'Conor; so that it became a proverb familiar with every one, that "the taking and killing<sup>d</sup> of the son of

little wood, now Ardakillin, a townland in the parish of Killukin, in the barony and county of Roscommon. No ruins are now to be seen here except three earthen forts.—See the year 1388.

<sup>d</sup> *Taking and killing*.—This passage is given more clearly as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1368. Teig mac Magnus mac Cahall was deceitfully taken by the King of Connought, in his house of Ard-an-Killin, being brought thither to the King's house by Cormack Mac Donnogh upon his security, of which villainous dealing that old Irish proverb grew by comparing thereof to any wicked art: 'The

meo magnura, ina gibe feilgnom do cluintí do dénom. Cogad mór do páp hi cconnaétab eitir uo cconcobair, Mac uilliam, 7 mac diaimata tpep an nhabáil rin 7 tpep an marbað.

Cúulað mac an gipr mic catmaíl cñn a chinò péin, 7 an mac baio aige ina maighitir foircete úsrrcaigete i nealaðnaib décc i Saðab.

Uilliam mac donnchaib muimnig uí ceallaið tigeapna uo maine do habáil la hua Maðaðain 7 la cloinn mic neogain. Domnall mac concobair uí ceallaið, 7 apðgal óð ó concñainn do marbað la uo Maðaðain an lá rin.

Domnall mac conmapa do écc.

Sleimí mac uiblin conhabal coigib ulað do écc.

Murpeaðac ó paipceallaið comarpa Maððós, 7 apðdeochain na bpeirne do écc.

Diaimait laimðearð mac Murpeaða pí laiðñ do habáil la gallaib. Ba heipde coigfoac po ba cpóða baio ina aipir.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1369.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, mile τpí chéu, Seapccat, anaoi.

Αοoh ua néill eppcop clochair, Saoi cpaibdeach conuepleach, 7 Riocapo ó Raigillig eppcop cille móip décc.

An deaccanach ó barðain décc.

taking of mac Manus is no worse.\* He was within a little while after worse used, for he was given over to Donnell mac Mortagh O'Connor, who vilely did put him to death in the castle of Sligeagh; whereof ensued great contentions and generall discords throughout all Connought, especially between O'Connor, Mac William, and Mac Dermoda."

\* *Professor of sciences.*—This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster; but the Editor has not been able to discover any account as to what part of England he taught in. There were several bishops and other very distinguished ecclesiastics of this family, but no literary man of the name appears in Ware's Irish

Writers, except the celebrated archbishop, Hugh Mac Caghwell, who wrote the Commentaries upon the works of *Duns Scotus*, and other works, in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

<sup>f</sup> *Clann-mic-n-Eoghain*, i. e. the race of the son of Eoghan. These were a branch of the O'Kellys descended from Eoghan, the third son of Donnell More O'Kelly, Chief of Hy-Many, who died in the year 1224. This sept gave name to the barony of Clanmacnowen, in the east of the county of Galway, in which they were seated.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 102, 165.

<sup>g</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following passages in H. 2. 11 :

Manus was not worse than whatever treacherous deed they used to hear of being perpetrated." In consequence of this taking and killing, a great war broke out in Connaught between O'Connor, Mac William, and Mac Dermot.

Cu-Uladh Mac-an-Ghirr Mac Cawell, chief of his own tribe, and a son of his, who was a learned and illustrious Professor of Sciences<sup>e</sup>, died in England.

William, son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was taken prisoner by O'Madden and the Clann-mic-n-Eoghain<sup>f</sup>. On the same day Donnell, son of Conor O'Kelly, and Ardgal Oge O'Concannon, were slain by O'Madden.

Donnell Mac Namara died.

Slevny Mac Quillin, Constable of the Province of Ulster, died.

Murray O'Farrelly, Coarb of St. Maidoc, and Archdeacon of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Dermot, the Redhanded, Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by the English. He was the most valiant of the [Irish] provincial kings in his time<sup>g</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1369.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-nine.*

Hugh O'Neill, Bishop of Clogher, a pious and humane man, and Richard O'Reilly<sup>h</sup>, Bishop of Kilmore, died.

The Deacon O'Bardon died.

"Mora filia O'Roirk Odonis uxor Mac Donogh obiit.—MS. L. (1367. *O'Mulconry*)."

"Mathgamanius O'Tuathail ab Anglis cæsus.—MS. L." (*Mac Fieb.* 1367.)

"Mac Magnusa de Tirtuathail obiit.—MS. L." (1367. *Mac Fieb.*)

"Imarus filius Tomalti O'Birn obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Laighsechus filius Davidis O'Morra suo cultro cæsus.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Mac Conmara obiit.—*Ibid.*" (MS. L. 1369.)

"Anna filia O'Durnin uxor Tadæi O'Huigin obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Cric Cairbre do gabail do Donnall mac Muirceartaigh.—1369. MS. L." [i.e. the country of Carbury was taken by Donnell, the son of Murtough.]

"Ard an choillin, Roderici domus in Machaire Connaght infra ad ann. 1388."

<sup>h</sup> *Richard O'Reilly*.—His death is set down in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1366, which should be 1369. Immediately after the notice of the death of Richard O'Reilly, those Annals enter the death of William, Archdeacon of Breifny; of Brian, the son of Murtough O'Connor; of John, son of Edmond Mac Hubert [Burke]; of Randal O'Hanly, and



Cúconnaēt ó Raḡallaiḡ tigeapna bḡeipne do écc.

Pilib ua Raḡillig do ḡabáil la a bḡaiṡṡib fein, ḡ a cup doib i cloic locha huachtaip ḡo ndochap cṡngail ḡ cuibṡigṡe fap. Maḡnur ua Raḡallaiḡ do ḡabáil tigeapnair annṡin. Coccad ḡ comḡuaiḡpead dṡirḡe ipṡin mbḡeipne tṡiap an ḡabail ṡin. Sluaḡ móṡ do tṡionol d'Annaḡ mac Rṡṡoepṡ uí Raḡallaiḡ. Máḡ maṡḡaṡna ḡ maṡṡe oṡḡiall do tṡocht ina comḡaíḡ do tḡabaḡ pilib uí Raḡillig ap maḡnur. Maḡnur cona bḡaiṡṡib ḡ ḡo lion a tṡionoil do dul dentaoib do ḡorṡaṡ na tṡipe doib buḡḡén. Caṡṡḡleo do chup fṡoppa. Maiḡm do tḡabairt fop Mḡaḡnur i mblén cṡpa. Tṡi meic cṡḡmaic uí fṡṡḡail, Seoinín, Maioleacloinn, ḡ fṡṡḡur, fṡolimíḡ mac aḡḡa an cleitig uí concobair, da mac flaitḡim móṡ mec conṡuḡa .i. donn, ḡ bṡian, Siṡpeacc na Spóna mac an maḡḡiṡṡip ḡ rochaíḡ oile do maṡbaḡ don taḡup ṡin.

ḡeapalt caṡmanach ṡioḡḡaṡna laiḡen do maṡbaḡ don Rṡṡipe dub.

Tṡḡṡṡnán ua Ruairc do dul fop cṡeich i lupḡ. Cṡeacḡ móṡ do tḡabairt laip dṡ, ḡ Aoḡ óḡ mac aḡḡa uí Ruairc do maṡbaḡ la hua maḡlḡúin lupḡ in iapmóṡaṡ na cṡeḡe.

Diapṡaitt laiṡḡdeapḡ mac ṡupchaḡa Rí laiḡen do ḡarúḡaḡ la ḡallaiḡ aṡa cliaṡ iap na beíṡ aṡṡip imchian i mbṡaiḡḡenur aca.

Maṡḡaṡaṡin maṡṡmaḡe ua bṡian, tigeapna tṡaḡṡṡṡan, ḡaṡḡeal do bṡeapṡ ḡ do baṡṡaḡḡa i leṡṡ ṡoḡḡa dṡcc ina lonḡpṡṡe fṡin iap mbuaṡ naiṡṡḡe. ḡṡian ó bṡian do ḡabáil tigeapnair tṡaḡṡṡṡan tap ep Maṡḡaṡna.

Ó Maḡlḡúin (.i. ḡonnall) taṡíṡeac tṡaṡṡe lupḡ do maṡbaḡ la cloinn

Cormac O'Hanly, both of whom were carried off by the plague called *cluiḡe in ṡig*; of Hugh O'Beirne, who perished of the same plague (*don plaiḡ ceḡna*); of John Mac Egan, and Gilbert O'Bardan, two professional youths of Conmaicne; and of Melaghlin Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship of Oriel. The Anglo-Irish annalists do not call this plague by any name. Under the year 1370, Grace has: "Incepit tertia pestis que nobiles permultos, aliosque innumeros sustulit."

<sup>i</sup> *Castle of Lough Oughter*.—The ruins of this fortress still exist. It is of the same architectural

character with Reginald's Tower at Waterford, and with the keep of the castle of Dundrum, in the county of Down. The island in which it stands is said to have been formed by dropping stones into the lake. The Editor examined this castle in May, 1836, when it was in a tolerable state of preservation.

<sup>k</sup> *Blen-Cupa* is now anglicised Blencup, and is a townland in the parish of Kilmore, about four miles to the west of the town of Cavan. Blean means the groin, and, topographically, a little creek.

<sup>l</sup> *Sitric na Srona*, i. e. Sitric of the nose.

Cuconnaught O'Reilly, [some time] Lord of Breifny, died.

Philip O'Reilly was taken prisoner by his kinsmen, and was placed by them in [the castle of] Clough-Lough Oughter<sup>i</sup>, severely bound and fettered. Manus O'Reilly then assumed the lordship. In consequence of this capture, war and disturbance broke out in Breifny. A great army was mustered by Annadh, the son of Richard O'Reilly, who was joined by Mac Mahon and all the other chiefs of Oriel, to rescue Philip O'Reilly from Manus by force. Manus and his kinsmen, however, came, together with their entire forces, to contest the [chieftainship of the] country for themselves. A battle was fought between them at Blencupa<sup>k</sup>, where Manus was defeated. In this conflict were slain the three sons of Cormac O'Farrell, viz. Johnin, Melaghlin, and Fergus; Felim, son of Hugh an Chleitigh O'Conor; the two sons of Flaithim More Mac Conruva, namely, Donn and Brian; Sitric na Srona<sup>l</sup> Mac Master, and a number of others.

Gerald Kavanagh, heir to the kingdom of Leinster, was slain by the Black Knight<sup>m</sup>.

Tiernan O'Rourke went upon a predatory excursion into Lurg, and carried off a great prey; but Hugh Oge, son of Hugh O'Rourke, was slain by O'Muldoon, Chief of Lurg<sup>n</sup>, who had followed in pursuit of it.

Dermot Lavderg<sup>o</sup> Mac Murrough, after having been confined for a long time by the English of Dublin, was put to death<sup>p</sup> by them.

Mahon Moinmoy O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, the best and most illustrious of the Irish, died in his own fortress, after the victory of penance. Brian O'Brien assumed the lordship of Thomond after Mahon.

O'Muldoon (Donnell), Lord of the territory of Lurg, was slain by the sons

<sup>m</sup> *Black Knight*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this "pripe dub" was "do gallaib ára chlaí," i. e. one of the English of Dublin.

<sup>n</sup> *Lurg*, now the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>o</sup> *Dermot Lavderg*, i. e. of the Red Hand. He was the son of Gerald, who was the son of Murtough Roe, who was son of Maurice, who was the son of Murtough, who was the son of Donnell, who was the son of Donnell Kavanagh, who was, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, the

bastard son of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, in whose time the English first invaded Ireland. From this Dermot Lavderg descended a celebrated sept of the Kavanaghs, called Sliocht Diarmada Laimhdheirg; but they are now reduced to obscurity and poverty. O'Flaherty adds in the margin of H. 2. 11: "ab Equite nigro dolose captus.—*O'Mulconry*."

<sup>p</sup> *Was put to death*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11: "facinus illis temporibus tristissimum.—*O'Mulconry*."

nell uí domnaill, ⁊ α έρεαχ δο βρεϊτ leo fóp oilén doilenaiḃ locha hepne dianao ainm baḃba ⁊ Pilib māg uíḃir tigeapna reacht tuat do dul loingfir lanmór do dioḡail α óḡlaoic ap cloinn uí domnaill ⁊ mall óḡ mac neill ḡairḃ mic aḡḃa mec domnaill óḡ do mārbao lair ⁊ tpeoiḃ loingfir ap pionnloc la taoḃ an oilén.

Ḣrian mac aḡḃa buide uí néill óḡḡaḃḃar piḡ epeann duairle, deineac, ⁊ óḡḡnam do óḡ.

Maíḃm mór aḃḃal do thaḃairt la ḃrian ua ḃrian tigeapna tuaḃmumán fop ḡallaib mumán. ḡepoiḃ iarla deapmumán, ⁊ morán do maizib ḡall do ḡabail lair ⁊ ap diairnéri do chup fop an ccuid oile díḃḃ. Cuimneac do loḡccaḃ don cupur rin la tuaḃmumneachaib, ⁊ la cloinn cuilén. Lucht an baile do ḡiallaḃ dua ḃrian ⁊ síḃḃa cam mac inḡine uí ḃuibḃir do ḡabail ḃarḃachta an baile cuige, ⁊ peallaḃ dona ḡallaib batap ip in mbaile fair ḡur po mārbḃat é. ḃa mór an techt hipin ⁊ leḡ pe mac taoíriḡ.

Pilib māg uíḃir tigeapna fear manach do bpeit loingfir ḡo loch uachtair, ⁊ cairlén cloiche uachtair do ḡabail dó. Pilib ua paizillig (i. tigeapna bpeipne) do léccen amach do māḡ uíḃir, ⁊ α tigeapnur fein do ḡabail dó doḡiḃiri.

Maolpeachlann māḡ machḡamna aḃḃar tighfina oirḡiall, ḃrian mac muirḡfritaiḡ uí Choncobair, Seacan mac Emainn mic hoibepḃ, Donnchaḃ ó ḃirin taoipeac típe ḃriúin, Raghnall ó hánliḡe, corḃmac ó hánliḡe, Eoin mac aḡḃaḡain, ⁊ ḡillebeḡt ó ḃarḃain da fapḃ macaḃm cpiutealaḃnach Conmaicne déḡ.

Uilliam ó fairḡeallaiḡ comarḃa Maeḃóḡ, ⁊ airḡideocham na bpeipne do écc

<sup>1</sup> *Badhbha*.—This island still retains this name, but it is generally anglicised Boa Island. It is usually called by the natives of Tuath Ratha dwelling on the south side of Lough Erne, opposite this island, who speak Irish well, Inip baḃbann, or Oileán baḃbann. It is the largest island in Lower Lough Erne, and is situated not far from its northern shore, a short distance to the south of the village of Pettigoe.

<sup>2</sup> *The seven Tuathas*, i. e. the seven Tuathas, or districts, comprised in the principality of Fermanagh, of which Maguire was, at this period, the chief lord.

<sup>3</sup> *Oglach*.—This word literally means, a young hero or soldier; but it is often used in the sense of vassal, such as O'Muldoon was to Maguire. From óḡlác, in this sense, is derived óḡlácar, vassallage, servitude.

<sup>4</sup> *Finn-loch*, i. e. the white lake. This was evidently the name of the Lower Lough Erne, which might have been locally so called to distinguish it from the Upper Lough Erne, as being a brighter sheet of water, and less studded with islands.

<sup>5</sup> *Clann Culein*, i. e. the Mac Namaras.

<sup>6</sup> *Brought vessels*, i. e. he carried boats by



of Niall O'Donnell, who carried the spoils of his territory with them to one of the islands of Lough Erne which is called Badhbha<sup>a</sup>. Philip Maguire, Lord of the Seven Tuathas<sup>r</sup>, set out with a large fleet to take revenge upon the sons of O'Donnell for the death of his Oglach<sup>s</sup>; and a naval engagement took place, in which Niall Oge, son of Niall Garv, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], was slain on Finn-loch<sup>t</sup>, close to the island.

Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, a good materies of a king of Ireland, for his nobleness, hospitality, and prowess, died.

A great defeat was given by Brian O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, to the English of Munster. Garrett, Earl of Desmond, and many of the chiefs of the English, were taken prisoners by him, and the remainder cut off with indescribable slaughter. Limerick was burned on this occasion by the Thomonians and the Clann-Culein<sup>u</sup>, upon which the inhabitants of the town capitulated with O'Brien. Sheeda Cam [Mac Namara], son of the daughter of O'Dwyre, assumed the wardenship of the town; but the English who were in the town acted treacherously towards him, and killed him. This was a lamentable treatment of the son of a chieftain.

Philip Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, brought vessels<sup>w</sup> to Lough Oughter, took [the castle of] Clough-Lough-Oughter<sup>x</sup>, and liberated Philip O'Reilly, who was confined therein, and who thereupon re-assumed the lordship.

Melaghlin Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship of Oriel; Brian, the son of Murtough O'Connor; John, the son of Edward Mac Hubert; Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin; Randal O'Hanly; Cormac O'Hanly; [also] John Mac Egan, and Gilbert O'Bardan, two accomplished young harpers of Conmaicne, died<sup>y</sup>.

William O'Farrelly, Coarb of St. Maidoc<sup>z</sup>, and Archdeacon of Breifny, died<sup>a</sup>.

land from Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh, to Lough Oughter, in the county of Cavan. The boats thus carried were mere curraghs or cots, such as they have on those lakes at the present day.

<sup>x</sup> *Clough-Lough-Oughter*, i. e. the stone, or stone fortress of Lough Oughter.

<sup>y</sup> *Died*.—All these died of the plague called *cluice an rí*, or the King's game.—See note <sup>b</sup>, pp. 645, 646, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *Coarb of St. Maidoc*.—O'Farrelly was coarb of St. Maidoc, or Mogue, at Drumlahan, or Drumlane, near Belturbet, in the county of Cavan. Archdeacon of Breifny means Archdeacon of the diocese of Kilmore.

<sup>a</sup> O'Flaherty adds the following entries to this year in H. 2. 11 :

“Joannes O'Donellan Connaciæ Poeta obiit.—MS. L. (*Mac Firb.* 1368).”

“Rodericus filius Joannis O'Hara Tirfiach-

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1370.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, reachtmoğatt.

Σίτῃ δανγῆν δεαγῆταιριγῖ δο δένονι δο cénél eoghann fcorpa péin. 6pαιγhoe δο εἰβαιρτ ὁ δόμνall δο miall pé gan cup a nağaið imón τιğearnup. Roimn πορβα γ πρfoimn ὁ Niall δο δομnall iarpin.

Giollaparraicc mac cathmaisl taoipeac chenél pφpaðaiğ, cúulað a mac γ ingean mağnupa mész mağhamna a bñn, δο mapbað la cloinn aφða meic cağmaoisl tpe peill. Mupchað a φφpbaçhaiρ δο ġabaíl a ionaio ip m taoipigeççt iarpin.

Cathaoip ua concobair aðbor τιğearna ὁ bpailge, γ muipceapτac ua moρða δο εῡτιτιμ ap cpeic la ġallaib lağñ.

Dubcoblaig ingñ uí Raghallaig bñn pilip meğ uiðip δο écc.

Mağnur ὁ Rağallaig δο ġabaíl la cloinn tomair mic Mağhamna uí Rağillig, γ a çup i cloich locha huachtaiρ.

Cathal mac dabuğ uí concñainn τιğearna ua ndiapmado, Sioban çam ingñ meğ capτaiğ bñn mec conmapa, Síoda çille çainniğ mac Seaan meic conmapa, Seaan ὁ hğpa aðbar τιğearna luiğne, γ Oiapmaiττ mac caçail ὀiğ uí concobair δο écc.

6pñpim maðma δο εἰβαιρτ la Niall ua néill τιğearna çeneil eðğain ap bñian mağ mağhamna τιğearna oipğiall, γ 6ponğa deapmapa δο muinτip Mész mağhamna δο mapbað γ δο baçað.

Domnall mac Maeileacloinn, γ taðğ mac lochlainn uí çeallaiğ cona ðiap mac δο écc.

ríam Muaidé diripiens ab incolis et Scotis occisus.—MS. L. (*Mac Fírb.* 1368)."

"Cormacus boðap Mac Dermott obiit.—MS. L. (*Mac Fírb.* 1368)."

"Dermittius filius Thomæ Finn Mic Mupchaða, obiit.—MS. L. (*Mac Fírb.* 1368)."

"Finnuala filia Briani O'Dowd obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Brianus filius Henrici. fil. Odonis flavi Ultoniæ hæres obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Brianus Og O'Flaherty (.i. bpian na noimpeac) occidentalis Connaciæ hæres a Rickardo

Og de Burgo captus.—MS. L. (*Mac Fírb.* 1368)."

"Brianus Mac Mahon Anglos Orgiellæ spoliatus: ubi Mælsechlunnus Mac Mahon per Sefin Fait prædam insequentem cæsus.—*Mac Fírb.* (MS. L. 1370)."

"Wilielmus Mac Uidhilin Ultoniæ Constabularius obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Adamus Alamar filius Mac Hoirebert obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Multi Anglorum Midie mortui.—*Mac Fírb.* (*peste reor de quo Cambd.* 1370)."

"Sequentia, MS. L. ad annum 1370.—*Mac*

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1370.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy.*

A firm and sincere peace was made by the Kinel-Owen with each other. Donnell [O'Neill] gave hostages to Niall [as pledges], that he would not contest the lordship with him; and Niall then gave Donnell a share of territory and lands.

Gillapattrick Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry; Cu-uladh, his son, and his wife, the daughter of Manus Mac Mahon, were treacherously slain by the sons of Hugh Mac Cawell. Murrough, his [Gillapattrick's] brother then became Chieftain of Kinel-Farry.

Cahir<sup>b</sup> O'Connor, heir of Offaly, and Murtough O'More, were killed on a predatory excursion by the English of Leinster.

Duvcovla, the daughter of O'Reilly, and wife of Philip Maguire, died.

Manus O'Reilly was taken prisoner by the sons of Thomas, the son of Mahon O'Reilly, and confined in [the castle of] Clough-Lough-Oughter.

Cathal, son of Davock O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada; Joanna Cam, daughter of Mac Carthy, and wife of Mac Namara; Sheeda, of Kilkenny, son of John Mac Namara; John O'Hara, heir to the lordship of Leyny; and Dermot<sup>c</sup>, son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, died.

Niall O'Neill, Lord of Kinel-Owen, routed Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel; and very great numbers of Mac Mahon's people were cut off by slaying and drowning.

Donnell, son of Melaghlín, and Teige, son of Loughlín O'Kelly, with his two sons, died.

*Firb.* 1369, habent."

"Honoria filia Mac William de Burgo (ingŋn ulleg.—MSS. L.) uxor Roderici O'Connor Regis Connaciæ obiit."

"Melsechlunnus O'Hanluain Orientalium dominus obiit."

"Cahir O'Connor Hyfalgiaæ hæres ab Anglis cæsus."

"O'Riork, O'Farell Maguir et O'Connor expulerunt posteros Murcherti Munnig O'Connor ad Muintir eolais: unde ipsi, et Mac Tigernan

ad dominum Mac William confugerunt (*O'Mulconry* ad ann. 1370, et infra prope finem) e quibus Conchovarus puoð filius Cathaldi fil. Odonis Brefinii obiit, A. D. 1371.—MS. L."

"Murchertus Sinnach Tefiorum dominus obiit 19 Febr. 1370.—*O'Mulconry*."

<sup>b</sup> *Cahir*, Cahir. —This name is now, and has been for the last two centuries, anglicised Charles.

<sup>c</sup> *Dermot*. —He was the eighth son of the hero, Cathal Oge O'Connor, who was the son of



Maelpeaclóinn connaictac ó fíngail, 7 Cathal óg ó fíngail do écc.

Taóg ó Ruairc do gabail tigeannair na breinne. Clann Muirceartaiḡ 7 Mág tighinnain da indarbad, 7 concobair ruad mac cathail mic aeḡa breinneḡ, 7 a cur i crio mic uilliam.

Uilliam donḡ mac uillec do écc.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1371.

Aoir Crioḡt, míle, trí chéḡ, reachtmoghat, a haon.

Airdeppucc tuama .i. Seaan ó ghrada cñh eacna 7 eniḡ a aimprie do écc.

Feaḡal maḡ coḡlain do écc i láim aḡ ua ccinnéḡḡ.

Feaḡal maḡ eoḡaccáin do écc.

Murcuaḡ ó maḡadán (.i. mac eoḡain) fñicheam coitcìonn cliair, aḡdelg-neac, 7 fñorboḡt Eriñh do maḡbad daon orcor roigḡe ar depeaḡ cñice i nupmumain.

ḡrian ua cinnéḡḡ tighinn upmumain do maḡbad i bpeḡ lá gallaib.

Emann ó cinnéḡḡ aḡbair tighenna upmumain do écc.

Taóg óḡ mac maḡnura uí concobair do maḡbad i bpeḡ do domnall mac muirceḡtōiḡ uí concobair i ccairlén rlicciḡ iar na curi do Ríḡ connaict (Ruairi mac toirpdealbaiḡ) cuicce, do péir maḡ do raiḡeaḡ roñainn.

Eachmaḡeac mac maḡnura mic Ruairi mic maḡnura mic duinn móir meḡ uḡḡir, bpuḡaḡ coitcìonn do baor ar loḡ éirne do écc.

Cathal, King of Connaught in 1324, who was the son of Donnell, Tanist of Connaught, and the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.

<sup>d</sup> *Conor Roe*.—He was at this time the chief leader of that sept of the O'Conors called Clann-Murtough. This sentence is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. It should stand thus :

“Teige O'Rourke assumed the lordship of Breifny, but was soon after banished from Breifny, and forced to take shelter in the country of Mac William Burke, by the Clann-Murtough, headed by Conor Roe (the son of

Cathal, who was the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor), who was joined by Mac Tiernan O'Conor.”

<sup>e</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

“1370. David Bruis Rex Scotiæ obiit.—*Mac Fieb.* (MS. L. 1371).”

“Supremus Christianorum Papa obiit.—*Mac Fieb.* (1371, MS. L. *et Bellarm.*)”

“Verum 19 Dec. 1370. Onuphrius ponit mortem Urbani 5.”

“Midia .i. bean miḡe, filia Cathaldi O'Conor obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*”

Melaghlin Connaughtagh O'Farrell, and Cathal Oge O'Farrell, died.

Teige O'Rourke assumed the lordship of Breifny; but the Clann-Murtough, Mac Tiernan, and Conor Roe<sup>d</sup>, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, banished him to the territory of Mac William.

William Donn, the son of Ulick [Burke], died<sup>e</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1371.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-one.*

John O'Grady<sup>f</sup>, Archbishop of Tuam, the leading man<sup>g</sup> for wisdom and hospitality in his time, died.

Farrell Mac Coghlan died while detained in prison by O'Kennedy.

Farrell Mageoghegan died.

Murrough O'Madden (i. e. the son of Owen), general patron of the literati, the poor, and the destitute of Ireland, was killed by one shot of an arrow<sup>h</sup>, in the rear of a predatory party in Ormond.

Brian O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, was treacherously slain by the English.

Edmond O'Kennedy, heir to the lordship of Ormond, died.

Teige Oge, the son of Manus O'Conor, was treacherously killed<sup>i</sup> in the castle of Sligo by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, after he had been sent to him, as already mentioned<sup>k</sup>, by the King of Connaught (Rory, the son of Turlough).

Eachmarcach, the son of Manus, son of Rory, son of Manus, son of Donn More Maguire, a general brughaidh [farmer], who dwelt on Lough Erne, died.

<sup>f</sup> *John O'Grady*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, "that he is called Sir John O'Grady, Archbp. of Connaught, in MS. L. and *O'Mulconry*."

<sup>g</sup> *The leading man*.—Literally, "the head of the wisdom and hospitality of his time."

<sup>h</sup> *By one shot of an arrow*, *baon oncop poighe*, i. e. *uno jactu sagittæ*. This may also mean "with one cast or shot of a javelin."

<sup>i</sup> *Killed*, *do mairbá*, or "put to death."

<sup>k</sup> *As already mentioned*.—Literally, "accordingly as was said before us."—See note <sup>b</sup>, under

the year 1368. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Donnell killed Teige with his own hand while in confinement, and that the act was the most repulsive and abominable deed ever committed in Ireland. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause, in H. 2. 11, from *O'Mulconry*, MS. L. and *Mac Fírb.* :

"Ipsius Donaldi manu confossus, postquam ab anno 1368 detentus ab eo in vinculis. Anno 1372, MS. L."

Μαοιρ mac hoibírd do mairbāð la hua cconcoðair.

Creacha móra do ðenam la hua ndubda (domnall) hi tír fiaðrach muaidhe go ro hairgead co leir an tír lair, 7 go ro gab a cairlén .i. cairlén áirð na rias, 7 cairlen mic concoðair, 7 i mbaoi innrib do gallaib do díochur eirrib, 7 an tír do roinn ar a bpairrib, 7 ar a muinir féin ar a haite.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1372.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, Seachtmozat, adó.

Orían mór mág mathgamna tighina oirgiall do triall i ccoinne gall do taboirt tacoir doib, 7 galloclac da muinir féin dá mairbāð go hincleite i bpeil, 7 é buiden délyd ar an rluasg iarpirin.

Seaan mór ó dubaccáin Saoi reancaða 7 ollam ó maine do écc iar mbuaið nongta 7 naitirige, i Rinn dúin ag muinir eoin bairde.

Muircírtað muinneac mac muircearτοιζ μοιρ mécc eoðaccáin, ταιοιρεac cenél fiaðrach do écc iar mbuaið naitirige.

Mac feórapr do gabail dua ceallaz 7 da cloinn, 7 Rirdepr mac feórapr a oðre do mairbāð.

<sup>1</sup> *Tir-Fhiachrach Muaidhe*, i. e. Tir-Fhiachrach of the River Moy, now the barony of Tire-  
ragh, in the county of Sligo, which is bounded  
on the west by the River Moy.

<sup>m</sup> *Ard-na-riagh*, now Ardnarea, forming the  
eastern portion of the town of Ballina, in the  
barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See  
note c, under the year 1266, p. 399, *supra*.

<sup>n</sup> *Castle-mic-Conor*, Cairlen mic concoðair,  
i. e. the castle of the son of Conor. This was ori-  
ginally called *Dún mic Concoðair*, i. e. the Dun,  
or earthen fort, of the son of Conor. The name is  
now applied to a townland and parish, situated  
on the east side of the River Moy, in the barony  
of Tireragh and county of Sligo.—See the Ord-  
nance map of that county, sheet 22. The town-  
land contains the ruins of a castle standing on  
the site of the ancient dun, or earthen fort, on  
a hill called *cnocán uí óubda*, or O'Dowda's

hillock, on a point of land extending into the  
River Moy.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiach-  
rach*, pp. 175, 282. To this passage O'Flaherty  
adds the following clause in H. 2. 11 :

“Divisitque [O'Dowd] regionem illam inter  
suos clientes pro modico vectigali; eam subji-  
ciens suæ familiæ et posteris suis.—*Mac Fírb.*”

° To this year O'Flaherty adds the following  
entries in H. 2. 11 :

“Dermítius filius Cormaci fil. Dermítii Rufi  
a Clannrickardis cæsus.—MS. L. (*Mac Fírb.*  
1370).”

“Maíu mac an púipe, Hobertus et David  
filii Walteri Oḡ, Fefalgia, filia Mac Donogh,  
mater filiorum Murcherti O'Conor (viz. Donaldi  
O'Conor.—MS. L.) et filiorum Walteri oḡ filii  
Rickardi, matrona pia, ac eleemozinaria, deces-  
serunt.—MS. L. 1371; *Mac Fírb.* 1370.”

“Comes Desmoníæ redemptus.—MS. L. 1371;



Meyler Mac Hubert was slain by O'Conor.

Great depredations were committed by O'Dowda (Donnell) in Tir-Fhiach-rach<sup>1</sup> Muaidhe; the whole country was ravaged by him, and its castles were taken, namely, the castles of Ard-na-riagh<sup>m</sup> and Castle-mic-Conor<sup>n</sup>, and all the English that were in them were driven out; and the country was after this parcelled out amongst his kinsmen and his own people<sup>o</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1372.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-two.*

Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, marched to give battle to the English; but he was privily and treacherously slain by a gallowglass of his own people, who thereupon fled from the army.

John More O'Dugan<sup>p</sup>, a learned historian and ollav of Hy-Many, died, after the victory of Extreme Unction and penance, at Rinn-duin, among the monks of John the Baptist.

Murtough Muimhneach, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died, after the victory of penance.

Mac Feorais [Birmingham] was taken<sup>q</sup> prisoner by O'Kelly and his sons; and Richard Mac Feorais, his heir, was slain.

*Mac Fírb. 1370."*

"Donnachadus O'Birn obiit.—*Mac Fírb., et O'Mulc.*"

<sup>p</sup> *John More O'Dugan.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that this John More O'Dugan was the chief historian of all Ireland, and that he had been seven years in the monastery of Rinn-duin before his death, which this chronicle places incorrectly under the year 1370. He was the author of a curious topographical poem, in which he gives the names of the principal tribes and districts in Ulster, Connaught, and Meath, and the chiefs who presided over them before they were dispossessed by the English, or by other Irish tribes. He was also the author of several poems and poeti-

cal prose pieces addressed to the O'Kellys, his patrons, of which copies are preserved in a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 2. 7), and in the possession of Denis H. Kelly, of Castlekelly, Esq. For some account of this remarkable man and his works, the reader is referred to O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 99, 100, 101.

<sup>q</sup> *Mac Feorais was taken.*—O'Flaherty adds to this passage in H. 2. 11, so as to make it read as follows:

"Mac Feorair do gabáil dua ceallaig ⁊ ba cloinn, ⁊ demuno mac hoibepo. ⁊ Rípepo mac Feorair a oíope do mapbaó.—MS. L. 1371, *Mac Fírb. et Athenry Regest.*"

He also adds the two obits following:

Uilliam mac uilicc, ceann ruarcupa ⁊ rairbér búrcac, ⁊ Uilliam occ  
ó ceallaig aobor tigeapna ó maine do écc.

"Gillajesus filius Tigernani Magauran hæres  
Tellachachæ, obiit.—MS. L."

"Murchertus Mac Donogh obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following  
passages in H. 2. 11 :

"Magister Nic. Mac Tegheden Officialis  
Cluan, obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Mac William Burke aggressus est Donal-  
dum filium Murcherti O'Conor optimatibus in-  
ferioris Connaciæ stipatum apud Turlach de...

William, the son of Ulick, the most distinguished man of the Burkes for gaiety and polite manners, and William Oge O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died<sup>r</sup>.

[sic] sed Donaldus liberorum et satellitii sui viribus evasit et Mac Donogh captus est.—*Mac Furb.*"

"Ad ann. 1372. Tempestas in vigilia S. Brigidiæ domos et templa diruit.—*Mac Furb et MS. L.*"





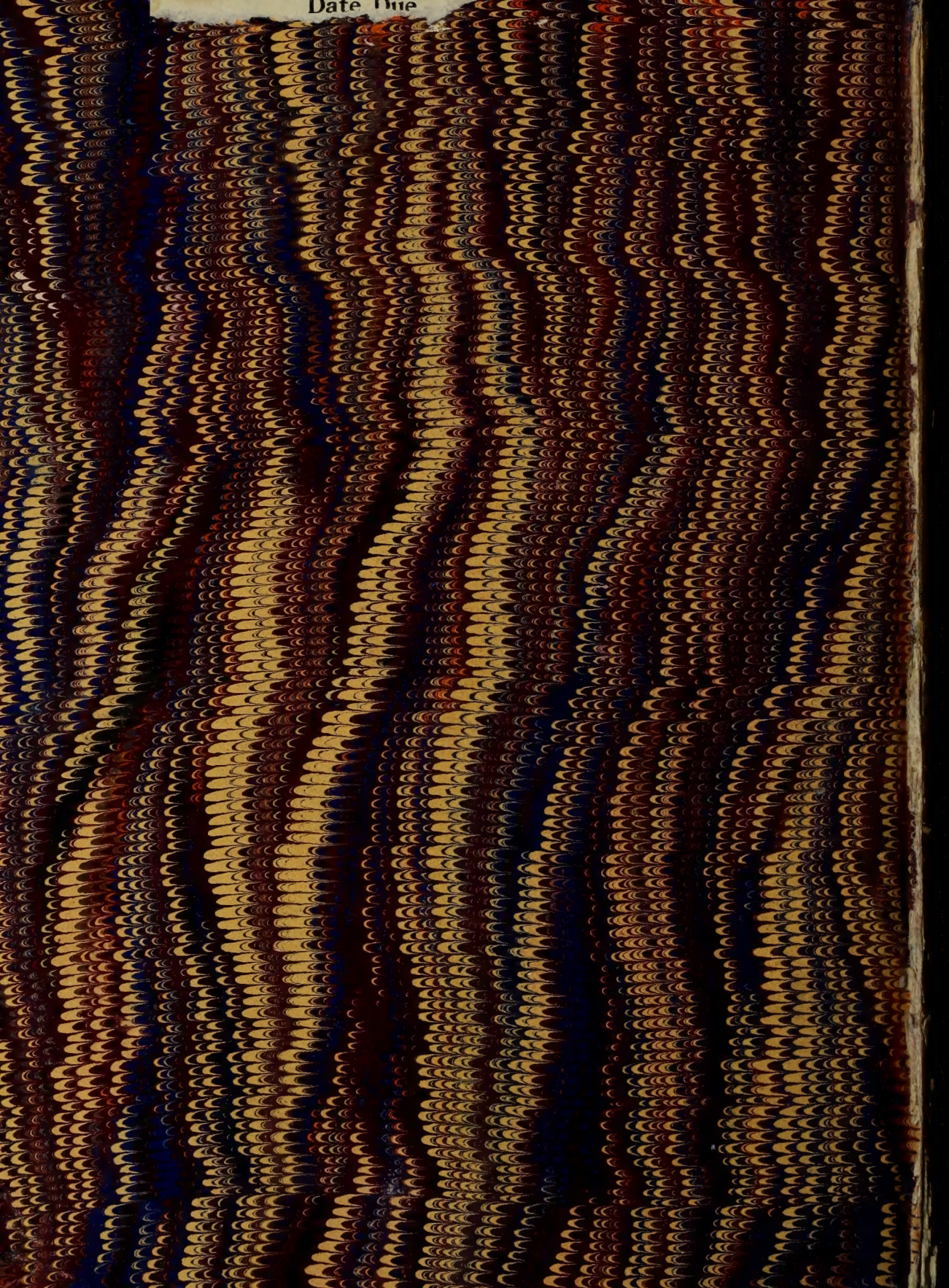














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